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HISTORY
OF
ESSEX AND HUDSON
COUNTIES,
NEW JERSEY.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM H. SHAW.

ILLUSTRATED.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.

1884.

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HISTORY

ESSEX COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER LIII

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Geography and Topography.—The township of Franklin extends a distance of about two miles along the west bank of the Passaic River, bounded on the south by Belleville, on the west by Bloomfield, and on the north by the township of Acquackanonk, in Passaic County. The territory has a pleasant variation of hill and dale, and the quiet beauty of its scenery and the honest and solid character of its inhabitants remind one of the classic ground of *Shaggy Holm*, immortalized by the pen of Washington Irving. Situated on a gentle slope towards the Passaic is the village of Avondale, a comparatively new settlement, owing to its origin being due entirely to the opening of the Paterson and Newark Railroad. On the river side is the vicinity formerly known as North Belleville, where there are extensive quarries of a fine quality of sandstone renowned for its durability, and of which large quantities are excavated, dressed and shipped to all parts of the continent for building purposes. Toward the west lies the village of Franklin, nestled in a narrow valley through which the Yanticaw or Third River winds its sinuous course, and with a considerable descent through the township, affords not only a thorough drainage for the surrounding country, but furnishes a valuable water-power, which has been largely utilized in operating woolen and paper mills. West of the village is another range of hills, and beyond these is a large area of tillable land, the fertility of which is equal to any in the county.

At the time of the founding of Newark, in 1666, this settlement formed a portion of the out-plantation

of that town, but was inhabited mostly by settlers from Acquackanonk and the adjacent portions of Essex County. Subsequently it became a part of Bloomfield township, and was included in Belleville when that township was set off in 1857.

Franklin made a Township.—Franklin was made a township by an act of the Legislature approved Feb. 18, 1874, and the present boundary lines were then established. Owing to the want of records, the early history of Franklin must of necessity remain obscure. That houses were built here toward the latter part of the seventeenth century is proved by the record. There were houses of stone, stone and a half wood, and were built with the solidity which characterized all the structures erected by the early colonists. There are still some very old specimens of stone architecture standing, but it is not claimed that any of them are original structures, although there are a few which bear the marks and characteristics of houses in other parts of the State that are known to be nearly or quite two hundred years old.

Old Residences.—One of the oldest stone houses with any authenticated date is that in which Mr. Wynant Van Zandt has resided the last twenty years. It is situated on the river road, not far from the Passaic County line. On a tablet over the front door is the inscription, "June 5, 1702. J. R." The initials are doubtless those of John Riker, who built and owned the house. It was afterwards a part of the Morris estate. Another very old stone house is that occupied by Mr. Alexander Schultz, on the west side of the river road, a little above Mr. Van Zandt's property, and was originally the homestead of John Van Riper. It is a two-story building, and has been allowed to run to decay, and when bought by the present owner presented quite a dilapidated appearance. The same tablet in the rear of the house bears the legend "I.

L. V. R. P. May 1, 1788. This is the date of its rebuilding. It has since stood on the same site many years before.

On Mill Street, opposite Johnson's mill, stands a well-preserved house, built before the Revolution, and was owned by the first family of Avondale Vreeland. There are several buildings of stone in various parts of the township which are doubtless over a century old, but definite information as to the date of their erection is not attainable.

In the early settlement of this part of the county the Dutch were well represented, as is evident from the names now extant. The Van Ripers, Van Winkles, Van Phillips, and others, are names which present day plainly indicate that a large proportion of Holland blood flows in the veins of many of the people.

Educational.—The first building used for school purposes in this township stood on the north side of the road leading from the present school-house to Avondale, opposite Alexander Phillips' quarry, about where the Clayton House now stands,—the property of William B. Stanley, deceased. Concerning the date of the commencement of the school no information can be obtained from any living inhabitant, and still less is known as to its character, size, government, or contents. However, about 1794 the school was removed to its present site, corner of Quarry road and Passaic Avenue, through the influence of the family of the late John K. Speer. Here was erected a one-story stone building, which stood until 1869, when it was replaced by the present two-story frame structure.

The old school-house was divided by a partition into a commodious school-room, with large fire-place, and another room for family purposes, designed probably for the teacher and family. During the existence of this building it seems never to have been unoccupied by a family. The course of instruction was confined to the three R's,—reading, writing and arithmetic. The common English branches; indeed, geography and grammar were considered advanced studies. The expenses of the school were defrayed by district taxation on the basis of attendance, a system then in vogue in most of the Middle States.

Among the popular interested school officers of that period may be mentioned John S. Brown, Sebastian Duncan and Joseph Kingsland. Among the teachers, of which the district was well favored, was the late Dr. Jeremiah Cross, of Newark. The present school building is modern in its appointments, divided into three large rooms, each of which is capable of accommodating one hundred or more pupils comfortably. The school is equally modern in its course of instruction, providing a course in the common branches, together with a graduating course necessary for entrance into college.

Among the district clerks since 1869 are Henry Van Winkle, Alex. Phillips, Thomas Vreeland, Geo. S. Cross and C. C. Hurd, who was the last to hold the office. The instruction in the present building has been

imparted by Orson Logee (of Massachusetts), De Forest Lozier and George W. Symonds, of New York, principals; with Julia A. Vreeland, Julia Brown and Catharine C. Hyde, assistants.

The old "Red School-House," which afforded educational advantages to the youth of the early part of this century, stood in the vicinity known as Povershon, near the present residence of Mr. A. S. Kingsland. It was moved from thence, about forty years ago, to a site a little south of Rusby's store. In May, 1856, a meeting of the inhabitants of the district was held, and Thomas Stager, John Cunningham and Samuel Brown were appointed a committee to find a suitable lot for a new school-house. On May 11, 1857, the voters again met, and decided to purchase from Henry Stager the lot upon which the present school-house of District No. 5 stands. A frame building was then erected, but in 1874 a fire caused its destruction. In 1875 a new two-story brick building was erected, with a seating capacity for one hundred and fifty scholars.

The records of this school prior to 1852 are not to be found. At that date the trustees were John Duncan, John Cunningham and John Rusby. Henry A. Ventris was the district clerk. With the addition of Robert Gutherson, William Duncan and Leonard Rusby, the list of trustees from that time onward is nearly complete.

The present trustees are Abraham Tuers, R. J. M. Chase and Henry B. Duncan, the latter being the clerk. Mr. Theodore Witte is the principal, and is assisted by Miss G. Broadbent.

Religious Interests of Franklin.—REFORMED CHURCH.—Over fifty years ago religious services of this denomination were held in the old stone school-house, the district being included within the geographical boundary of the Reformed Dutch Church of Second River. From 1828 to 1834 the Rev. Augustus Abel ministered to the spiritual needs of the people, and experienced not a few discouragements in his labors.

The few devout friends who had helped to establish these services still persevered, and a Sunday-school was organized, the teachers coming from Belleville. Out of these Sunday services came the stated weekly prayer-meetings, under the ministrations of Rev. Abraham H. Meyers. The catechising of the youth and children in the school was a prominent part of the exercises, when conducted by Rev. John Garretson, who, like his predecessors, had charge of the Belleville congregation. A preaching service was established in 1849, and an application was then made to the consistory of Belleville Church for a regular supply for that service. Permission was granted, with the understanding that the applicants were to bear the expense of it, and continue their connection with the parent church, they to worship there in the forenoon of the Sabbath, and to receive the pastoral attention of the minister at Franklin in the afternoon.

Rev. John A. Liddell, of Stonehouse Plains, con-

ducted the services and preached every Sunday afternoon until his death, in 1851. He was succeeded by Rev. John Wiseman for about ten years. In 1853 the Belleville congregation was organized in building their new church, which afforded an opportunity for the Rev. Isaac Demand, their pastor, to preach there every Sunday afternoon for about a year. On the completion of the Belleville Church the pastor resumed his pastoral and domestic visits. Satterthwaite at Franklin. Rev. Peter S. Talmage was the next to render Sunday afternoon service.

In April, 1855, application was made by twenty-eight communicants to be organized into a Reformed Dutch Church. The request was granted, and a committee appointed to superintend the ordination of elders and deacons and constitute the church.

On the 30th of May the Rev. Dr. Isaac Stout of Dutch Seminary, Duren and John Ragsdale, elders, and Robert Duncan and Henry A. Ventress as deacons. At that time the congregation numbered fifty-four families and forty communicants.

The first settled pastor after the organization of the church was the Rev. J. S. Lott, who took charge in 1859, continuing with this church five years. In 1864 Rev. R. B. Campfield, of Newark, supplied the pulpit for about six months, and was succeeded by Rev. Alvin Ostrom, a returned missionary from China, who remained about a year. For some time subsequently the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, and the church was without a permanent pastor until the Rev. A. M. Quick was called and accepted the charge. He resigned on the 6th of July, 1882, and for a year later Rev. E. H. Camp, of Newark, had temporary charge as a supply. For over a year there has been no settled pastor. The elders are James Kearney, Stephen Coeyman, David Batchelor and John Lancaster. Deacons, Cyrus Broadbent, Abraham Coeyman.

The church was built in 1869, through the efforts of Rev. Mr. Lott. The basement is of stone and the main structure of wood, and cost nine thousand dollars. Its seating capacity is two hundred and fifty. The land for the church was donated by Mr. Henry Stager, and a lot was subsequently purchased of him for the parsonage. The Sunday-school is attended by about one hundred scholars, and is superintended by Mr. H. B. Duncan.

GRACE CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).—This church may be said to have started from a Sunday-school held on the estate of T. W. Satterthwaite, Esq. The school was removed to Franklin in the spring of 1869, and was held in the district school-house, where shortly afterwards the first service of the church was held, the Rev. W. H. Carter, D.D., of Christ Church, Bloomfield, officiating. Soon afterwards the Methodist Episcopal Church was rented, and services were held regularly every Sunday afternoon by the Rev. H. B. S. Martin, assistant minister of Christ Church, Bloomfield.

At the end of a year, Mr. Martin having removed

from Bloomfield, the services were discontinued, but the Sunday-school was carried on, and kept in a flourishing condition by the interest and exertions of Mrs. Joseph Kingsland. On July 20, 1872, the cornerstone of the new church was laid by the Rev. Dr. Carter on a lot donated by Mr. T. W. Satterthwaite, and on Easter day, the 13th of April, 1873, the first public service was held in the church.

The first meeting to organize as a parish was held in the church Oct. 2, 1873, and the following church officers were elected: Wardens, Joseph Kingsland, Jr., James S. Satterthwaite; Vestrymen, John W. Stitt, Eugene Van Loan, Charles F. Underhill, Silas C. Hay, James R. Hay, James M. Wheeler, C. Entwistle, Theodore Mallaby, Jr., William Carew. The new parish was placed in charge of the Rev. Dr. Carter, then rector of St. John's Church, Passaic, who held regular services every Sunday afternoon until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Florida, and the Rev. Mr. Huntington took charge for a short time.

From November, 1876, to June, 1877, the services were kept up by a lay reader, Mr. J. B. P. Pendleton, of the Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York, at which time the present rector, the Rev. W. R. Nairn, entered upon his duties.

The church is a frame structure, costing originally seven thousand dollars, and has been enlarged and improved by the addition of a chancel and belfry, at a cost of over thirty thousand dollars.

There were in October, 1884, sixty families and ninety-one communicants connected with the church.

The present officers are: Wardens, Joseph Kingsland and James S. Satterthwaite; Vestrymen, James M. Wheeler, James R. Hay, George S. Cog, George H. Whipple, Laurence Y. Hopkins, Nathan F. Carryl, Robinson Chase, William H. Boardman.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, AVONDALE.

—Prior to the year 1876, the Roman Catholics living in Franklin had been obliged to go to St. Peter's Church, Belleville, to hear mass. There had long been a desire to have a church easier of access, and in 1872 the initial steps were taken to erect a suitable structure. A beautiful site near the railroad crossing at Washington Avenue was presented by the late Mrs. William Joyce for church purposes. The cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Bayne on Sept. 22, 1875, and the building of a substantial stone edifice was commenced. Among original members who took an active interest in the establishment of the new parish and the erection of the desired church were the trustees, John Latus, John A. Homan, William Joyce, William J. Joyce, Henry A. Connelly and Cornelius Collins. The building was not completed until 1876, and on December 25th of that year the first mass was said within its walls by Rev. Robert De Burch. The mass was celebrated by the

beach house, the church building erected. The parish was incorporated in the House of Assembly, Dec. 28, 1876. Father De Burgh remained in charge of the parish until May, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. John F. Morris, the present pastor, who has been officiating for some time at St. Mary's Church, Plainfield.

On Oct. 29, 1882, the dedicatory ceremonies and the consecration of the building performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Wilton. The church stands on a prominent knoll, and is a fine specimen of the early English style of architecture. Built entirely of stone, replete in the basement with a crypt. The nave is ninety-eight by twenty-eight feet, the chancel twenty-one by eighteen feet, the interior handsomely finished, and an altar of chaste workmanship has recently been erected. This was the gift of the late Michael Morris, Esq., of Paterson, father of Rev. Father Morris, who was a liberal benefactor to the church in a variety of ways, including a donation, shortly before his death, which enabled the parish to relieve themselves of a mortgage upon the church property, and assisted in the purchase of a rectory and three acres of ground adjoining.

The present trustees are John A. Honan and Cornelius Collins. Rev. Father Morris is the secretary and treasurer *ex-officio*.

The membership of the parish is four hundred and fifty, many of them attending from Lynbrook, Kingsland and other villages in Bergen County.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the early part of the present century the people of Lynbrook who affiliated with the Methodist denomination, had to seek out their brethren elsewhere for their religious worship. The first church building erected here, was in 1829, known as one of the first churches of the society are extant. In 1853 the house was removed and the stones used in the construction of the basement of the present edifice. As an appointment it was connected with Belleville until 1848, when it was made a separate charge.

The following is the list of the pastors since that time: J. L. Coyne, J. Faul, Henry Hurd, W. H. Dickerson, J. H. Vincent, R. S. Wright, S. O. Hall, W. C. Nelson, J. C. Brown, E. Clement, T. H. Landon, C. R. Barnes, J. Scarlet, G. T. Jackson, A. H. Brown, Jacob K. Ford, Aaron B. Bell, Oliver H. Wynne, and T. H. Jacobus, 1883-85.

The church property consists of between five and six thousand square feet, approximately, a parsonage and a tenement house, the total value of which is estimated at one thousand dollars. In 1883 several improvements were made in the interior of the church. The seating capacity is three hundred and fifty.

The members of the church, by Octobers, 1885, are: Trustees, John M. Rusby, Anthony S. Brown, Joseph A. Pollock, T. S. Brown, Cornelius Mundeville, Augustus W. Pingree, William Lambert; Stewards, A. W. Pingree, T. S. Brown, John E. Cronham, Moses A.

Supper, William Deans, David Jenkins, Edwin R. Johnson, C. A. Rutan, W. A. Spear, Superintendent of Sunday school, Abner Dexter. There are one hundred and fifty-five communicants of the church, and one hundred and ninety-nine scholars in the Sunday-school.

Civil Organization.—The pioneer election for township officers for Franklin township was held April 13, 1874, at which time the following officers were elected: Township Committee, C. F. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith and Henry B. Duncan; Town Clerk, Theodore Mallory; Assessor, S. Thayer, M.D.; Collector, James H. Osborn; Overseer of the Poor, Abraham Tuers; Chosen Freeholders, Silas C. Hay and Alexander Phillips; Justices of the Peace, Alexander Phillips and Henry B. Duncan; Constable, John S. Van Riper.

The following is a complete list of the township committee, town clerks, assessors, collectors, overseers of the poor, chosen freeholders, justices of the peace and constables from 1875 to and including 1884:

Township Committee.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1877, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1878, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1879, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1880, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1881, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1882, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Town Clerks.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1877, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1878, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1879, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1880, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1881, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1882, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Assessors.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
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1881, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1882, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Collectors.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
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1880, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1881, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1882, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Overseers of the Poor.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1877, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1878, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1879, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1880, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1881, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1882, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Chosen Freeholders.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1877, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1878, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1879, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1880, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
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1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Justices of the Peace.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1877, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1878, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
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1882, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

Constables.
1875, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1876, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1877, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1878, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1879, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1880, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1881, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
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1883, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.
1884, J. C. Underhill, Hiram Van Winkle, Jacob Kierstead, William E. Smith, C. F. Underhill.

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Post Offices.—The first location of Franklin date back to about 1840, prior to which time the inhabitants had to go to Belleville for the transmission of postal matter. From 1840 to 1864 a mail box was carried from Newark to Belleville and Franklin by James Ackerman, who made the journey once a day. The Newark-Belleville mail was left at H. Van Winkle's store, which stood on the northwest corner of River and Quarry streets, on the site of the store now kept by George Ward, and letters were distributed from there. The first regular appointed postmaster at Avondale was S. H. Conner, who succeeded to Van Winkle's store. In March 1876, Alexander Phillips was appointed postmaster, and the office was removed to his store on the opposite corner. In January, 1883, John H. White received his appointment, and the office was removed from Phillips' store to the Avondale Railroad Station, where Mr. White performs the triple functions of postmaster, station agent and telegraph operator.

The first post-office in Franklin village was located on Bridge Street, in the building now occupied as a residence by Col. L. H. Rowan, and designated of late as "Hawthorn Cottage." William and Sebastian Duncan were the earliest postmasters. About 1864 the office was removed to Poinier's store, on Passaic Avenue, where it remained until 1881, when Leonard Rusby was appointed postmaster, and removed the office to his store, on Franklin Avenue, opposite William Street.

Hotels.—The first hotel in the township was the old Franklin House, opened about 1850 by Richard Booth, in the place now known as Military Hall, corner of William and Elm Streets. Mr. Booth died in 1871, and his widow continued the hotel business until her death in 1878, when it was leased by Mr. John Dooley of Newark. He conducted the house successfully until the expiration of his lease, in April, 1883, when he retired from the business, but in the fall of that year took the old Van Cortlandt mansion, in Belleville, where he now resides. Mr. Frederick Carlisle, the present proprietor of the Franklin House, succeeded Mr. Dooley in the fall of 1883.

A new hotel building was erected by Michael Gorman in the winter of 1883, on the corner of Washington and Grant Avenues, and is now kept by him, affording the necessary accommodations.

Taylor's and S. L. Taylor's hotels are on the corner region, near the North Belleville bridge.

Railroad Stations.—There are three railroad stations within the township limits, viz.: Avondale, Stitt's and Franklin. When the road was completed, in 1868, there was but one depot, which stood on the site of the present one at Stitt's. This was destroyed by fire, and replaced by a neat stone building, for the construction of which the commuters, in connection with one or two public-spirited citizens of the place, subscribed the necessary amount of money, and now bear a large share of the cost of maintaining the station.

Highways.—The river road and the old road to Newark, which passes by School-House No. 4 and the Methodist Episcopal Church, and so on toward the Belleville reservoir, are the two original roads laid out by the first settlers of the county. The road to Bloomfield is also an old road, dating from the early part of the eighteenth century. Many new streets have been opened within a period of twenty years, by which much valuable property has been made available for building purposes. Among these improvements may be mentioned the widening of Washington Avenue by the county road board to the Passaic River; the macadamizing of the road four miles in a direct line from Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, and macadamized as far as Avondale Crossing this avenue, and running east and west, have been opened on the Southfield road, from Grant Avenue and Nutley Avenue, from the Passaic River to Passaic Avenue; Highfield Lane, from Washington Avenue to Passaic Avenue; Chestnut Avenue from Passaic to Whitford Avenue; and Whitford Avenue, from Grant Avenue to Stitt's Station. Mr. J. Fisher Satterthwaite has had plans prepared for still greater improvements on the same tract of land, which will open beautiful sites for elegant residences. Walnut Street, formerly Jerolamon's Lane, was opened from Nutley Avenue to Quarry Road by Mr. George R. Hill, who has built several valuable cottages along its line. The street has been legally extended southerly to Washington Avenue along the east side of the railroad, but has not yet been opened to the public travel.

An appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars was made in the spring of 1884 for the purpose of macadamizing Quarry Street from the school-house to Washington Avenue and a contract was made on October 16th of that year for the carrying out of this improvement.

Prominent Residences.—The handsome residences of Messrs. John W. Stitt, William H. Whitford and William H. Boardman are on the south side of Grant Avenue, on the crest of the hill. On Highfield Lane, near where it crosses the railroad, is a residence of Mr. J. H. Boardman, and on the corner of Washington and Grant Avenues, and on the northwest embracing the lovely rural scenery

across the valley of the Yantawaw to the Orange Mountain range, are the residences of the Rev. W. R. Northland and L. G. Hopkins, Esq. On Nutley Avenue are two quaint cottages of the old English style, in one of which Col. H. G. Prout resides. Mr. George R. Hall owns a pretty cottage of the same character on Washington and Grand Avenues. Henry L. Duncan has a large house, with fine surroundings, fronting on Elm Street, and near the Essex Mills. L. W. Duncan has a nice property and capacious house on the north side of Franklin Avenue, near Mill Street.

The "Enclosure" is a private park of eight or ten acres in extent, lying west of Passaic Avenue, and bounded by the Yantawaw River on the west and Vreeland Avenue on the north. Within it are the residences of James M. Wheeler, James R. Hay, George W. Symonds, Miss Storey and George H. Whipple, the latter being an old stone house believed to be of ante-Revolutionary date.

Bridges.—The county maintains several bridges in this township; of which the following are the principal ones.

A wooden bridge over Third River, on Franklin Avenue, built in 1872; repaired and iron beams laid in 1883.

Iron bridge on the old road to Newark, built in 1871, to replace an old wooden one.

A new ~~arched~~ bridge across Third River, on a new avenue from Franklin Avenue to the old road, intended ultimately to be laid through to Washington Avenue. This bridge was completed in 1883, and cost the county four thousand five hundred dollars, including the approaches.

An iron bridge on Bridge Street, near Stewart's mill, the principal approach to the village of Franklin, built in 1870.

A stone arched bridge on Vreeland Avenue, near the old mill site, and another over the race-way.

A wooden bridge on Passaic Avenue, near the estate of Abraham Stager, rebuilt in 1883.

An arched bridge over the stream at the old mill-pond, foot of Povershou Hill.

The North Belleville bridge, crossing the Passaic, is spoken of in the chapter devoted to roads and bridges in Essex County.

Estates and Families.—Reference has been made in this chapter to a vicinity called "Povershou Hill." By this name it is generally known by the present residents of the township, although numerous inquiries by the writer failed to elicit from old inhabitants any information as to the origin of the name, many believing it to be derived from the Indians. Ultimately he received from a gentleman who spent his boyhood in the vicinity the following version of a story, which indicates rather plainly that the word is a corruption from the French language. About three-quarters of a century ago a Frenchman, whose name has dropped from his recollection, resided near the foot of the hill, and among his livestock was a favorite pig,

which he had tended with great care. One quiet Sunday morning master piggy got astray from his domiciliary sty, and the Frenchman ran through the neighborhood making anxious inquiries for his missing porker, and vehemently exclaiming at frequent intervals, "*O, mon pauvre cochon!*" The risibilities of the natives were excited by the violent gesticulations and tearful cries of the unfortunate owner of the pig, and a corrupted form of the exclamation "*O, mon pauvre cochon!*" soon became popular in designating the neighborhood in which he lived.

The fine estate known as "Nutley" is situated north of Nutley Avenue, running from the banks of the Passaic River, where it has a breadth of about one-quarter of a mile, westerly to Passaic Avenue, embracing an area of one hundred and forty-four acres. It is owned by the heirs of the late Thomas W. Satterthwaite, who purchased the property in April, 1844. The house is a square, roomy stone building, of three stories, surrounded by an extensive lawn, sloping down to the river-bank. It was built by Peter Crary, a New York merchant, and at one time mayor of that city. He gave the property to his son-in-law, James Morris, one of the originators, and for a time president of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, now the main line of the Erie system in New Jersey. From him the estate was purchased by Mr. Satterthwaite, and has since remained in possession of the family, and is the home of Mrs. Satterthwaite, her son, J. Fisher, and Mrs. Condit and family.

A little north of the old homestead is another fine residence, in which the family of the late James S. Satterthwaite resides.

The great-grandfather of the present generation came from Lancashire, England, early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Charleston, S. C. Subsequently he removed to New York, and engaged in mercantile business. A son, Thomas Wilkinson, born in that city, married Catherine Bache (died 1854), daughter of Theophylact Bache, one of the original members and an early president of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Her mother was a daughter of Andrew Barclay, after whom Barclay Street, New York, was named. Their son, Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, was born in October, 1797; married, 1837, Ann Fisher Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., then living with her brother at No. 7 Broadway, New York, where the marriage was celebrated. He was widely known in the mercantile circles of New York, and had been for many years prominently connected with the Board of Underwriters of that city. He died in 1879, his wife and five children surviving him.

James S. Satterthwaite was born in 1840; married, 1865, to Jennie Lawrence Buckley, of Troy, N. Y., and later of Newark, and sister of Mrs. Robert Ruthven, of Bergen County.

John Fisher, unmarried.

Thomas E., a physician practicing and living in New York.

Elizabeth Westworth, married to John S. Cusht, who died in 1861, leaving two sons, Westworth S. and John.

Sarah F., married to Rev. W. R. Nairn, the rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Franklin.

James S. Southworth died in August 1884, and the obsequies were observed at "Nativity" on the 9th of that month, where many sorrowing friends and a large concourse of people paid their last respects to their beloved friend and neighbor. Services were conducted by Rev. ——— Abbott, of Christ Church, Belleville, assisted by Rev. W. R. Nairn, of Grace Church, Franklin, after which the remains were interred at Belleville. The pall-bearers were N. P. B. Jefferys of East Hampton, L. I., N. W. S. Carter, Clayton Pratt, Ferdinand Mertz (president of the Great Western Insurance Company), Theodore Blocker (president of a New York Mutual Insurance Company), ———— Coombs (president of the Commercial Insurance Company), James Lawson of the Universal Insurance Company of London, Joseph K. Russell, J. R. Kessner, J. R. Hay, and George H. Whipple.

John B. L. Robison, late proprietor of the quarries known by his name, was a man of considerable prominence in Essex County. He died Oct. 6, 1884, at his residence, on Grant Avenue. Mr. Robison was born in Scotland, and came to this country with his parents when he was but four years of age. For several years he was engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers in Newark, and was also manager of a chemical and phosphate manufacturing company in Brockville, Ontario, where he spent a large portion of his time. He once represented the Eighth Ward of Belleville district in the Legislature, and was the proprietor of the Newark ship canal, and president of that company. Mr. Robison was fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. He left a wife and two daughters.

The Medical Profession of Franklin.—The only permanent physician the township has ever had is Dr. Seffrine Dailey, who is a native of the western part of New York State. (See medical chapter in this work.)

The Sandstone Quarries. The largest industry in the township is that of quarrying and cutting stone, in the village of Avenale, of which it may be said it is a "village of derrieks." Its quality and superior value as a building material has been appreciated for more than a century, and there is scarcely a square mile of territory throughout the whole region that is available or in the slightest degree promising upon which a prospecting hole or quarry has not been sunk. The building-stone from this region presents many shades of color, ranging from a rich reddish-brown, with well defined markings, to a flat gray of uniform color. The red, of which the court house in Newark and many other buildings in the county are fair examples, is not so highly esteemed by builders

as the flat gray stone, which is more easily quarried in Avenale. The cost of quarrying increases with the distance below the natural surface, and the quarries have been sunk as deep as thirty feet, which exceed seventy-five feet in depth, although they are pushed further forward as the rock dips of the rock, while millions of cubic feet of fine rock lie under the feet of the workmen.

The earliest opening of which any positive information can be obtained was on the property of John King, whose two sons came into the inheritance jointly. The estate then included all the land now or lately owned by Capt. Hancox, Edwin Cadmus, Dr. William H. Conover and Alexander Hays, and ran from the present front back to the old road leading from Franklin village to Newark. On the death of their father the brothers, John and Abraham, divided the property into two shares, the Avenale land being a stone quarry, which was the boundary between Belleville and Franklin. During the Revolutionary war Abraham King had a saw-mill and a shoe factory on the northern part of the property, and supplied shoes to Washington's army. Mr. Edwin Cadmus, whose wife is a grand daughter of Abraham King, has a small house in the east of his possession, which is constructed entirely of material taken from the old shoe factory. About the beginning of the present century the two brothers opened a quarry on the line of the brook above referred to, and from it excavated the stone of which the principal walls of the City Hall in New York were built. Abraham turned the shoe business into a manufacturing firm, stone quarrying and re-erected the economy of his career for the whole town, there being no other quantity of brown stone and awaiting capital to develop it. John also died of the quarrying business, and all that is now disseminated of the original quarry is being ravine, overgrown with brushwood, and thus of more half a century's growth. Abraham H. King died about 1854, at the advanced age of ninety years. His brother preceded him to the grave. The only living representative of the family is Mrs. Edwin Cadmus. The old house was a substantial stone building, twenty-six feet square, with a frame addition on the south side. It has been the property of Dr. William H. Conover, of Newark, for twenty-five years, and was occupied by him as a summer residence. One night in the early part of August, 1883, the old house was destroyed by fire, probably by means as the house had been closed for two or three years.

BELEVILLE STONE COMPANY.—This is one of the new mills, lying a few hundred feet from the river and that of one of the most important stone quarries in the State. The newest is the property of the Belleville Stone Company, and was opened in 1884. Since that time a very large quantity of superior gray stone has been taken out and shipped to market. This quarry is sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and a ledge of hard rock about ten feet thick is being rapidly cut out

and sent to the dock, which shows the size of the quarry.

The hoisting apparatus which is a large derrick, upon which immense compound wire-rope tackle is used, the rope passing through pulleys and over a pair of drums, which are actuated by a belt and geared to a hoisting-engine. Obedient to the signals of the men at work almost an eighth of a mile away, the boy stops and starts his engine and moves the immense loads up the abrupt walls of the quarry.

A pump with an outlet of four inches serves to rid the quarry of water on a few times each morning. The rock is cut to required dimensions on the spot and shipped by boat to its destination.

The officers of the Belleville Stone Company are Robert Ellin, president; Joseph Spurr, vice-president; William Kitson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Andrew Barr is the superintendent of the work, and he has about seventy-five men employed.

THE DUNCAN QUARRY.—The Belleville property became divided among the young branches of the family, and Abraham came into possession of the portion lying south of the Quarry Road. He opened the quarry in 1810 and worked it until 1840. The stone of which Fort Lafayette, at the New York Narrows, is built was taken from this quarry and furnished by him. It was subsequently worked by William H. Harris and a partner. In 1846-47 the property was purchased by Alexander Phillips, and has since been worked by him and his sons. They saw and cut their own stone, their yard being the only one in the district furnished with a steam saw for stone-cutting.

JOYCE QUARRY.—Adjoining Robison's quarry on the south is the more recent excavation of W. J. Joyce. The work is going on in the same ledge of rock, and the formation at this point seems to peculiarly favor the getting out of long square stones, which are in great demand. This quarry was opened about 1854 by the Passaic Quarry Company, costing one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The company worked it for a few years, when it went into the hands of William Joyce and John Wright. The latter withdrew and the firm became William Joyce & Son. In 1878 the elder Joyce retired, and his son, William J., has since worked the quarry.

HOCHER BROTHERS' QUARRY.—A new quarry was opened near Stitt's Station in the fall of 1883. Messrs. Hoher & Brother, of Newark, being obliged to abandon their quarry on Ridge Street, in that city, owing to the refusal of a neighbor to sell his property, went to Avondale, and after prospecting considerably, bought a large piece of property west of Washington Avenue and north of Stitt's Station.

They broke ground immediately, and found close to the surface a ledge of fine-grained sandstone, which they have since developed into a promising quarry.

The stone is slightly darker than that which comes from the quarries near the river, and it is much more dense. The owners have built a good road running from their property to their new dock on the Passaic River, and have also erected a twenty-ton derrick to supplement the small one at the quarry.

Manufactures.—Next in importance to the stone industry is that of the woolen manufacture, which a few years ago was much more extensively engaged in than at present.

THE ESSEX WORKS, of which L. W. and Henry B. Duncan are the proprietors, were started in 1852 by William Duncan and his son, L. W. Duncan. A part of the extensive brick buildings occupied by the firm were erected in that year, and the remainder in 1864, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars. The machinery consists of five sets of cards, sixteen hundred spindles and twenty-eight looms, all driven by steam-power, and giving employment to one hundred hands. The chief products of the works are fancy flannel goods and woolen blankets.

HENRY B. DUNCAN.—Henry Duncan, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, and in the year 1835 emigrated to the United States. He was united in marriage to Mary Livingston, whose children were Lawrence, Isabella, Sebastian, William, Robert, John, Jane, Elizabeth, Magdalene and one who died in childhood. William, of this number, was born Jan. 25, 1804, in Dunfermline, and when a lad of ten years removed to Ramsbottom, England. In 1826 he emigrated to America, and settling at Belleville, engaged in the trade of block-printing at the Belleville Print-Works, which trade he had previously acquired at the Grant Print-Works, in England. At a later date he removed to Fall River, Mass., and from there to Staten Island, where he accepted an engagement as foreman of the Staten Island Print-Works.

William Duncan married Catherine, daughter of William and Mary Benson, of Belleville, and had two sons.—Livingston W., born Aug. 4, 1828, in Bloomfield, N. J., and Henry B., whose birth occurred Jan. 15, 1840. Mr. Duncan, in 1835, in connection with his brothers and a partner, erected print-works at Franklin, N. J., and two years later started a woolen mill at the same point. In 1855 he built the mill which is at present operated by his sons in Franklin. His death occurred Jan. 22, 1877. His wife survives and resides at Franklin. Henry B. Duncan received a substantial education in Franklin, and at the Seymour Classical Institute, in Bloomfield. He subsequently entered his father's mill, and on becoming familiar with the various departments of the business, was admitted, at the age of twenty-two, to a partnership. In connection with his brother, he is now proprietor of the business. He was, in September, 1864, married to Annie M., daughter of Silas Young, of Sussex County, N. J., and has two children, a daughter,—Millie Livingston, and a son, William Livingston. Mr. Duncan has

been as a Democrat interested in some political measures, and for the year acted as treasurer of the township of Franklin. His interest in the educational affairs has prompted him to serve for three years as trustee of the schools of the township. He is a member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Franklin, and superintendent of the Sunday-school of that church.

in 1738, removed to New York at the close of the Revolutionary war, and came to Essex County in 1796. The second Joseph was born in New York in 1792, and at an early period of life was engaged in milling enterprises. In 1812 he embarked in the manufacture of hand-made paper at the old Madison Mills, and in 1836 erected the Passaic Mills, which were managed by him until his retirement, in 1856. His sons, Joseph



Henry B. Duncan

THE UNDERHILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WORKS are situated on Third River, and were built in 1849, and have for many years been the Harrison Mills. They were originally built and operated by Sebastian, William and John Duncan. The old buildings were burned down, and rebuilt in 1878 by Mr. Charles F. Underhill, who is now the manager of the concern. The goods produced here are chiefly articles of gentleman's and women's clothing and wool.

THE PASSAIC MILLS on the northern bank of Third River (or Third) River, is devoted to the manufacture of fine writing-paper, fleet, bond and check papers of the various grades. The proprietors are Joseph and Richard Kingsland, sons of Joseph Kingsland, whose father, Joseph, was born in Kingsland, Bergen Co.,

and Richard, were both engaged with him in the business, and on his relinquishing an active life they united in partnership, and have since carried on the manufacture, enlarging the facilities by adding to the buildings and adding improved machinery, by which they are enabled to produce a superior quality of goods. The mill, including the machinery, is valued at sixty-five thousand dollars, and has a capacity of two tons of paper per day, giving employment to an average of sixty persons.

The old mill in which their father commenced business was destroyed by fire in 1871. In the summer of 1884 a capacious store-house was erected. This is the largest building, having a floor of nearly half an acre and four stories high. This mill is in Acquackanonk township,

but its proximity to Franklin, adjoining only a road to Franklin people, renders it virtually a local enterprise.

THE YANTICO MILLS are a fine mass of brick buildings, four and five stories in height, which were built in 1860 by Mr. James W. Stitt, and were operated by him in the manufacture of all kinds of wooden goods until 1875, when they came into the possession of the late Alexander T. Stewart, of New York. Mr. Stewart kept these mills actively at work until his death, after which they were sold to George H. Hulse, but were shut down by him in 1880, and have since remained idle. When in full operation they gave employment to from two hundred and fifty to three hundred persons. The buildings were put up in time of high prices, and were very costly. All the machinery, engines and boilers are retained in their places, and care is taken of them by the superintendent, Mr. Martin Geipel.

An old mill stood years ago at the foot of the large mill-pond north of the road running up Povershous hill. Some forty years ago it was occupied as a grist mill by John Duncan. It was afterwards converted into a turning shop by a man named Topping. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1868, and has not been rebuilt. The property is owned by Mr. John Rusby. The water which supplies the mill comes chiefly from a spring at the upper end of the mill-pond, which boils up about three feet in diameter, besides several small springs furnishing a continuous supply of water.

THE AVONDALE GREEN-HOUSES, in Walnut Street, were built in October, 1878, by G. A. Riker. They are covered by about twelve thousand feet of glass, and consist of several separate houses for the growth of various kinds of flowers, bulbs, etc., the business consisting wholly in cut flowers for the New York market. In 1879 the concern passed into the hands of Mr. C. R. Ellis, of New York, who is now the owner, and Mr. Edward Salyor was appointed as superintendent in April, 1884. Improvements to the amount of one thousand dollars were made on the property during the year 1884.

THE WASHINGTON AVENUE NURSERY is a new enterprise, started by Mr. William Conover in the fall of 1883. The property consists of two acres of land under cultivation, two green-houses, each sixteen by one hundred feet, with a two-story office building, sixteen by thirty-two feet. Mr. Conover raises plants and hardy shrubs, and makes a specialty of cut flowers.

THE LANSINGHAM ICE COMPANY. Another important industry is the cutting, harvesting and subsequent transportation of the ice crop, from the large pond east of the Passaic Mills. The company was incorporated in 1868, but the business and property have been controlled for six or seven years past by the Messrs. Kingsland. The pond has an ice surface of about sixteen acres, and will yield twenty thousand tons of ice annually, giving employment to a large number of hands.

Societies. THE FRANKLIN ARCHERY CLUB was organized June 16, 1878, with Mrs. J. S. Condit as president; Miss Satterthwaite, secretary and treasurer; Mr. J. R. Hay, superintendent. Soon after the organization the interest in archery began to decline, and the club took hold of the new and favorite game of lawn tennis. Spacious grounds on the Satterthwaite estate, adjoining Stitt's Station, were placed at the disposal of the club, and tennis courts were laid out. The club grew in membership, including on its roll the names of nearly all the society families of Franklin, Avondale and vicinity. In 1884 the grounds were greatly improved, and a new dirt court was constructed, making five courts in all. The club has a membership of sixty-four, many of whom are expert tennis players.

The present officers are Mrs. L. Y. Hopkins, president; John Greenough, vice-president; Rev. W. R. Nairn, master of grounds; W. H. Boardman, master of games; Harry D. Carryl, treasurer; Managers, Mrs. W. H. Boardman, Mrs. J. S. Condit, Mrs. Joseph Kingsland, Mrs. J. Roger Kingsland, Mrs. H. G. Prout, Miss M. L. Storey, and the officers *ex-officio*; secretary, H. G. Prout.

GRANITE COUNCIL, No. 51, ORDER OF UNITED FRIENDS.—The only lodge or secret society for mutual benevolent purposes in the township is this council of the comparatively new order of United Friends. It was projected by Messrs. C. M. Oxford and A. M. Halladay, both of whom were already connected with the order. On the evening of Dec. 9, 1882, at the residence of one of the brethren, the council was formally instituted, with a membership of twenty-six, as follows: R. W. Booth, Henry A. Connolly, Cornelius Crager, William H. Crager, John Corb, Anzi Coeyman, William T. Coeyman, Dr. S. Dailey, John Dooley, Francis George Evers, P. F. Guthrie, A. P. Garrabrant, Martin Geipel, L. G. Hampton, Jacob Kierstead, Henry Knab, Jr., C. P. McGrath, A. H. Mandeville, Leonard Rusby, Joseph Stirratt, G. W. Symonds, C. F. Underhill, J. P. Van Winkle, J. H. Van Winkle.

The first officers were L. G. Hampton, Chief Counselor; R. W. Booth, Recorder; G. W. Symonds, Financier; Dr. S. Dailey, Treasurer; J. P. Van Winkle, Prelate; Richard W. Booth, Marshal; Anzi Coeyman, Guardian; A. P. Garrabrant, Sentinel; C. F. Underhill, J. P. Van Winkle and Martin Geipel, Trustees; C. F. Underhill, C. M. Oxford and A. M. Halladay, Past Chief Councilors. The two last named were admitted by ballot. At the December election the same officers were elected, with the exception of the recorder, who was Leonard Rusby. At the last annual report of the financier the total membership in the three classes was fifty-eight, the amount of insurance covered being one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or an average of two thousand one hundred and fifty-five dollars each member.

The officers of the council for 1884 are as follows:

L. C. Hampton, C. C. Jones, Kierstead, V. C.; John P. Van Winkle, President; Dr. Dancy, Treasurer; George W. Simmons, Townsman; C. M. Oxford, Recorder; William H. Van Riper, Marshal; William H. Cragger, Constable; Daniel Wheatland, Sentinel, and Messrs. Underhill, Oxford and Halladay, P. P. C's. The trustees for 1884 were C. P. Underhill, George S. Cox and I. Jacob Kierstead, and the Mayor, Examiner, Dr. S. Dancy, who has acted in that capacity since the first steps were taken to organize the council.

Meetings are held at Rusby's Hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Mercurial Well. A curiosity exists in the premises of John Sandford, in Franklin Street, in the shape of a well which increases or decreases uniformly with the temperature on the surface. The well is about forty feet deep, and its freezing every time a cold snap came on caused so much inconvenience to the family that Mr. Sandford had it inclosed and a pump set in it. This, however, had but little effect. The water in the well still froze, and the pump was at such times useless, and was taken out. In summer the water is of the ordinary temperature. The well has been dug over twenty years and has always exhibited this peculiarity, while other wells on adjacent property are not so capricious.

Valuation and Appropriations.—The valuation of taxable property estimated by the assessors for 1884 was as follows: Real estate, \$493,650; personal estate, \$28,150; deductions for indebtedness, \$6,800; total valuation assessable, \$515,000.

The appropriations voted for at the town election in 1884 were: Road tax, \$100; side walk tax, \$200; for support of the poor, \$900; incidentals, \$500; and other incidentals to be paid out of funds held by the treasurer, \$500.

CHAPTER LIV.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Location, Boundary, Derivation of Name and First Officers.—This is one of the south border townships of Essex County, and was organized as such by act of the State Legislature, April 14, 1835, and is bounded on the north and west by South Orange township, on the east by the city of Newark, and on the south by Union County. The township was named in honor of De Witt Clinton, the great Erie Canal Governor of the State of New York. The township officers elected in accordance with the act of the Legislature were as follows: Moderator, Moses Osborn; Town Clerk, Nathaniel R. Brown; Assessor,

Jonathan T. Squier; Collector, David Tichenor; Township Committee, Alvah Sherman, Obadiah Meecker, Lewis Pierson, Ezra Durand and James Van Houten; Chosen Freeholders, Samuel Baldwin and John S. Osborn; Overseers of the Poor, Daniel Squier and Samuel H. Gardner.

Topography. The topography of the township is varied and pleasant. The land slopes south and east until it reaches the Newark meadows. The surface is also broken by an agreeable succession of hills, of sufficient elevation to afford pleasant landscape views from their summits. From the western side of the township can be seen, some two and a half miles distant, the long range of the First, or Orange Mountains, and from an elevation near the centre of the township, Newark Bay, New York, Brooklyn and Long Island is presented to view in a beautiful landscape. The roadways of the township are mostly Telfordized, affording pleasant and beautiful drives. Elizabeth River flows through the township from north to south, near the beautiful village of Irvington, and on it are three lakes, or ponds, the water of which was formerly utilized for driving machinery, and are known as Belcher's, Durand's and Drake's Ponds, and the dams are now kept up for ice harvest during the winter season.

Previous to the occupation of the township by white settlers, this territory was an undistinguishable waste in a trackless wilderness. A thick growth of timber covered the hills and valleys of what are now the fair fields and beautiful garden-spots of Clinton township. As late as 1809 wild beasts were quite plenty, and relics of those hunting days are still to be found in the Chapman family.

Pioneer Settlers, Land Owners and Incidents.—To Daniel T. Clark, Esq., of South Orange, we are indebted for a search of the original records, which has brought to light the names, location and quantity of land of the pioneers of what is now the township of Clinton,—

John Brown, senior, had, among other lands, "Forty acres of upland beyond Elizabeth Town River, 40x20 ch., Robert Dalglish, north; Common land, west and south; East branch of Elizabeth River, east."

The will of John Brown, dated Dec. 17, 1680, shows that he gave to sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, forty acres beyond Elizabeth River, as "bounded in my Patent, equally to be divided between them." He also names daughters Mary Pierson, Hannah Riggs (wife of Joseph), Phebe Dodd, Elizabeth Freeman and Esther, unmarried. His son, Daniel Brown, executor, and "loving brother, Ephraim Burwell, and my loving son, John Brown, to be my overseers."

John Brown, Jr., had, in addition to other tracts, Twenty acres beyond the two-mile Brook, joining to his first and second division, 19x18 ch., bounded with John Curtis, north; Two-mile Brook, east; his own land, north; and Thomas Pierson, south.

¹ By Rev. John L. Chapman.

His Home lot contained six acres, and was bounded by Edward Riggs, south; Samuel Harrison, north; common fence, east; Highway, west. He also had Twenty-eight acres "beyond the two-mile brook, beginning on a swamp side West of a Swamp, thence up the Hill side North, and the length 18 ch., to a stake that parts Thomas Pierson and John Brown, John Curtis, north; Seth Tompkins, west; Thomas Pierson, south; and swamp, east." This last boundary indicates that this and the other properties were located in the present limits of Clinton township.

John Curtis had thirty-four acres upland beyond the two-mile brook, on south side 34 ch., on north side 23 ch., bounded by Nathaniel Wheeler and the Brook, east; common land, north; John Brown, Jr., south; and common land, west.

Martin Tichenor had a Home lot containing eight acres, bounded by William Camp, north; by Highways, east, west and south. His will bears date 1681.

Thomas Pierson, Jr., had a Home lot containing six acres, bounded by the Highways, northwest and southwest, common fence, southeast; and Samuel Lyon, northeast. He also had thirty acres beyond the two-mile brook, forty-one chains in length at the south end, twenty-nine chains at the north end, ten chains in breadth, bounded by common land, west; Thomas Johnson and Highway, east; and John Brown, Jr., north.

Hugh Roberts had for his Home lot six acres, having commons on the south and west; the common fence, east; and Edward Riggs, north. He died 1670. (His will is in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society.) Note—"Stephen Bond, in 1672, married Hugh Roberts' widow, and died in 1677." *Congreg. Record*.

Edward Riggs had a Home lot containing six acres, ~~being~~ bounded by Hugh Roberts southwest; by John Brown, common land and Highway. In 1676 he purchased of his brother, Joseph Riggs, a part of the original Riggs homestead, being "Ten rods in breadth and so through the length of my home lot, bounded by William Camp, south; my own land, north; and Highways, east and west."

In 1691, Edward Riggs and wife, Mary, conveyed his home lot, containing six and one-half acres, to John Brown, Jr. It was bounded by the Home lot of John Brown, northeast; Home lot of Mrs. Mary Bond, southwest; Highway, northwest; and Mrs. Mary Bond, southeast.

Samuel Lyon had for his Home lot six acres, bounded by Thomas Pierson, Jr., west; Highway, north; common fence, south; and common lands, east. Also sixty-five acres beyond the two-mile brook, twenty-five chains on the southeast, fifteen chains on the northwest, in length forty-two chains, with Highway, north; Highway to Elizabethtown, east; Henry Lyon, southwest; Thomas John, northwest.

Thomas Lyon, by the general Surveyor, "one House

lot, Five acres and a half, Beginning at Thomas Pierson, Junr., thence east and by north eight chains to stake by the Highway; thence north four chains; thence northwest by west ten chains; thence, as the front of the (lots) on the Hill did, to Thomas Pierson, Jr., eight chains; thence south southeast four chains to beginning; bounded by Highways, northeast and south; northwest, with the front of the other lots; and Thomas Pierson, Jr., southwest. Also Forty acres in (on) "Stout Buck Plain" (where was this?), 20x22 ch., bounded southeast, southwest and northwest by common land; and Thomas Staples, northeast."

William Camp had a Home lot containing six and a half acres, besides forty poles, bounded with Elizabeth Riggs, widow of Sergeant Edward Riggs, north, Martin Tichenor south, and Highways east and west.

"March 25th, 1685, William Camp hath adjacent to his second division beyond the two mile brook, on the south side forty-eight rods; bounded with the land of Martin Tichenor on the west side forty-eight rods, bounded by Joseph Johnson west, on the east side seventy-two rods, bounded by his own land east, containing ten acres and three roods, be it more or less, lying for four acres."

De. Micha Tompkins (Deacon?) had a Home lot containing six acres, bounded by his own swamp east, John Baldwin north, Highways south and west; also Fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands he purchased of Mr. Treat, "Beginning at the southeast corner of his land and running as the River runs nineteen chains to tree; thence westerly thirty-nine chains, to Zachariah Burwell's corner; thence northerly thirty-four chains to William Muer's corner; thence along his line thirteen chains, to his other corner, easterly; thence southerly fifteen chains so that his land forms an L; Elizabeth River east, John Denison's gutter south, common land west, William Muer and his own land north."

Thomas Luddington had a Home lot containing six acres; bounded by John Brooks south, Ephraim Burwell north, Highways east and west. He also had nineteen acres, three roods and thirty-two poles, beyond the two-mile brook, on the east nine chains and a half, on the north fourteen chains, on the west fourteen (or nineteen) chains, on the south fourteen chains. "Common land and two-mile brook east, Francis Lindsley and Mr. Crane north, Edward Riggs also Joseph Riggs, and George Day west, Common land and two-mile brook south."

On March 26, 1686, by Town Surveyor, "Three acres —by Highway north, fifty-six rods; The two-mile brook and his own land west, thirty-two rods; Mr. Pierson south, fifty-six rods; Samuel Lyon and John Treat east, thirty-two rods." All of the property owners above named (excepting John Curtis) were living in the same neighborhood, at the extreme south, and southwest end of Newark. As their families increased they naturally required more land

brought them to market, sold them for one shilling seven pence and one penny, for the quarter.

Year	Year	Year
1768	1769	1770

In 1768:

	£	s	d
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
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One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0

The sawmill account runs through the books of Joseph Camp, commencing in 1763, and is continued in the books of Caleb Camp, Joseph W. Camp and David Camp until 1836.

In 1763, Joseph Wheeler is debited, among other charges,—

	£	s	d
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
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One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0
One bushel of Indian corn for James Conger	0	1	0

On Jan. 1, 1760-1, Humphrey Nichols is credited "by one Rattlesnake Is."

Oct. 17, 1753, James Taylor began his year's work. The rate of his wages is not given. He is debited at various times,—

	£	s	d
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0
For making two shoes	0	1	0

On Jan. 20, 1754, is an entry, Joseph Willson, "By cash paid, for your children to John Smith not reckoned in the old account, 6s. 10d."

In 1754 an account is opened with Andrew Hays. The credit side of the account shows that he was a tanner and currier. Some of the prices paid were as follows:

	£	s	d
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0
One skin of a deer and carrying	0	4	0

April 12, 1756, an account was opened with Nathaniel Heasen. Various entries are made, and on November 13th appears the following entry:

"Then Received with Nathaniel Heasen, School Master and Balance all to above account."

Joseph Camp, Esq., died 20th October, 1780, aged 70; by wife Patience had Caleb and Ephraim; by second wife Joanna, widow of Samuel Conger, had Joanna, wife of Elias Beach.

April 17, 1753, Joanna Conger, executrix, and Joseph Camp, executor of the estate of Samuel Conger, conveyed a tract of land to Caleb Camp—late the property of Samuel Conger.

Nov. 24, 1760, Joseph Camp conveyed to Caleb Camp, "for 5s. and otherwise gift, and for the better maintenance and support of him the said Caleb . . . twenty-five acres where said Caleb Camp's house now stands . . . running from the line of Samuel Camp to the line of Amos Roberts, and so from the main country road that leads by Caleb Camp's house, far enough in length of claim, from said road, along the line of Samuel Camp and Amos Roberts, to contain twenty-five acres, strict measure, less one hundred acres at the township . . . and two thirds of said meadow."

In 1771 and 1772, Caleb Camp purchased five separate interests in the "Great Swamp Mill."

Nov. 27, 1780, Ephraim Camp conveyed (quit claim) to Caleb Camp a tract at Cheapside; also "the whole of the plantation whereon Caleb Camp lately lived, adjoining the twenty-five acres my father gave by deed of gift to said Caleb. To quit to said Caleb all the remainder of his home lot, adjoining the twenty-five acres; also eleven acres; father bought of Stephen Wheeler."

In 1796, Caleb Camp entered into an ante-nuptial contract with Abigail Moor—"my intended wife or her heirs;" on the back of this agreement is endorsed as follows: "May 15, 1817, received the within articles, such as could be found of them. Rebecca Johnson."

On the 13th of September, 1813, Caleb Camp made an ante-nuptial contract with Lydia Cooper, a widow from Morris County. They were married by Rev. Thomas Morrell, Oct. 28, 1813.

The first record of the public services rendered by Caleb Camp appears in the town records in 1767; they continue with rare intervals to 1814. Mr. Conger styles him "an active Whig in the Revolution."

The minutes of the Council of Safety show that he met with the committee in 1777, at Haddonfield, Bordentown, Morristown, and Princeton; in 1778 at Morristown, Princeton, Trenton, and Hillsborough. He was also a member of the Assembly of New Jersey. Caleb Camp, d., April 9, 1817, a. eighty-five. He had sons,—Joseph W. and David.

Joseph Wheeler Camp, married Sept. 22, 1804, by Rev. S. Thompson, to Julia, daughter of Timothy (?) Ball.

David Camp, son of Caleb, married Hetty Cooper. David Camp died by being accidentally impaled, about 1802-3. He had children (named in petitions to Orphans Court, in 1815), viz.: David Camp, John Webster Camp, Sally, wife of Ira Baldwin, Caleb Camp, Jr., and Fanny, wife of Henry Baker.

The widow, Hetty Camp, on April 9, 1814, was married to Moses Baker, by Rev. Stephen Thompson.

The Camp families had the usual proportions of slaves. Thus, Caleb appears to have owned "Jep" in 1762 to 1773, "Ned" in 1765, "Cato" in 1762.

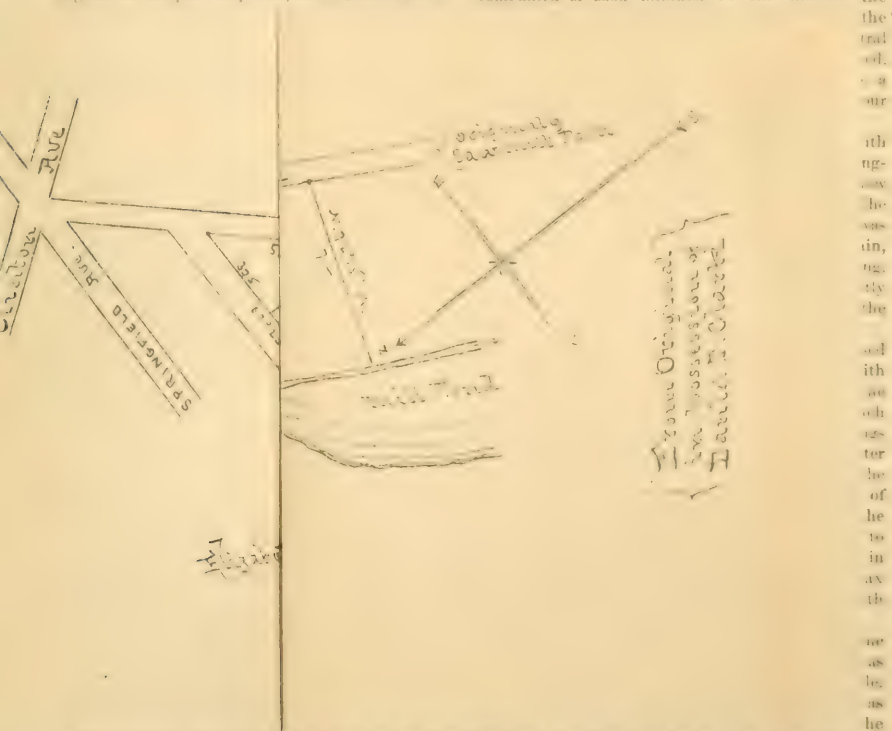
In 1771, William Barnet is charged "to one Indian Wench, forty pounds."

Job Camp, a son of Samuel, died about 1796-97.

Thomas resided on the northwestern corner of Irvington Avenue and Wall Street. Tradition hath it that during the Revolutionary war he was murdered in his barn-yard by a negro,—a camp follower. Mr. Hayes was looking away from the negro, and stumbling, fell to the ground, and was stabbed with a "pitch-fork." A sister of Mr. Hayes saw the transaction, gave an alarm, when the negro was pursued, caught, identified and locked up in prison. While in prison his feet were frozen off. All evening men in disguise broke open the prison, took the murderer out

beneath the snow, and *Irvington*, hailed with speech and incident and song, took its place.

But whence the name *Camptown*, so famous in old debate? William Campe, one of the original settlers of the township of Newark, fixed his residence at the south end of Broad Street, and there, until within a few years the old Camp house was standing. He had three sons,—William, Samuel and Joseph,—and one or more of them or their children opened farms on the then wooded site of our present village, accompanied or soon followed by the Roberts the

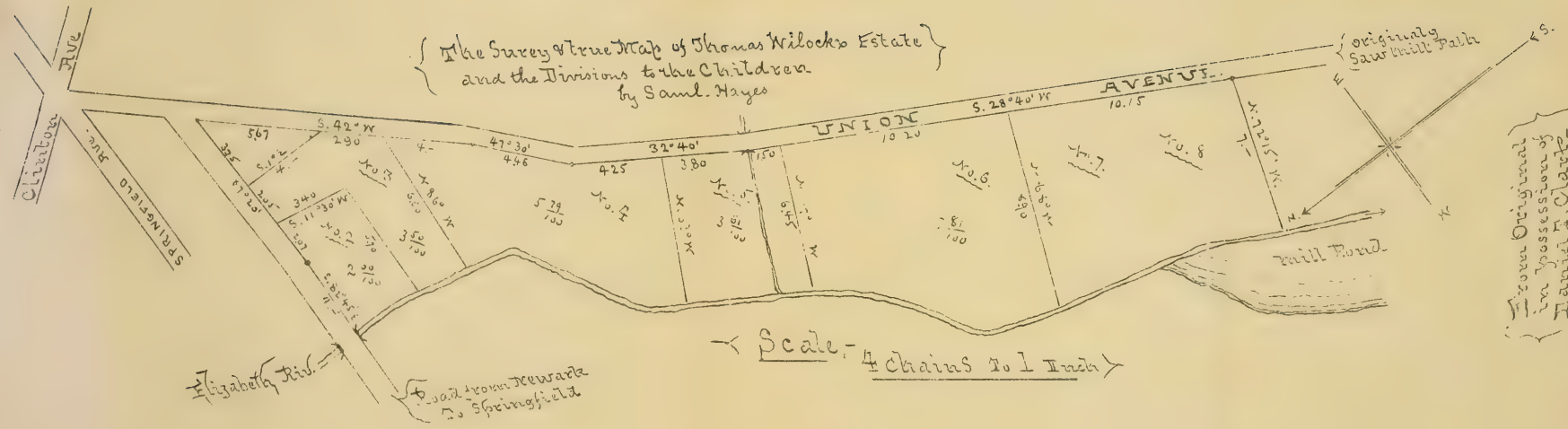


were transported by wagons and ox-carts as far west as Morristown. In the same creek were launched the Perriaugers, skillfully built in the old Camptown navy yard, but the building and the builders remain unused for want of a Longfellow.

Camptown at length rises in the woods, and takes its place among the old towns of the State, and was long famous for the generous worship of Bacchus, longer scandalized by strangers, but at last killed in a literary contest about a new name, and honorably buried on the cold night of Nov. 2, 1852, far down

yard was a reality, but it was not located in the bridge on Elizabeth River, but on Vinegar Hill, near the old Osborne and Gale property, midway between Camptown and South Orange. There Perriaugers were moulded and built of oak, pine and chestnut, and launched on Bound Creek, already described. They were built for the New York trade, carried freight and passengers, and made the round voyage usually in three days.

PIONEER MECHANICS OF JEFFERSON VILLAGE—Cyrus Durand, Esq., a young machinist, then a citizen of Jefferson Village, struggling to overcome the ban of poverty, could not find castings in Newark. The ferry



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Subsequently Elias Osborn and Henry Osborn owned and occupied the place, one residing on the west of Wall Street, and the other between Wall Street and Elizabeth River, both houses being still standing.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Lyons Farms¹ comes into notice here. It is a thickly-settled agricultural district in the southern part of Clinton township. Here the late Professor Mapes laid the foundation of true, scientific husbandry. Here Dr. J. M. Ward, his son, William Ward, Esq., and P. T. Quinn, Esq., have brought much energy and intelligence to the cultivation of fruit. The grounds of the State Fair are at Waverly, on the borders of the farms.

The settlement of this section dates far back. The descendants of William and Henry Lyons and of Stephen Bond, settlers in the original township of Newark, 1666, early opened farms.

The exact date we cannot find. The oldest house now standing, and now occupied by Mr. William Grummond, was built in 1760. The stone school-house, to which attaches a story of varied interest, is one hundred years old. The Baptist Church, much renovated spiritually and materially, was constituted in 1769, and the first church built in 1783. Sabbath-schools have been sustained for sixty years.

Bound Creek, now by no means imposing, was for a long time the free port of entry for the interior. Here Perriaguers entered laden with merchandise from New York, and landed it, at a primitive date, close by the present bridge crossing the creek on the lower road to Elizabethtown; from thence the goods were transported by wagons and ox-carts as far west as Morristown. In the same creek were launched the Perriaguers, skillfully built in the old Camptown navy yard, but the building and the builders remain unused for want of a Longfellow.

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An effort has been made to connect the place with Washington, and derive its name from his camping-ground by the brook on the east of the village (now known by the unpoetic name of the ditch). The nearest approach of Washington to this place was Washington rock and the ridge of the First Mountain, back of Jefferson village. There, while reconnoitering, he dropped his spy-glass, which his horse slightly injured. It was repaired by Mr. Samuel Durand, the skillful and modest watchmaker of the village.

In the course of time the name of Camptown passed into a byword and a reproach. The wag joked with it and the stranger held it in derision. It was the Nazareth of the county. This was owing, not so much to anything in the place itself as to the surroundings and the incidents of the early roads, not much better than cowpaths, that led to it. Camptown was the rendezvous of the fast and wicked young men of Newark and Orange, the goal of straw-rides and the Gretna Green of dance, frolic and fun. The road to Newark was bad and dangerous. Robbers lurked in the thick woods. A foul murder capped the climax of evil doings, and the hotel was long regarded with horror by the traveler.

Under these circumstances the name became odious. Dark legends arose, some of them as groundless as the long sleep of Rip Van Winkle. Among these we place what is popularly known as "The old legend of Camptown Navy-Yard." The yard was a reality, but it was not located by the bridge on Elizabeth River, but on Vinegar Hill, near the old Osborne and Gale property, midway between Camptown and South Orange. There Perriaguers were moulded and built of oak, pine and chestnut, and launched on Bound Creek, already described. They were built for the New York trade, carried freight and passengers, and made the round voyage usually in three days.

PIONEER MECHANICS OF JEFFERSON VILLAGE.—Cyrus Durand, Esq., a young machinist, then a citizen of Jefferson Village, struggling to overcome the ban of poverty, could not find castings in Newark. The petty

¹ By John L. Chapman.

from Paulus Hook, the future Jersey City, then took for one house, was managed by a colored woman. The food was simple, and arrivals and departures were transported on "trotters" they were taken apart. On that terry Durand crossed in New York; he found with difficulty the castings, recrossed with them and carried them on his shoulder to Jefferson village.

PIONEER MAIL ROUTE.—About this time, the opening of the eighteenth century, the drowsy village of Camptown was startled by a new project,—the opening of a new mail route to Philadelphia. The road passed the hotel, down Park Avenue and along Log Hill road, (now Stuyvesant Avenue,) through the Harbor, a name to which there hangs an amusing story, where there was a "relay station." The journey from New York to Philadelphia was in those times made in *three* days, and the stage-wagons were called "Flying-Machines."

The war of 1812 came and brought sorrow and suffering to this whole section, as well as to almost all other places. Money was exceeding scarce. Business was at a stand still. The stores were nearly empty. Rye flour was the chief breadstuff, and men had in some cases to travel miles through the snow to the stores and carry home their purchases on their shoulder. Some of those men helped to decide that war favorably for America, some of them are still in our midst, and two of their honored widows are still among us, and are recipients of a small pension from the government. The war closed, but sufferings continued. In 1816 there was frost every month in the year, and corn was sold at two dollars a bushel.

PIONEER POST-OFFICE.—In 1826 the first post-office was established in Camptown, and the first post-master was Matthias Ross, Esq. The mail arrived tri-weekly, and the office was conveniently kept in the tavern. At that time there were seventy-five families within one mile of the post-office.

Irvington.—The sound of Camptown, long unpleasant to the new citizens, became painful as progress advanced, and a change of name was proposed. Public meetings followed. Sharp debates fretted the walls of the academy, and logical threats and keen retorts, for which the old villagers are noted, freely passed. Progress triumphed, and the name was changed. In the flush of literary passion, *Irvington*, in honor of Washington Irving, our gentle, tender and humorous American Addison, was chosen as the future name of the town. John Crawford, Esq., was the chairman of a committee appointed to invite the genial essayist to deliver a public address at the christening of his namesake village. He acknowledged the honor, but politely declined the invitation. The Rev. John L. Chapman was then chosen for that office, and the occasion was a joyous one. On the evening of Nov. 2, 1852, the people traveled over the thickly crusted snow to the Reformed Church, and there, with song and incident and humorous discourse, the new name was imposed, and "Sleepy Hollow," "Wolfert's Roost" and the haunted bridge reproduced

in our locality. Changes followed. A literary taste sprang up. Fourierites, lawyers, editors and poets came to reside among us. At Elmhurst, the seat of the Home Institute, were held soirées, at which letters and music bore sway, and admitted, under limitations, the light footed dance. *The Northern New Jersey Magazine* was the birth of this literary awakening, but died too soon.

PIONEER SCHOOL RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS.—Through the efforts of Daniel T. Clark, Esq. (of South Orange), we are enabled to lay before our patrons the following items relative to the pioneer schools of Camptown: The following are the names of some of the pioneer teachers, and the years in which they served:

John Smith, 1753; John Jones, 1766 and 1772; Samuel Roberts, 1772; Stephen Wheeler, 1774.

Bills were paid to a schoolmaster (not named) in 1762, 1763, 1766 and 1783.

In 1774 a charge is made, "Cash paid to the school-house."

In 1773, Samuel Pennington is charged for one quart of rum for the school-house.

The old school-house in Camptown has but a brief record, which we find in a book apparently kept by Caleb Camp in 1808, in which we find a head-line on page 5, as follows: "Caleb Camp account in full against the Camptown school-house."

In this book, under date of 1807, Ebenezer Havens and Jabez B. Baldwin are credited with labor in pulling down the old school-house.

John N. Baldwin is credited by one day drawing stone from the old school-house, two hands.

Sayres Roberts is credited for the same kind of work, \$3.75.

Of the date of the erection of this (old) school-house we have neither record nor tradition. The fact that it was pulled down indicates that its usefulness had passed away, and that a new building was deemed necessary for the purpose.

"On December 15th, 1806. Account of the subscription for the purpose of building a school-house in Camptown, County of Essex:

John Smith	\$20.00	William Stockman, Jr.	\$2.00
Sayres Roberts	50.00	John Smith	2.00
John N. Baldwin	50.00	John Smith	10.00
Matthew Baldwin	50.00	John Smith	5.00
John E. Baldwin	20.00	Nathaniel Thompson	5.00
Thomas Roberts	20.00	John Smith	4.00
Joseph Roberts	10.00	Joseph Robinson	7.50
Joseph Roberts	10.00	John Smith	5.00
Joseph Roberts	10.00	David Hayes, Jr.	5.00
Joseph Roberts	10.00	Thomas Hayes (abstain)	2.00
John W. Smith	25.00	George Mottley	3.00
Samuel Roberts	10.00	Joseph Lyon, Sen.	3.00
Stephen Roberts	10.00	Joseph Lyon, Jun.	3.00
Thomas Roberts	10.00	David Brown	3.00
Edward Roberts	10.00	Stephen Crane	3.00
Joseph W. Smith	15.00	Widow Elizabeth Camp	30.00
Don S. Mottley	5.00	David Day	10.00
Eliza Roberts	5.00	Samuel Robinson	6.00
Ima Young	5.00	John E. Robinson	2.25
Thomas Roberts	10.00	Thomas Robinson	5.00
Adam Roberts	10.00	Samuel Hayes	3.00
Uzal Wilson	5.00	David Hayes	2.00
Jonathan Wilson	5.00	John Tinsley	5.00
Caleb Camp, Jr.	10.00	John Beach	1.25
Thomas Roberts	10.00	William S. Pennington	2.00
William Stockman	10.00		

From furnished by D. T. Clark, Esq.

Masons. The basement was used for the public schools, the second story for the lodge room, and the first story for a public room, where religious worship was commonly held for several years.

Slavery.—The territory now included in Clinton was widely connected with Newark, Orange and Elizabethtown, cursed with one foul sin—the curse of slavery. The acres all about us were filled by slave hands. "Human chattels" and "mercantable negroes" toiled and sweat under our sun. There were four of them in this vicinity as late as 1846. When the act of 1829, giving freedom to every child born of slave parents subsequent to July 1, 1804, the males on arriving at twenty-five years and the females at twenty-one years of age, was about to go into operation, the cupidity of some masters was strong. One of them tore from their mother two children, her boy and girl, and sent them to the southern market. They were sold into perpetual bondage. The brain of the mother reeled, and the wild scream of insanity cried to heaven against the crime of involuntary slavery.—the last cry within our borders.

Stone School-House of Lyons Farms.—The school-house situated between the cities of Newark and Elizabeth on the avenues of Elizabeth and Prospect, stands almost alone to remind the oldest inhabitants of the past. The road formerly known as Potpourri lane, was named Prospect Avenue by the venerable ex-Chancellor Halsted, who resides midway between the school-house and Irvington.

To go back further than the present school building, which has stood the blasts of one hundred years, built, as the date now in the belfry testifies, in 1784, would be impossible were it not for the accurate recollections of some of our oldest settlers, Mrs. Grummon, Mr. David Bond and Samuel R. Winans being among the number, the mention of whose names gives confidence in the correctness of their record. The first school-house was a frame building, about the size of the present school-house, which was its tradition tells us, accidentally destroyed by fire, probably having been built over fifty years, as it was known to have been an old building when destroyed.

The school at that time was taught by Mr. Joseph Lyon, a resident of the Farms, and the possessor of a Princeton collegiate education, which drew the boys from far and near (Camptown included) to graduate. Though Mr. Lyon was for a long time the only teacher, he probably taught but a few years in the old house, as he was relieved thirteen years after, 1797, by George Murray. Preceding Mr. Lyon was Mr. Bellamy, who also taught for a long term of years, and was unquestionably the honored teacher of 1776. Were it not that this was the only school at the time for miles these facts would not have been told by grandparents and remembered by their descendants. The father of the Rev. Robert Canfield, while a mere boy, living with his parents a short distance south of the Presbyterian parsonage, labored

with others in preparing stones, which were obtained on Prospect Avenue, near Irvington, from a rock known as "white rock," called so because of its color, and also from a quarry, then worked, a half-mile north-west, which, being of a darker color, resembling the brown stone of Newark, was used to contrast with the light. These stones were rough dressed, and after two years of hard labor the school-house was finished.

In 1797, Mr. Murray, also a resident of the Farms, succeeded Mr. Lyon. While engaged in his school duties, on one occasion, he led all the scholars on the green before the school-house to do honor to Gen. Washington, who was on his way to Elizabeth.

In 1802, Mr. Ross succeeded Mr. Murray, followed two years later by Mr. Crocker, and in 1805, Mr. Ward Foster commenced his services, which were continued for many years.

While but very few of the old school-houses remain to remind us of the past, giving the space they occupied to more commodious and comfortable buildings supplied with ingenious improvements for comfort, yet our school-house of 1784, built so substantially, is to-day, though of ancient style and of small dimensions, no disgrace, either to the builders, who struggled hard for what was then a great enterprise, or to the community, who now honor it for the service it has rendered and for its antiquity.

Churches and Sunday-Schools.—CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Although our village (under another name) was not unknown in the early history of Eastern New Jersey, yet it did not contain a church organization earlier than 1829. We should say it had a distinctly-marked religious character, but this was represented and sustained by about a dozen families in the village and in its immediate vicinity, which sustained church relationship with the Presbyterian Churches in Newark, Springfield and Connecticut Farms, and with the Baptist Church at Lyons Farms. From the earliest recollection this had been an outlying mission of those churches, in which were sustained lectures, occasional sermons and an union prayer meeting.

In the month of January, 1829, Miss Ann Rexford, accredited minister of the Christian Church, was invited to visit the place and preach. This she did, without intending at the time to prolong or repeat her visit, but an effectual door was opened to her, and the interest, which was new and remarkable, continued until the organization of this church, and on through its history until the present time.

In the month of September following, seventeen persons, about one-half of whom had been members of other churches in the vicinity, were organized by Revs. Simon Clough and William Lane—a branch of the church in New York City.

The interest continuing and increasing, on the 1st of October, 1830, an unanimous call was extended to Rev. Isaac C. Goff to the first regular pastorate of

the new organization. He entered immediately upon his work, and on the 24th of the same month organized the First Christian Church of Irvington, independent of any and of all other ecclesiastical organizations. This organization included the branch of the New York church, above alluded to, and twenty-three others, who came in on profession of their faith.

This organization was intended, as its name imports, to represent not any form of church government or any dogma of religious belief, but the whole of Christianity. The church during the fifty-four years of its existence has received into membership three hundred and seventy-nine persons; of these, Rev. Mr. Goff, the first pastor, during three pastorates and covering a period in the aggregate of thirty years, has received two hundred and forty-six persons, and thirteen other pastors, whose terms of service aggregate twenty-four years, have received one hundred and thirty-three persons.

In 1844 their church edifice was erected and dedicated without debt. In 1870 their parsonage was built.

In 1873 their church property was repaired and much improved and freed from all incumbrance. In 1880-83 the church received bequests, amounting to about twelve thousand dollars, the interest of which goes to aid their church work.

Their present number of members is about one hundred and sixty. Their present pastor is Rev. Levi W. Harris.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterian Church of Irvington was organized Feb. 2, 1840, in the school-room over the store of Alvah Sherman. Preaching services and a Sunday-school had been held at this place since June 1839.

At that time churches were legally incorporated, and the officers took the oath of allegiance. Nearly a year elapsed after the organization of the church before the Rev. John M. Staats was called as the first pastor of this church. After six months' service, Mr. Staats resigned the pastorate. No successor was immediately called, yet services were continued by supplies until the summer of 1841, when Rev. John L. Chapman, a graduate of Union Theological Seminary, New York, and then a graduate of the Elizabethtown Presbytery, began to preach for this church, and was soon called to be the pastor. He was ordained at Scrotenbergh, and installed at Irvington, in 1842, and continued as pastor until 1849. After his call efforts were made to erect a church edifice, and the work successfully prosecuted under his direction, which resulted in the erection of the present church edifice, which was dedicated Dec. 28, 1842.

The Rev. I. M. Bruen became pastor in March, 1850, and resigned Sept. 19, 1852. In 1855, Rev. A. B. Taylor was called, and remained with the church three years,

and in the summer of 1858, Rev. A. McKelvy became the pastor and resigned at the close of the year. The present pastor, Rev. Henry Vechslage, was installed July 23, 1861. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-five, and the Sunday-school numbers one hundred and seventy-five pupils.

IRVINGTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The church society was organized in 1845, and connected with Middleville (now Hilton.) The church building was originally erected by the Episcopalians, and in the spring of 1847 was sold at sheriff's sale, Mr. Day, the holder of the mortgage, becoming the purchaser. The Rev. Martin Herr, through the advice of Bishop James, purchased the property for one thousand dollars. The building was remodeled and dedicated by Bishop James.

In 1867 Irvington was made a station, and in the following year was reunited with Middleville. This union continued until 1870, when Irvington was again set off as a separate appointment.

The preachers in charge since the organization of the Irvington Methodist Episcopal Church have been as follows:

John C. McCormick, 1845; Robert Given, 1846; Martin Herr, 1847; George Hughes, 1848-49; David Graves, 1850; James M. Freeman, 1851; John Faul, 1852; John White, 1853; I. C. Blaine, 1854; John H. Vincent, 1855-56; Martin F. Swaim, 1857; John F. Harris, now deceased, 1858. **DEW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.**—President of the Dew Theological Seminary, 1859; Edwin Day, 1860; William M. Lippincott, 1861-62; Charles R. Snyder, 1863; John Scarlett, 1864-65; Henry M. Simpson, 1866; Robert B. Collins, 1867-68; Jesse S. Gilbert, 1869; Hamilton McBride, 1870; William I. Gill, 1871-73; James O. Rogers, 1874-76; William R. Keifer, 1877-78; Joseph M. Dally, 1879-81; J. F. Andrews, 1882-84. Stewards, Sylvester Bailey, Frank England, Charles W. Harrison, Joseph Walker, W. L. Clawson, L. Berry. Trustees, C. W. Harrison, president; S. Bailey, secretary; Charles Walker, Henry C. Heinisch, John V. Hageman.

This church has suffered much by deaths and removals, and on Jan. 1, 1884, numbered one hundred and ten members. Value of church, six thousand dollars; parsonage, four thousand dollars. The Sunday-school has one hundred scholars and thirteen officers. The sextant-keeper in 1884 was Frederick Carter; Secretaries, G. S. Francisco and Clarence O. Brown; Treasurer, Charles Walker; Librarian, L. Bedell.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LYONS FARMS.—This church was organized in the stone school-house Jan. 21, 1849. Rev. Halloway W. Hunt, who had been preaching to the residents of the community for nine months, moderated the meeting, assisted by Rev. ———, Pastor of Newark. Twenty-one members of Presbyterian Churches in Elizabeth and Newark pre-

* Data furnished by Rev. John L. Chapman.

* Data furnished by Rev. John L. Chapman.

sented their certificates, and were constituted a separate church by adopting a covenant of fellowship and the standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

The original elders of the church were David Bond and Nathan Ford, who were chosen on the 24th of January, and ordained Feb. 11, 1849. June 20, 1849, the building which the congregation continues to use as its house of worship, was dedicated to the service of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost; Rev. Halloway W. Hunt, of Newark, offering the dedicatory prayer; Dr. Murray, of Elizabeth, preaching the sermon; Dr. Magie, of the same place, offering the closing prayer; and Rev. Potter, of Newark, the benediction.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, held in Lyons Farms on 23d of April, 1850, William F. Garthwaite was ordained and installed as the first pastor of the infant church. Rev. Garthwaite's pastorate ended April 21, 1852, from which time until the installation of Rev. Eliphalet Bosworth, Feb. 14, 1854, the church was served by supplies. Oct. 16, 1855, the feeble and struggling church was again left without a pastor, and the pulpit remained vacant for some four years.

During this time the church was greatly indebted to the interest and labors of Rev. David H. Pierson, D.D., by whose influence a number of the residents of the neighborhood holding their membership in the churches of Elizabeth and Newark, were persuaded to transfer their membership to it. Aug. 6, 1859, the eldership was strengthened by the election of Henry Meeker, Jacob S. Dodd, and James B. Baker. Nov. 2, 1859, Rev. George M. S. Blauvelt, was installed over the church as its pastor. Mr. Blauvelt's pastorate, which continued until the last Sabbath in January, 1864, was eminently successful. On the 25th of May following the congregation chose George C. Pollock, a recent graduate of Princeton, and a native of Ireland, as the successor of Mr. Blauvelt, and on Nov. 15, 1864, the Presbytery of Passaic met in Lyons Farms for his ordination and installation in the pastorate. Mr. Pollock continued the popular and beloved pastor of the church for seventeen years, the pastoral relation being dissolved Jan. 4, 1882. The present pastor is Rev. John R. Henderson, who was installed April 27, 1882.

There are two other religious organizations in this township,—one a Protestant Episcopal and the other Roman Catholic, both of which are quite small.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS OF LYONS FARMS.—During the summer of 1816, Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden and Miss Abby Chandler visited every family in this vicinity, and with prayer and entreaty brought before the community the great importance of the Sunday-school work for the young, desiring the aid and sympathy of God's children in the work.

On Sabbath, August 6th, twelve scholars assembled in the little school-house standing near the present

school building at Waverly, with Mrs. Ogden and her fellow worker as teachers.

Prayer was offered, the Scriptures read by the scholars, who were catechised in the primitive style, singing from Watts' "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual Songs."

Children were taught to read, write, to sing.
 A new parent, hope, faith, and charity,
 Attended the same, but not to sing,
 For parents themselves, you must comply.

The interest occasioned by the success of this new enterprise had its influence in soon creating the desire for similar schools in different parts of the neighborhood, and in a few weeks Miss Sallie Meeker, daughter of Col. Josiah Meeker, was appointed as director over a school which was organized in the stone school-house, and for many long years she proved her devotion to the cause by earnestly laboring for the children's spiritual growth.

We next associate the name of Mr. Obadiah Meeker, the first gentleman superintendent and teacher in this school, who also for many years expressed by service the deep interest he felt for the young, and long after health failed him for active service did he love to advise and counsel for the school's prosperity.

Later, we find his son Henry following in the same footprints, as a zealous and efficient worker, the record of whose life of devotion is familiar to the youngest child in our schools.

About the same time a school was organized and held in Mr. Matthew Scott's house and other houses in the immediate vicinity of Evergreen Cemetery. In this school no regular superintendent was appointed, but efficient aid was rendered by the Rev. Lewis Bond, Messrs. Elihu Bond and James Brown, who alternated from time to time in rendering aid both as directors and teachers, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Tichenor being the first teachers.

Still another gathering of children during the same autumn assembled at the house of Mrs. Grummon, and held the first session. After a few Sabbaths the place of meeting was changed to the home of Mr. Samuel R. Winans, until the building of the red school-house, in 1819, and there continued for many years, with Mr. Winans as its first superintendent, Mrs. Grummon, Mary Lyon, Abby Bond, Mr. Jonathan Winans and Mr. Styles as teachers.

All of the schools were under the superintendency of Mrs. Ogden, who went from school to school to cheer by her bright face and happy Christian life, thankful to God that she could be numbered among the laborers of the vineyard.

Quarterly and semi-yearly gatherings of the schools were held in the stone school-house, as the most central locality, where encouraging words of cheer were spoken to the faithful teachers and scholars, stimulated in their studies by public recitation of Scripture verses, catechism and hymns. The privilege was so much appreciated by the scholars in the different schools that as many as sixteen hundred verses have been re-

ceded as a resolution from one of these scholars, learned in one quarter. So many were desirous to recite to their teachers that Saturday afternoon gatherings were introduced to enable all to participate, and not to take from the home school on the Sabbath.

The names of Mrs. Daniel Price, Miss Abner Wilson, and Rachel Cooper, Mrs. Winans, Mrs. Grummon, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Jonathan Winans, and Thomas Hand are prominent names among the scholars of the primitive schools, of which some are still living.

From these primitive schools we have those associated (at this time) with the Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and the Union School at Waverly.

Never through winter or summer have these schools been discontinued, and they have ever exerted a potent influence over the generations which have been blessed by their instructions, and made stronger and better men and women to meet life's obligations.

Scholars who have grown to manhood, strengthened and nourished by these schools, have assumed responsible relations as pastors, elders and church workers, and have made better neighbors and more useful citizens by their influence.

Noteworthy Persons. CYRUS DURAND. Prominently identified with the industries of this township and the county was the late Cyrus Durand, one of the most remarkable inventive geniuses of the age in which he lived, or most any other age. Born in 1787; was the second son of John and Rachael (Myers) Durand. His father was of the Huguenot stock, and came to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and settled in Derby, Conn. His grandfather Samuel Durand came to New Jersey in 1730 and settled in what is now Jefferson village, then a part of Springfield township. The education of Cyrus was limited, his whole schooling costing but about fourteen dollars. He made up the deficiency by reading all books that he could get hold of. When the Edinburgh Encyclopedia came out Cyrus was among its first patrons. To this work he was greatly indebted for knowledge that subsequently developed into the most useful mechanism of the age in which he lived. At the age of fourteen he began work in his father's shop, soon mastering the arts and sciences taught there. Besides this, he made sleeve-buttons, finger-rings and other goods of a similar character, finding sale for his wares among his near neighbors. He next took up the silversmith trade, there being two men following it in Newark at that time.

At the age of nineteen he took up the trade of clock-making, and invented and made the machine for cutting from solid brass all the gearing, and, in fact, all parts of the clock except the face and bell. At that time he often walked to New York for some little casting that he wanted. Jersey City was then Paulus Hoeck, and the ferrage was nine cents.

He married at the age of nineteen, and removed to Newark, where John Taylor advised him to turn his

attention to turning lathes for brass and iron work and for jewelry. This was the beginning of a line of inventions in lathe and press work that has brought our bank-note engraving to its present high character. From that time onward his life was filled up with inventions,—machines for line engraving, pencil and watch-case ornamenting, etc. One of his singular inventions was the "grammation," a machine on which any sentence could be placed, and the office of each part of speech clearly seen. His prominent work in life, however was his geometrical lathe work for bank-notes. Through his efforts the work has been carried to its highest perfection, which he taught to a few of his assistants. In short, it may truly be said that Cyrus Durand was, when in the prime of life, the inventive genius, the mechanical brains of Newark. He was master of twenty-four different occupations, either of which would afford him a living. He died in 1868, mourned by all who knew him.

HENRY MECKER. The remains of a resident of Henry Mecker in this country are traced back to William Mecker, who was registered at New Haven, Conn., in 1644, and with his sons Benjamin and Joseph are recorded among the associates who bought the site of the town of Elizabeth, N. J., of the Indians in 1644. His grandfather, Obadiah Mecker, born in 1738 and died in 1828, served through the Revolutionary war as a captain of cavalry, under the command of Gen. Philemon Dickinson, of New Jersey; he was at the battle of Monmouth, and subsequently was made a prisoner, and confined for some time in one of the Jersey prison-ships, near New York.

Henry Mecker's father, Obadiah Mecker, Jr., was born in the township of Elizabeth Feb. 17, 1782, and died Oct. 2, 1855. He was a farmer, and lived an industrious, useful life. He was called to positions of honor and trust in the county and State.

His mother, Jérusha Cook Harrison, was born in the village of Connecticut Farms, N. J., Sept. 25, 1784. For more than sixty years a consistent follower of Christ, abounding in all good works, wearing her years not as a burden, but as a crown, children and children's children arose and called her blessed. She died Oct. 15, 1871.

Henry Mecker was born March 19, 1808, on the old homestead between Newark and Elizabeth, held in the family for many generations. His is an unsullied record. Through his long life of seventy-five years he held many positions of trust and usefulness, and faithfully were they filled. The Presbyterian Church was the one of his choice, and for the greater part of his life he held the positions of elder and Sabbath-school superintendent. At Mankato, Minn., whither he had gone on a summer trip, Aug. 31, 1883, the prayer, "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me be with me where I am," was answered for him, and now with the pure in heart he sees God, and is satisfied in His likeness.

Industries.—The early records allude to several saw mills; thus in a survey for a road which was made in 1709. It began "at the saw mill path; thence running as the path runneth to Brown's line," etc.

In 1712 a survey was made "to John Brown on Elizabeth River, beginning on Busby Plain Brook where the path that leads to the Saw mill crosses said Brook," etc.

The mill was probably completed in accordance with the foregoing agreement. Mr. Treat, however, having returned to Connecticut, it is set forth in "Town-Meeting," May 16, 1783.

By a Quorum of the Board of Freeholders, having bought Mr. Treat's Part of the New corn mill, according to the Court's determination, and having bought and received such mill, we call any Remedy to the Mill, or to the said Samuel, or to the said George Harrison, that they be made large upon the following particulars mentioned in the said observation, observe and keep the same in all respects as fully as if the said Richard Harrison, was engaged to. And the said Samuel, Joseph and George Harrison, have in obedience to the Town-Meeting, their acceptance of the Mill, upon the same Conditions as is in the said observation. Also, the Town doth declare their Acceptance of the said Samuel, Joseph and George Harrison, in their Father's stead—this was voted at the Meeting above said.

By deed dated Dec. 28, 1693, in consideration of thirty-eight pounds, half in silver money, Samuel and Joseph Harrison conveyed to Samuel Plum "Two parts in three of the Grist Mill on the Mill brook, and two parts in three of twelve acres on Mill brook Plain, having Samuel Rose on the west, John Ward Turner and Samuel Plum north Highway E. & Mill brook or Highway south." In the division of the estate of Samuel Plum, made between his son, John Plum, and son-in-law, John Medis, by agreement March 1, 1707-8, the grist mill was to be retained and jointly owned by them with a covenant that neither should sell his interest without consent of and first refusal of the other.

"Town Meeting, January 20th, 1714-15, it was then agreed by Vote yt John fford Should have Liberty to Sett a Mill below ye old Mill, and that he Should have a quarter of an Acre of Land."

The foregoing is all that the record contains in reference to the first corn mill. Saw mills must have been called for, and this demand was probably soon met by private enterprise. The early records only allude to these mills.

Shortly after the formation of the township, in the year 1836, the Belcher Brothers established their rule factory, and Cyrus Durand, Esq., his watch-case factory on Elizabeth River, and added much to the industry and character of Camptown. The rule factory was burnt in 1868 or '69, and the business transferred to Newark. The watch-case factory was not a success, and was converted into a machine-shop, long the attraction of the place. Cyrus Durand has already been spoken of.

There are two grist and flouring mills in the township, one operated by steam and the other by water-power, both owned and carried on by Nathaniel Drake.

Farming, horticulture and gardening are now the leading industries of the township, and small fruits are a specialty by some of our horticulturists. Elias W. Durand, Esq., one of our citizens, has, after the experiments of fifteen years, taken the premium at the National Exhibition at Philadelphia, for the finest display of new seedling strawberries, one of them, the largest ever produced, the Great American, being nine inches in circumference.

Clinton Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., meets at Irvington on Monday evenings.

This lodge was instituted on Jan. 28, 1843, and was organized with the following officers: N. G., Aaron Gilbert; V. G., Ezra Durand; Rec. Sec., Horace Van Houten; Per. Sec., Archibald G. Day; Treas., Robert G. Harrison.

The present officers: N. G., Charles W. Harrison; V. G., James Jameson; Sec., Edwin D. Harrison; Treas., Charles H. Paulus.

The membership on April 1, 1884, was twenty-three. Since its organization one hundred and ninety-six persons have been admitted to membership. It owns a substantial three story brick building, renting the first floor for stores and the second for the Town Hall, using the upper floor for lodge purposes. In the early part of April, 1874, the lodge granted withdrawal cards to a number of its members for the purpose of becoming charter members of Hope Lodge, No. 179, at South Orange, which was instituted on the afternoon of April 29th.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge this lodge was represented by Brother Edwin D. Harrison, P. G., and at a caucus of the Past Grands of the district he was unanimously selected for appointment as D. D. G. M. for District No. 6, which comprise Lodges Nos. 7, 8, 11, 18, 28, 135, 152, 181 and Lodge No. 42, Daughters of Rebekah.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELIAS W. DURAND

Mr. Durand received a fair education at private schools in New York City, at boarding-school in Mendham, N. J., and finally at the old Academy where the custom-house now stands, in Newark. At the age of fifteen he was taken to New York City to learn the business of bank-note engraving with his father. During a period of depression he was persuaded to try watch-case and jewelry engraving, with Taylor, Baldwin & Co., at Newark, then the most prominent firm in the country. Feeling the restraint incident to close application, and hardly satisfied with the conditions imposed, he concluded, being under no obligation to remain, to return to New York City, and perfect himself under the instruction of John T. White,

the most celebrated engraver of the time in that line. Remaining with him about two years and becoming a master in the art, he concluded to purchase and pursue the business of his employer and instructor, continuing it with several journeymen and apprentices. Finding those spasmodic periods of depression incident to the business and so discouraging in their results continually occurring, he concluded to try wood engraving, as not only more reliable, but affording a higher and more desirable range in art, receiving all the necessary instructions, under J. A. Adams, then engaged with the Harpers, and about to

done portraits, and in company with his uncle (the world-renowned A. B. Durand), proceeded at once to study from nature. Being already prepared by an extensive and varied experience in art, he made rapid progress, continuing until completely prostrated by the necessary confinement it imposed.

When commencing the life of a landscape painter he removed to Newark, in Essex County, but later removed to Greenville, on Bergen Neck, going daily to his studio in New York City. Finding it impossible to continue, he again returned to Irvington, his present residence.



E. H. Durand

issue his pictorial Bible. With his previous experience, he soon became master of the art, pursuing it for a time very successfully. At the age of twenty-two he married Emma, daughter of Lyman S. Averill, a merchant of Irvington, N. J., at which place he resided while engaged in business in New York. About this time he, assisted by his father, invented and perfected a machine for the purpose of engraving the skies and tints upon wood, which, proving a great success, he sold advantageously. He concluded at the age of twenty-five to turn his attention to a higher art, that of portrait and landscape painting. Finding the study of landscape far more enticing, he soon aban-

With opportunity for more vigorous exercise in the way of gunning and fishing, which afforded partial relief from dyspeptic troubles, he pursued his art until a recurrence of ill health warned him that entire life out of doors was a positive necessity.

Reluctantly the pencil and brush were laid aside awaiting renewed and established health or abandonment forever.

Finding this course imperative, he commenced the erection of ice-houses upon his place. Having more leisure time, and an inclination to be inventive and experimental, and being also a fair mechanic; with his father's tools and machinery at hand, he proceeded

to make guns and pistols for his own use, in which he was successful, and some of which he still retains. His love for landscape would occasionally force him to the easel, but every effort insuring a return of the old dyspeptic symptoms, he concluded upon a more active out-of-door life. In 1857 he became acquainted with Seth Boyden, who at the time was experimenting successfully with the strawberry, and becoming interested, Mr. Durand also began a series of experiments to satisfy himself as to the peculiar effects in the way of originating. He soon became involved in all the perplexities that thorough investigation most invariably produces.

For a period of twenty years the brush and the pencil, the colors and palette, have been laid aside, to be again taken up with the same old love and renewed health, coupled with caution and care for its continuance. Being spare and light in build, and active in habit, he still retains the vigor of boyhood and as an intense student of Nature yet bids fair to become as well known in art as in agriculture.

ELIAS W. DRAKE.

Mr. Drake is of English ancestry. His grandfather, Nathaniel Drake, was born in Metuchen, N. J., and



Elias W. Drake

At times he would determine to abandon the whole work, but hesitating to lose the results of so many years of intense labor, has continued in a more moderate way, the whole matter becoming more certain and plain by the establishment of certain principles, which an extensive experimental course only can confirm. In the production of this fruit he has excited the wonder of and astonished the whole country by the extent and value of his productions. Being deeply interested in agricultural pursuits, and especially in the improvement of all fruits, the public must now and in the future be greatly indebted to him for his efforts in this direction.

later removed to Plainfield, N. J., where he conducted a successful milling business. His three children were Nathaniel, Daniel and Elkanah. Nathaniel was a native of Plainfield, where his birth occurred in 1788. He followed the business of his father, first at Plainfield and later at Scotch Plains, Essex (now Union) Co., and married Miss Huldah Paine, of Oak Tree, Middlesex Co., N. J. Their children were John P., Isaac, Elias W., William, Corra O., Eliza Ann, Sarah, Hannah, Nancy, Emma and Cornelia. Elias W. was born Aug. 27, 1821, at Scotch Plains, N. J., where he remained until sixteen years of age, meanwhile attending the neighboring

school or finding useful employment at home. His first independent effort was made in Newark, where he engaged as a grocer's clerk, and remained four years in that capacity. Returning at the expiration of this time to the place of his birth, he entered his father's mill, and soon after, on attaining his majority, engaged in the flour and feed business in Newark, which he conducted for four years. Mr. Drake then leased a mill at Scotch Plains and operated it for three years, when Irvington became his home. Here he purchased the mill-property he now owns and has managed successfully for a period of thirty-two years, during which time he has been one of the most im-

portant factors in the business interests of the place. He erected, in 1871, a steam mill in Newark, now conducted by his sons. Mr. Drake was married, on the 1st of January, 1842, to Harriet C., daughter of Mahlon Smalley, of Somerset County, whose children are George D., Mahlon S., Jr., Nathaniel, Augusta and Harriet C. (Mrs. Irving B. Harrison). Mr. Drake has, while manifesting a reasonable degree of public spirit, participated but rarely in the political movements of the time. He is a Democrat in politics and has held various township offices, but does not aspire to more exalted political honors. He is in his religious views a Baptist and member of the Baptist

Church of Lyons Farms, Essex Co., in which he has held official relations.

JOSEPH L. BALDWIN

Mr. Baldwin traces his lineage to England, from whence a branch of the family came to America more than two centuries ago and settled in Connecticut, removing at a later date to Newark, N. J. In the line of descent from one of these pioneers was Josiah, a native of South Orange, Essex Co., where his father followed the employment of a farmer. He married Lydia Ogden, of North Orange,



Josiah L. Baldwin

and had children,—Abram, Samuel, J. Ogden, Rachel, Abigail, Polly and Lydia. Samuel was born in 1782 in South Orange township, where he managed the double interests of a farmer and manufacturer of shoes. In 1808 he purchased a farm west of Newark, in Clinton township upon which he spent the remainder of his life. He married Mary, daughter of James Meeker, of Connecticut Farms, Essex (now Union) Co., N. J., and had children,—Harris M., Josiah L., Samuel O., Abigail L. and Mary (Mrs. Joseph Belcher). Josiah L. was born Nov. 4, 1810, on the homestead farm in Clinton township, where his early life was spent. He received the usual advantages

portant factors in the business interests of the place. He erected, in 1871, a steam mill in Newark, now conducted by his sons. Mr. Drake was married, on the 1st of January, 1842, to Harriet C., daughter of Mahlon Smalley, of Somerset County, whose children are George D., Mahlon S., Jr., Nathaniel, Augusta and Harriet C. (Mrs. Irving B. Harrison). Mr. Drake has, while manifesting a reasonable degree of public spirit, participated but rarely in the political movements of the time. He is a Democrat in politics and has held various township offices, but does not aspire to more exalted political honors. He is in his religious views a Baptist and member of the Baptist

accorded to farmers' sons, and until 1849 was actively employed in the labor incident to agricultural life. During the latter year he removed to New York and engaged with his brother in the wholesale boot and shoe business. In 1851 he formed a copartnership with George P. Brown for the manufacture of patent leather and continued this enterprise for three years. The death of his father in 1856 influenced his return to Orange town, where he has since had charge of the homestead farm and cultivated the land until 1871, when the property passed by purchase into other hands. Since then Mr. Baldwin, having retired from business, has made Irvington, N. J., his place of residence. He is in politics a Democrat and was formerly active in the political arena, having for a period of fifteen years, though not consecutively, held the office of freeholder of the township, and in 1868 been elected to the State Legislature. He is a Free and Accepted Mason and member of Franklin Lodge, No. 10, of that order. Though not directly connected with any church, he is a supporter of all religious denominations.

CHAPTER LV.

MILLBURN TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Topographical.—This is the southwest corner township of Essex County, and was erected from Springfield in 1857 upon the erection of Union County. It is bounded on the east by South Orange, the south and southwest by Union County, on the northwest by Morris County, and on the north by Livingston township, Essex County.

It is watered on the northwest by the Passaic River, which forms that boundary line. Canoe Brook rises in Livingston township, flowing northwesterly to near the Poor Farm, in Millburn, thence westerly into the Passaic River. The east branch of Rahway River rises in West Orange, flowing southwesterly enters this township at its northeast corner, continuing in the same direction to near the village of Millburn, where it deflects to the south, leaving the township at its southwest corner. There are several other small streams, sufficient to give the township an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

The surface of the township is quite broken, especially the northern portion adjoining Livingston township,—White Oak Ridge, near the centre of the township, so named from the fact of large quantities of white-oak timber growing in that locality; Short Hills, near the southern border of the township and west from Millburn, was so named from the large number of low hills or knobs located near each other.

Roads.—Of public highways there is a large number, the most prominent of which is the old Morris turnpike, forming three quarters of the boundary line next to Union County. Washington Street, or pike leaves the Morris Pike west of Millburn, passing through that and Wyoming village and leading into South Orange. Brookside Avenue, crosses the southeast part of the township nearly parallel with the east branch of Rahway River. The Millburn road runs from Millburn village northerly across the township into Livingston. South Orange Avenue lies across the northeast corner of the township from E. R. Halsey's, in Millburn, to Ward's hat factory, in Livingston. The Millburn, Short Hills and White Oak Ridge road, runs from Millburn northwesterly through the township, through the settlement of White Oak Ridge. Besides those named, there are several other roads that intersect with the above.

The business portion of the township is well supplied with railroad facilities by means of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. This road enters the township on the Reeve farm, east of the village of Wyoming Station, passing through the village of Millburn, past the Short Hills Station, and crosses the south border of the township about two miles west from Millburn. The New Jersey West Line Railroad was surveyed through this township from a short distance south of Wyoming Station, northwesterly to a point half a mile north of Millburn village, thence westerly through Short Hills settlement, and left the township near the residence of Rev. John H. Hobart, on the old Morris turnpike. A portion of the road-bed was built through this township but work on this line was abandoned and the trestle-work and bridges are fast going to decay.

Soil.—The soil of the township is mostly of a gravelly loam, and is susceptible of a high state of cultivation. The farmers of late years have turned their attention to the production of milk, which finds a ready market at any of the three railroad stations at quite remunerative prices.

Civil Organization.—By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 20, 1857, so much of the township of Springfield, in the county of Essex, lying north of the north line of the county of Union, was made a new township, to be called and known by the name of Millburn, and in accordance with the provisions of the fourth section of that act, the township committee met on the 21st day of April, 1857, and made the apportionment required by that section. The committee subscribing to the agreement on the part of Millburn consisted of Ezra S. Gardner, William Taylor, Robert McChesney and Thomas A. Reeve.

The first township election was held in accordance with the provisions of the act of incorporation, on the 13th of April, 1857. The officers chosen at this and subsequent township elections appear in the following:

years since, and located near Chatham Bridge, where he still resides. His brother Joseph came at the same time, and located near him. He is recently deceased.

BISHOP HOBART came to Millburn township in the latter part of the last century, purchased a farm, built on it, and resided there. The farm is still owned by his descendants.

COL. AARON HAND is an early settler owned the present hotel property in Millburn. He afterwards built on a farm east from that place, and there died. His son Isaac, a merchant in New York, built a fine country seat on the same farm, and died there. His son, Edward Hand, still owns this place. Joseph, the brother of Isaac, lived and died in a house erected by him, which is still owned and occupied by his descendants.

PHILEMON DICKINSON was an exhorter in the Methodist Church. He died many years since.

JAMES HENDERSON, a Scotchman, located in this township early in this century. He was the father of Dr. John J. Henderson and the grandfather of William Henderson, the present owner of Fandango Paper Mill.

DEACON GILBERT REEVE resided in the east part of the township, where he died. His brother, Walter S. Reeve, lived and died in the same neighborhood. Some of his descendants still reside in the township.

EZRA BALDWIN, the owner of Baldwin's saw-mill, and a large land-holder, was the father of Capt. Daniel Baldwin, and Col. Stephen Baldwin, who located and died near the residence of their father. Their descendants still reside in the township.

STEPHEN AND JACOB MOREHOUSE were early residents. Jacob was the father of Harvey W. Morehouse, who now resides here.

THOMAS PARSEL was an old man sixty years since. He left sons whose descendants are still here.

JOHN DREW was also an old citizen more than half a century since, and numerous descendants of his are still here.

CAPT. JOHN EDWARDS died fifty or sixty years ago, leaving a numerous family still represented here.

CAPT. AARON EDWARDS, a brother of Capt. John, was a prominent merchant. His family is represented in the female line.

SAMUEL BAILEY was a nail-maker in early times. He left sons Thomas, David and Samuel. The descendants of Samuel reside in the township.

ELIJAH AND STEPHEN LYON were residents in the early part of this century, but there are few, if any, of their descendants here.

JACOB AND DANIEL DEAN, whose father was known as Priest Dean, were early residents.

Sandy (Alexander) McLeod was an early resident. He had sons John, David and Alexander, the last of whom resides on the paternal homestead.

JACOB COLLE was the father of Charles Colie, who now resides in the township.

WOOLEBRIDGE EAGLESFIELD was an Englishman, who became a resident of this township about the commencement of the present century. His descendants in the female line are still here.

WALTER SMITH was a resident of this township in the first half of the last century. His son William was born in 1754, and inherited his large landed estate. He had two wives, and was the father of sixteen children, the youngest of whom was born in 1804. The descendants of William Smith in Millburn are numerous, and among them are William H. Smith, Lewis Smith, Theodore Smith and Charles H. Smith, the keeper of the Millburn Hotel.

ISRAEL D. CONDIT came to Millburn in the winter of 1820-21, and engaged in mercantile business. He soon became interested in the manufacture of paper, and was concerned in three of the mills in this vicinity. He introduced the manufacture of fur hat bodies, and for many years he was engaged in that business. His active business life is illustrated in the histories of the various manufactories here. His wife was Caroline Eaglesfield, and they have a daughter—Mrs. Dr. Whittingham and two sons residing here.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

Millburn.—At different times in the past Millburn has been known by different names. Rum Brook, Riverhead, Vauxhall and Croton were among these, but by reason of the mills in the vicinity, it was more generally known as Millville. When the township was erected and a post-office established it was necessary to adopt some other name, for there was already a town and post-office of that name in Cumberland County, N. J. The name Millburn was finally adopted because of its appropriateness. The word is from the Scotch, and means mill-stream. Prior to that time the place had had no regular post-office, though it had come to have a population nearly equal to that of Springfield.

As late as 1835 there were at Millburn only a blacksmith-shop, a store, a tavern, a paper mill and a few dwellings. Other paper mills were in the immediate vicinity, but not in what is now considered the central part of the town. At that time the principal residents were Mrs. Butterworth, Joseph Hand, John Brison, John White, Thomas Lyon, Joseph P. Smith, and Israel D. Condit and their families.

After the construction of the railroad the place commenced a growth which has continued till the present time, and now the town extends to the county line, and practically is almost one with Springfield.

The manufacture of paper was established here very early, and the products of the mills were hauled to Elizabeth, and thence sent by sloops to New York, and supplies were brought back by the same means. The establishment of railroad communication with New York by affording a direct means of transportation, not only greatly facilitated manufacturing operations that were already established, but led to the increase



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of an industry that was then only in its infancy. The manufacture of hats, which is now the principal industry here.

In addition to the manufactories that are noticed in detail, the town and township has three hotels, two saloons, five general stores, one boot and shoe store, one drug-store, three markets and dealers in meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., two dealers in stoves and tin-ware, one jewelry-store, one barber-shop, one bakery and confectionery, one billiard saloon, one laundry, one coal-yard, three physicians, and the ordinary mechanics and mechanic shops required in country towns and rural districts.

Short Hills.—This name, which, from time immemorial, has been applied to the strangely irregular, undulating hills, which form the broken terraces of the Orange Mountains and lie in the gap between them and the equally bold and heavily timbered Springfield Mountains, has recently been bestowed upon a village, founded in 1877, which has flourished most healthfully since, and bids fair to give the time-honored name wide renown. In the year mentioned Stewart Hartshorn purchased several hundred acres of land here, and began literally in the wilderness the work of improvement, which has now progressed far enough to indicate his plan and to vindicate his wisdom and the practicability of his ideas. The village has now a population of several hundred souls, over forty private dwellings, a church, a public music or assembly hall (which also contains a school-room), a railroad station, express and telegraph offices and a post-office, the latter established in 1881, with L. C. Goodrich as postmaster. Such, in brief, is the story of Short Hills.

But Short Hills differs from the thousands of new villages in this broad land, whose history may be thus easily and briefly told, and possesses features that are worthy of and command more deferential recognition and careful attention. It has been brought into existence as an attempt at a solution of the long baffling problem of how to make beautiful and healthful suburban homes. Mr. Hartshorn has made such homes, with all of the happiness and comfort which they imply, attainable to those who fall far short of being wealthy, and his enterprise in this direction, although it has by no means reached full fruition, is perhaps the most practically successful one which has been undertaken in this country, and it may be added that its result is at least as fair to the æsthetic eye as to the examination of the utilitarian.

Many ambitious endeavors to found tasteful villages in proximity to the great cities have failed, and the reasons of failure have been various. In some instances pretty but meaningless collections of architectural curiosities have been heaped together to satisfy a passing whim for the fashions of art and for the *bizarre*, and the people who have endeavored to live in

and among such museums of the odd and grotesque have found that after the sensation of novelty had passed they did not satisfy,—did not make a home. Elaborate and well-directed efforts have in some cases resulted in building up villages of costly and beautiful houses, in which almost every desideratum has been attained except—alas! fatal defect—safe sanitary conditions. In such aggregations of country residences the family fleeing from the noise and bustle and heat and weariness of life in the city, finds diseases which cannot enter the better parts of the great town, and thither they return convinced that if the hope of a healthful country home is not a delusion, it is at least only to be realized in some Utopia of the far future, when minds which can aim at the creation of beauty may also have a practical side for the consideration of such matters as water supply and sewage, which, in reality, form the great groundwork of suburban village building, even as a certain President said in his message, that "agriculture formed the great groundwork of national prosperity."

A very prevalent cause of failure in these projects has been the inability of members of the companies undertaking them to agree upon methods of work and nature of the plan to be elaborated. Another frequent reason of half success lies in the fact that individuals possessing the necessary capital have seldom been endowed with the equally important requisites of taste and patience. The capitalist seeks investments requiring less labor and productive of greater and more immediate profits, or if he enters upon the enterprise, relegates the practical part of the work to landscape gardeners and architects, who devise and execute without union of design and often with only half interest.

If the endeavor made and making at Short Hills is already more solidly successful and promises better things in the future than do many others, it is because it is the work of an individual rather than a company, and because the projector and proprietor has not only wealth and an appreciation of beauty, but enthusiasm and patience and perseverance. Mr. Hartshorn entered upon his work with a love for it, rather than a passing *penchant*, and has found pleasure in its every step. His conception of what a town of suburban homes should be was thoroughly formed, and he has labored painstakingly and with zeal, but never with impatient haste, to carry it out.

The site of the improvement was well selected. The rolling hills upon and among which he began building his unique village were in 1877 covered with a rich forest growth, and are still, wherever the eye rests, except in the centre of the tract chosen for the development of the enterprise. Mr. Hartshorn purchased several hundred acres of this woodland, presenting a southerly exposure, lying north of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, ten miles from the metropolis and ten miles from Newark, and with immense labor brought it into subjection to his purpose. But this was a work carried on with rare discretion

and was not a rude "clearing" of the land. The noblest trees were left about the sites of future homes, and thus the place was given the appearance of a great park, by which term, indeed, Short Hills is better described than by any other.

Streets and drives were laid out through the tract, with no attempt at regularity, but curving gracefully about the swelling knolls, never destroying, but always enhancing the beauty of building sites. This adaptation to the natural features of the ground is everywhere visible throughout the mile square which includes most of the actual and prospective improvements.

The practical was never lost sight of in the search for beauty. A carefully devised scheme of surface drainage and of underground sewage was carried out, and in connection with the latter a novel and valuable idea was introduced which in time must be frequently imitated. This is a system by which the sewage is filtered and deposited in settling basins, where it is hermetically sealed by running water until such seasons as it is convenient to remove it to the gardens or large green-house, which occupy a contiguous position. While this is an economic plan, it was adopted less for that consideration than as an example which it is to be hoped may soon be followed in many localities where streams are contaminated by filth, which might be diverted to good use. An admirable system of water-works was also established, pipes laid throughout the park and pure water supplied to every house.

The proprietor's plan being to make here a village of tasteful permanent country homes in proximity to the metropolis, rather than a showy aggregation of houses for fashionable summer sojourn, his project was from the outset, as may be inferred from the work we have mentioned, one requiring large outlay of care and thought and money.

The building of the individual houses was undertaken with the same thoughtfulness and has been carried on with the same thoroughness which characterized the general work. Not a single residence was built in undue haste or of poor material or from a design which was insincere or lacking in the conditions which make a wholesome, substantial living place,—in short, a home. Believing that mere architecture aiming to please the eye with prettiness fails of attaining the very object sought, unless it subserves other purposes and is subservient to surroundings, Mr. Hartshorn, and those whose assistance he has relied upon, have carefully studied the adaptation of every dwelling to the site upon which it was proposed to build, and so successful has this study been that there is not one which seems inappropriately placed. It is only the best of art which nature appears not to regard as an intrusion upon her domain and enhances rather than belittles. Some of these park houses rising upon their rugged stone foundations from quietly sloping hillsides and surrounded by at least century old oaks and maples and elms seem almost to have grown there, and look as if they had

been homes enjoying the closest friendship of nature from very distant years. Indeed, the disagreeable sense of newness which pervades too many suburban villages nowhere obtrudes itself upon the observer at Short Hills, except where a house is in actual process of construction.

In the construction of the houses Mr. Hartshorn has relied not upon one, but upon many architects, with a view of securing all that was excellent in originality and variety. No two houses in the two-score or more already erected are alike, and yet each group reveals harmony, and every house gains something from its neighbor as well as from the broad picture formed by natural surroundings. In design the several structures exhibit in various degrees the modified Gothic, the sturdy Norman, the Flemish, quaint elements of the colonial and odd traces of the Dutch schools of architecture, and there are frequent suggestions of the recent tendency toward what may develop through eclecticism into a new order of domestic house building. Stone, brick and wood are used quite impartially, frequently in very pleasing conjunction, and sometimes reinforced with fine effects of slate and tile. The nice adaptation of the houses to their locations is everywhere observable; as a single instance, we may mention a house which stands in a comparatively exposed situation. There are but few trees to shelter from the storm or veil from the heat of the sun, but the heavy stone walls and the massive half-inclosed verandah, speak eloquently of warmth in winter and refreshing coolness in summer, and the dwelling stands there with a character strongly marked as an exponent of the value of brain in buildings, which even he who runs may read.

About forty houses have been built at Short Hills, and all have become homes. For the convenience of the people who have settled here in this old appearing, new park village, other buildings for general use were demanded and have been supplied. Of these, Music Hall, as it is called, a very striking and unique structure near the tasteful little station, was the first provided. It is a most picturesque building, containing a great audience-room, which is a theatre, lecture-hall and place for general convenings of the Short Hills folk. It is beautifully finished in pine, and contains among other charming features, a huge fireplace, capable of receiving an English yule log, or the great "back log," which warmed and lighted the cabin of the American colonist or pioneer. The massive chimney with its heavy mantelpiece of blue stone is inclosed in a deeply recessed arch, which is a master stroke of bold originality in designing. In the basement of this hall, which the artist delineates better than the writer can describe, are kept two select schools.

Another building which the growth of the village made necessary is a little chapel or church, which must soon be enlarged to accommodate an increasing congregation. This is built of rough stone, and is as



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honest and strong specimen of English Gothic architecture as can be found in the land.

A club stable renders unnecessary private barns, which too often prove unsightly adjuncts to dwellings. Some of the building sites, however, have been especially arranged with a view to the location of stables where they cannot offend.

It has been Mr. Hartshorn's especial study to prevent the introduction of any of those elements which may be prejudicial to any particular part of the park or mar in any degree the plan of the whole. Hence a few restrictions, easily complied with, are imposed for the common good upon the lessees or purchasers of properties. So thoughtful has he been of insuring the permanent agreeableness of the model cluster of houses which he has established, that a wide border of field and forest has been left around the entire park. Hence there can be no obtrusion of undesirable buildings to mar the plan of the town or of evil institutions to harm the morals of the little community and neutralize the influences of home life.

Patient thought and working out of things, practical and earnest endeavor in the direction of the truest and highest aesthetic education and attainment, seem constantly to have been associated in the mind of the proprietor. One can readily imagine after surveying the results of his seven years' study and labor, that he is a firm believer in the utility of beauty. Another thought arises irresistibly in the mind of an observer and it is this: That the projector of this extensive improvement has been animated by a higher ambition than a financial one, by an aspiration higher even than for the creation of beauty. He has been actuated by a desire to accomplish something which will add to the sum of human happiness. Short Hills Park could scarcely be all that it is, if it were simply the work of a financier, landscape gardener and architect. It is the outcome of a mind enthusiastic for moral, social and intellectual, as well as aesthetic betterment of condition.

Short Hills, with all of its beauties of nature and art, its winding undulating walks and drives, its ancient trees, its lawn and woodland, hill and dale, its breezy heights and cool ravines, and its forty restful homes, has been discovered and created within seven years. This lovely region lay hidden by the forest awaiting embellishment and human habitation, until Mr. Hartshorn making himself a country home in the vicinity, recognized its beauty and its superb adaptability to the purpose which he conceived and has now partially executed.

The comfort and healthfulness and freedom of his own country life led to the thought of placing the advantages of such life within the reach of others, and thus the proprietor of Short Hills entered upon the noble occupation of building the village Beautiful, which will probably continue to claim his best thought and energies until the park is the pleasant, healthful, happy home of more than a hundred—perhaps of several hundred families.

Wyoming.—About ten years since, a company was formed under the name of the Wyoming Land and Improvement Company. This Company purchased from Edward Hand and Thomas R. Reeve one hundred acres of land, on which they laid out streets and village lots, and on these several tasteful houses were erected. Lots were sold, many of which are not yet built on. The company ceased to exist, and the unsold land reverted to the former owner.

About twenty-five houses have been erected, and there is a prospect of a more rapid growth in the near future. A railroad station is established. Water from the Orange water-works reservoir passes through the place, and a church is in process of erection.

Churches. **St. Stephen's Church** (Presbyterian Episcopal). The first services, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, were held in Millburn, in December, 1851, in the public school-house, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, a missionary from Grace Church, Elizabethport. The parish was organized Jan. 10, 1853, and a building lot donated by Mr. Israel D. Condit, and a church edifice erected thereon in 1853-54 and consecrated July 24, 1855, by the late Bishop George Washington Doane. Rev. H. H. Reed was the first rector, and remained two years, or until the autumn of 1859, when he was succeeded by Rev. George C. Pennell. He was followed in 1861 by Rev. W. C. Brown, who remained four years, when Rev. H. P. Hay, D.D., was called to the rectorship in 1866, and remained one year. He was followed in 1867 by Rev. B. Morgan. In 1869, Rev. W. B. Morrow became the rector and remained till May, 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. Lewis P. Clover, D.D., who commenced his labors in June of that year.

The wardens in 1881 were Israel D. Condit and J. L. Benedict; vestrymen, E. S. Renwick, Horace Park, P. J. Bodwell, J. W. Pierson, E. T. Whittingham, M.D., Amzi Condit, E. S. Hand, W. H. Emerson, J. F. Chamberlin, D. L. Cleveland; superintendent of Sunday-school, W. H. Emerson. Communicants, one hundred and forty-one. Value of church property, fifteen thousand dollars.

The Church of St. Rose of Lima (Catholic), was organized in 1852, by Father R. J. McQuade, in Springfield. A house of worship was erected in 1852, and removed to its present location in Millburn, in 1876. It is a wooden structure with three hundred sittings. The parish has five hundred souls. A cemetery is fitted up near the church.

A parochial school was established here ten years since, under the charge of the sisters of charity. It has two teachers and from eighty to ninety scholars.

The First Baptist Church of Millburn was organized in 1858. The first trustees were William Richards, James James, Jotham Meeker, Samuel Edwards and William N. Meeker. The organization took place in Washington Hall, and that was during three years the place of worship.

In 1860, the erection of the present church edifice on Millburn Avenue was commenced and it was completed in 1861. It is a wooden structure forty by sixty feet in size, and it is finished in modern style. A parsonage was erected in 1877, and connected with the church.

The pastors of this church have been in succession, Revs. H. C. Townley, Kelsey Walling, J. D. Merrill, Adam Chambers, A. B. Woodworth, C. A. Babcock, Henry Westcott and the present pastor, M. E. Bogart.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Wyoming was organized in 1874, with fourteen constituent members. Its place of worship has been the railroad depot, but in 1883 a church edifice was commenced, and it is nearly completed. It is a frame structure, with seating capacity of one hundred and fifty, and its cost will reach three thousand dollars. There has been no regularly installed pastor, but Rev. B. Emerson ministered to the congregation during six years. His health failing, the congregation has had occasional supplies for the last two years.

AMERICAN M. E. CHURCH OF MILLBURN.—This was first organized in 1879, but the organization was not kept up. It was reorganized in 1881 with but two members, and Joseph King as pastor. The first place of worship was the town hall, but in 1883 a house of worship twenty-eight by thirty feet in size was erected on Mechanic Street at a cost of six hundred dollars. Mr. King is still the pastor, and the membership is eight.

CHRIST CHURCH (Episcopal) at SHORT HILLS.—This parish was organized in the autumn of 1882 with fifty constituent members. Up to the present time, December, 1883, the place of worship has been the basement of Music Hall, where a room has been fitted up for that purpose. A church edifice is in process of erection which will have a seating capacity of four hundred. It is a gothic structure built of native stone, and it will not be the least of the attractive features of Short Hills. Rev. F. Landon Humphries has been the rector of this parish from the time of its organization.

Public Schools.—There are three school districts in the township of Millburn. They are known as White Oak Ridge, No. 24, which has a small wooden house, Short Hills, No. 25, in which there is a larger framed school-house, and Washington, No. 26, in the town of Millburn. The last has a two-story framed school-house with two school-rooms and conveniences for one hundred and fifty pupils. Two teachers are employed in this school, which is kept during ten months in each year. In the other districts the term is about the same.

Societies. **STATE TEMPLE OF HONOR** No. 9 was instituted in 1867, with twenty charter members. Its career during several years was prosperous, and much good was accomplished. About six years since it became inactive, and so remained till the autumn of

1883, when it was revived, and its prospects for usefulness are good.

The officers are R. S. Oliver, W. C. T.; Joseph Senior, W. V. T.; M. Oliver, W. T.; F. Bailey, W. F. R.; A. Overmiller, W. R.; Rev. William E. Bogart, W. C.

UNION COUNCIL, No. 6.—**GOLDEN STAR FRATERNITY** was organized in December, 1882, with the following officers:

W. W. McCullom, Moderator; N. C. Cox, Vice-Moderator; W. R. Ayers, Orator; J. M. Drake, Sec.; Thomas Partington, Fin. Sec.; W. E. McCullom, Treas., and George Cornell, Chaplain.

Section 2, of the Constitution of the fraternity reads, "The object of the fraternity shall be the promotion of the social, moral, intellectual and pecuniary good of all its members."

The Council has thirty-eight members. The present officers are, N. C. Cox, Moderator; W. R. Ayers, Vice-Moderator; J. Burling, M.D., Orator; George Cornell, Sec.; J. J. Hoff, Fin. Sec.; W. E. McCullom, Treas.; E. A. Barber, Chaplain.

Industries.—**CAMPBELL'S PAPER MILL.**—Prior to the Revolution a forge stood on the site where this mill was afterwards built. This forge was purchased by Samuel Campbell at a very early date, and a paper mill was erected there. It was burned in 1805, and was rebuilt by Mr. Campbell. He was succeeded in the ownership of the mill by his son John, who operated it during many years. It was leased to Samuel Clark, who, after some years, was succeeded in the business by his son James Clark, and his son-in-law Oliver E. Bailey, under whose administration the mill was burned about twenty-five years since. The stamp on the paper manufactured at this mill was the figure of a thistle, hence it was often called the "Thistle Mill."

DIAMOND MILL.—A paper mill stood on the site of this mill at a very early day, but it was burned early in the present century, and the site became the property of Samuel Campbell. From him it was purchased about 1820 by Jonathan Parkhurst, who erected on it a binder's board mill, which was carried on by his father Abraham Parkhurst, and himself, till about 1855, when he sold it to his son-in-law Dr. Frederick Bennett. A year later it became the property of Israel D. Condit, and was conducted by Condit and Traphagen. This firm was succeeded by Israel D. Condit, with J. J. Henderson as manager. It then passed into the hands of Condit, Henderson, Bradbury & Company, who changed it to a straw print mill, and two years later to a paper mill. It became the property of Condit alone, and about six years since it was purchased by the Diamond Mills Paper Company of which C. T. Reynolds is the president. Since that time it has been run on white and colored tissue papers. Twenty-five hands are employed, and one thousand five hundred pounds of paper are manufactured every twenty-four hours.

In addition to the water of the stream on which it stands (a branch of Rahway river) two steam engines are used, one of one hundred and the other of twenty-five horse power.

This mill was burnt in 1844, and was rebuilt by J. Parkhouse. In 1861 it was altered and enlarged.

SHORT HILLS PAPER MILL.—In 1800 a paper mill was established on the site of this mill by John Clark. It was a two vat mill, in which all varieties of paper were manufactured. Mr. Clark continued to operate the mill till 1806, when John Lang purchased half interest in it, and by 1807 he became the sole owner. In 1808 Abraham Wooley purchased the property. He sold it to John Breath in 1811, and by him it was operated till his death.

In 1817 Thomas Campbell purchased the property from the executors of Mr. Breath, and operated the mill till 1839, when it was leased by the present owner, Wellington Campbell. Mr. Campbell became the owner of the property on the death of his father, in 1848, and he has ever since conducted the business.

The mill was twice burnt and rebuilt prior to the time when it became the property of the elder Mr. Campbell. It was a water mill up to the time when it came into the possession of the present owner. Steam power has been introduced by him, and all the modern improved machinery used in the manufacture of paper has been adopted.

Since it was last burned and rebuilt, additions have from time to time been made and its capacity has been increased, till now it has a daily capacity of three tons. The machinery is propelled by two steam engines, aggregating one hundred horse power, and twenty-five to thirty hands are employed. Hanging, print, and card paper are the principal kinds manufactured at this mill. The buildings are mostly brick, and are located on Springfield Avenue—half a mile south from the depot at Short Hills, on a branch of the Rahway river.

The grandfather of Mr. Campbell removed in 1745 from Scotland to the north of Ireland, where his father Thomas Campbell was born. Thomas came to America in 1792, and in 1817 settled in what is now Millburn. Wellington was born in 1816. It is worthy of remark, that he was born in a house that stood next to a paper-mill, and that he has always lived next door to one. Mr. Campbell has five children,—two sons and three daughters,—living.

W. N. WADE'S BINDERS' BOARD MILL.—About ninety years since, a calico mill was erected on the present line between Springfield and Millburn, near the village of Springfield. The line between the counties of Essex and Union passes through the mill. It was subsequently converted into a woolen mill and as such was owned and operated by Hezekiah Miller in 1825. Tradition says that prior to that time it was twice burned and rebuilt.

Daniel N. Denman and Samuel Miller succeeded

Hezekiah Miller in the ownership of the property and converted it into a paper mill. The firm soon afterward became Denman & Ayres. The manufacture of wrapping paper was continued till 1835, when William and Abner Stites purchased the mill and converted it into a binders' board mill. In 1858 William Stites withdrew from the firm, and the mill was conducted by Abner till the time of his death.

In 1871 it was purchased from the heirs of Mr. Stites by the present proprietor, W. N. Wade, who has operated it to the present time. The mill was propelled by the water of a branch of the Rahway River till 1880, when a steam engine of thirty horse-power was added. Ten hands are employed and the annual production is two hundred and fifty tons of board. The mill has a capacity of three tons in twenty-four hours.

FATHER'S PAPER MILL.—As early as 1810 this was an old mill and was owned by Capt. Jonas Wade. It had previously been owned by a man named Tyler, but when or by whom it was built is not now known. In 1820 it had become the property of Thompson & Belaney, and about 1825 they were succeeded by James White, and by him the mill was sold in 1856 to Israel D. Condit, Amzi Condit and R. D. Traphagen. About 1860 Mr. Traphagen sold his interest to Condit, Bradbury & Co., who changed it from a paper to a binders' board mill which it still continues to be. In 1868 it was purchased by J. J. Henderson and inherited by his son, William Henderson, the present owner and operator.

It is a wooden mill and it stands on a branch of the Rahway River, the water of which branch propelled its machinery till fifteen years since, when a steam engine of one hundred horse-power was added.

Twenty-five hands are employed in the establishment, and its daily production is three tons of boards. Its full capacity is six tons in twenty-four hours.

SMITH'S BINDERS' BOARD MILL was built in 1822 by three brothers, Joseph P., John W. and William C. Smith, and it was operated a few years by the three till William C. withdrew from the firm. It was then carried on by the other two till 1838, when Joseph P. Smith became sole proprietor. In 1852 William H. Smith, son of Joseph, and James W. Roll the brother-in-law of William, became proprietors and operators. It was carried on by them till 1872, when it was discontinued and business has not been resumed in it.

CONDIT'S HAT-BOLEY FACTORY.—Early in the present century, probably 1810, this was a paper-mill, owned and operated by Woolebridge Eaglesfield. It was afterward leased by John and James White. It was purchased by Israel D. Condit and conducted by him and Elijah Smith, sons-in-law of Mr. Eaglesfield, and by them converted into factory for forming doormat bodies. Mr. Smith afterward withdrew from the firm and the business was changed to a manufactory of fur hat bodies, and continued twenty-five years, or

till the partial destruction of the head race by a freshet. Business was then suspended and the property was purchased by Charles A. Lighthipe and A. D. Trapdagen. It was leased by them to Sparrow, Vining & Co., as a hat factory and after a short time it was burned. It has never been rebuilt.

LIGHTHIPE HAT-BODY FACTORY.—Early in the present century, a cotton factory stood on the site of this establishment. It was burned about 1812, and eight years later it had been rebuilt as a binders' board mill, and it was then owned and operated by Samuel Parkhurst. It was subsequently owned and conducted by John White. It became a hat-body factory and was operated by Peck, Todd & Co. Afterward Aaron Peck and Israel D. Condit owned and operated it. They were succeeded by Burr & Co., and they in 1865 by the present owner, C. A. Lighthipe, by whom the business has since been conducted. Mr. Lighthipe has of late introduced new and improved machinery by which a better grade of work is produced with fewer hands than formerly. Fifty hands are employed, and one thousand eight hundred bodies per day are produced.

GRAVES' HAT FACTORY.—In 1849 William Pettigrew established this factory, on the corner of Church and Main Street, in the town of Millburn. Here he conducted the manufacture of hats till 1863 on an extensive scale, employing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty hands in the business. In that year Mr. Pettigrew became a volunteer in the army, and business in the factory was suspended.

In 1869 Henry M. Graves purchased the establishment, and he has continued the manufacture of hats here since. The works cover an acre of ground and the machinery is driven by an engine of thirty-horse power. Sixty hands are employed and an average of thirty dozen felt hats are manufactured daily here, business aggregating about one hundred thousand dollars annually.

BUTLER'S HAT FACTORY.—In 1861 William Bodwell established a manufactory of hats on the corner of Spring and Church Streets, in Millburn. He continued the business till his death, about ten years later, and it was then conducted by his two sons, under the firm name of Bodwell Brothers, till 1880, when it was purchased and conducted by Butler & Spriggs, afterward Butler, Spriggs & Co., and since 1882 by P. J. Butler alone. The machinery in this factory is driven by an engine of twelve-horse power. The capacity of the establishment is sixty hands and thirty dozen hats daily.

SUMMERS' HAT FACTORY.—In 1870 Stephen A. Meeker erected a factory on Spring Street, Millburn, and the manufacture of hats was commenced in it by Edwards & Henderson, who continued about three years, and were succeeded by O. H. Summers, who continued till 1877, when the establishment was burned. It was rebuilt in June, 1883, by Philander Bodwell, and business was resumed by O. H. Sum-

mers, who still conducts it. The capacity of the factory is one hundred dozen hats per week.

WICKMAN'S HAT FACTORY.—In 1882 Albert Wickman erected a hat factory in Millburn township, near the line of Springfield, and commenced the manufacture of hats. The establishment gives employment to twenty-five hands.

EDWARD BROWN'S HAT SHOP on Main Street in Millburn was established in April, 1882. Eight hands are employed, and an average of twelve dozen hats are sized daily.

WILLIAM DILLON'S HAT SHOP on Main Street, Millburn, was established in August, 1882. In this shop seventeen hands are employed, and the daily average is twenty-four dozen hats.

SHAW & DUFFY'S HAT SHOP on Ocean Street, in Millburn, was established in November, 1882, by Sylvanus J. Shaw and Edward Duffy. Sixteen hands are employed, and the daily number of hats sized is twenty-five dozen.

REEVE'S SAW MILL.—The "memory of man runneth not" back to the time when the old mill on Canoe Brook, in the northern part of the township, was built. The "oldest inhabitant" remembers it as Ezra Baldwin's saw mill. From him it passed to his son, Daniel Baldwin, and from him to his son-in-law, Abner D. Reeve, by whom it was rebuilt farther down the stream about thirty years since. After the death of Abner D. Reeve it was leased by a Mr. Hidden, who introduced machinery for the manufacture of leather boards. The experiment was a financial failure, and the mill was purchased by its present owner, George W. Reeve, the son of Abner D., who reconverted it into a saw mill.

DREW'S MACHINE SHOP on Church Street, was established by George R. Drew in 1880. It is a repair shop, and its machinery is driven by an engine of ten-horse power.

Poor Farm.—Previous to 1875, the plan was pursued of farming out the poor of the township, to be cared for by the lowest bidder. Under this plan it was hardly possible to avoid gross abuses, and the direct care of the overseer was substituted for that of contractors. This, although an improvement on the previous plan, was attended with difficulties, and in 1879 a farm of sixty-seven acres, on White Oak Ridge, was purchased by the township, and a man was employed to conduct it, and to care for the paupers on it. So successful has this plan proved that the township will soon save in expense more than the cost of the farm, and the paupers are better cared for than ever before. Caleb Van Wert has been in charge of this farm from the time of its purchase to the present.

Millburn in the Civil War.—A large majority of the people in Millburn township were intensely loyal during the war of the Rebellion. An union league of more than one hundred members was established and the township sent to the union armies a large number

of men in proportion to its population. A liberal fund was raised for the payment of bounties and the procuring of substitutes. The whole of this sum has been paid, and the township has no yearling debt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

WELLINGTON - A. CAMPBELL.

The Campbell family are of Scotch antecedents. Thomas Campbell was born in the north of Ireland, Sept. 22d, 1769, and married March 11, 1792, to Agnes McFaul, of County Down, Ireland. Their children were Jane, Rebecca, Daniel, Agnes, Thomas, George W., John S., Mary and Wellington. Jane became Mrs. Crocraft; Rebecca, Mrs. Samuel Bradburn; Agnes, Mrs. Denman; Mary, Mrs. Brundage. Mr. Campbell emigrated early in the present century to the United States, and settled in New York State, where he engaged in farming. He subsequently leased a mill in Schoharie, N. Y., and embarked in the manufacture of paper. Later he operated a mill in Manchester, Dutchess Co., and in 1817 removed to Essex County, N. J., where he purchased a paper mill and conducted it with success for many years. His son Wellington was born Jan. 24, 1816, in Manchester, Dutchess Co., and removed, when an infant, with his parents to Essex County, receiving until twelve years of age such advantages as the common schools offered, after which time he became a pupil of the boarding-school of Ezra Fairchild, at Mendon, N. J., and remained two years under his instruction. He continued his studies at home, and at sixteen, entering his father's mill, acquired a thorough knowledge of the process of paper manufacturing. He, in January, 1839, became the lessee of the mill, and managed it successfully until the death of his father, in 1848, when it became his by inheritance. Mr. Campbell kept pace with the times and with the increase of business, introducing steam-power and various modern mechanical inventions whereby labor is lightened and the productions of the mill rendered superior in quality, hanging-paper or the stock from which wall-paper is made being made a specialty. He is doubtless the oldest representative of this manufacturing interest in the State, having been for a period of more than half a century engaged in the business which he still conducts. Mr. Campbell was, in 1844, married to Mary T., daughter of Oliver Wade, of Springfield, Essex (now Union) Co. Their children are Emily, Hattie W., Charles, Wellington and Mary D. Charles is a partner with his father in the mill, and Wellington a successful physician at Short Hills. Mr. Campbell is in his political predilections a Republican, having formerly been allied to the Whig party. He has held various local offices, and been active in promoting the

interests of the township, having by his influence secured the first post-office within its limits. He was also a zealous supporter of the government during the war, advancing money for the recruiting service and in various ways manifesting his loyalty in critical periods of the country's history. He is a director of the Merchants' Bank of Newark, but not identified with other business interests aside from those at his home, at Short Hills, in Millburn township.

CHAPTER XVI

THE DELAWARES.¹

As early as 1658 a settlement was begun upon what was called the "Bergen grant," on which a trading station had been established by the Dutch forty years before. In 1663 a band of Puritans from Long Island obtained permission from the Dutch to plant their institutions on the banks of the Raritan and Minnisink. In the following year some Quaker families were found on the south side of Raritan Bay. In the same year King Charles the Second, by letters patent under the great seal of England, granted to his brother James, Duke of York, a tract of land stretching from the Connecticut to the Delaware River. Of this extensive grant, the portion now called New Jersey was conveyed the same year, by deeds of lease and release, to John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret.

This portion was again divided, in 1676, between Sir George and the assigns of Lord Berkeley, the former taking the eastern part.

Carteret, by his will dated Dec. 5, 1678, devised to certain trustees therein named a power to sell East New Jersey, which trust was executed three years after, and the territory became the property of twelve proprietors, and subsequently twenty-four proprietors, who appointed a council of proprietors, to consist of at least one-third of the whole number.

To encourage immigration, Berkeley and Carteret published their "Charters of Concessions," prescribing the rules and methods by which property in their lands should be acquired.

One rule was "That all such persons who should transport themselves into the province within a certain time should be entitled to grants or patents, under the seal of the Province, for certain quantities of land, paying therefor yearly the rent of one half-penny for every acre so to be granted."

Another rule was that all lands should be purchased through the Governor and Council, at the same time recognizing the right of the Indians to compensation.

¹ Excluding the settlements known as Orange City, South Orange, West Orange, and East Orange.

In August, 1665, Philip Carteret, brother of Sir George, received an appointment from the proprietors as Governor of the colony, and appeared among the tenants of the scattered cabins about Elizabethtown, which was then but a cluster of four houses.

In 1666 the settlement of Newark began by immigrants from Connecticut, the movement being occasioned by dissatisfaction with certain measures attending the union of the New Haven and the Connecticut colonies, of which one of the most obnoxious was the "Half-way Covenant," that secured certain ecclesiastical privileges, such as the baptism of children to persons not in full communion with the church.

The pioneer company, which comprised about thirty families, came from Milford, Conn., in the spring of 1666, and their first town-meeting held on the 21st of May of that year. Delegates were present from Guilford and Branford to assist in the organization, when it was asserted that the great object was "the carrying on of spiritual concerns, as also of civil and town affairs, according to God and godly government," which had ever been the cherished idea of the Puritans.

The settlement at Newark was among the last experiments that demonstrated the delusive hope of the old Puritans, who were greatly wise in many things, but not in all.

By the Concessions all lands were to be purchased of the Indians by the Governor and Council, in the name of the proprietors, and by this understanding the colonists expected to find all Indian claims pacified, and the way clear for undisturbed occupancy of the lands as they were needed.

As will be seen by reference to the history of Newark, whatever difficulties and fears that seemed to intervene were soon dispelled, and amicable arrangements were made, the first and second purchases from the Indians promptly ratified, and the settlers allowed to locate in peace.

The second purchase, here alluded to, covers the mountain slope upon which is Llewellyn Park and the fine summer villas of numerous New York business men, and the reader who is acquainted with the location can scarcely imagine that it was once purchased for the nominal sum of "two guns, three cows, and thirteen cans of rum," and probably diluted rum at that.¹

The territory thus acquired in the two purchases, by moral right from the native and a legal right from the proprietors, embraced the present Newark City, Clinton township, all the Oranges, the townships of Belleville, Franklin, Bloomfield, and Montclair.

For one hundred and forty years did the inhabitants of old Newark live under a single township government, and when the population became so numerous that it began to be an unwieldy multitude to handle, the aid of the State Legislature was invoked, and the following act passed:

AN ACT to incorporate part of the township of Newark, as the county of Essex, into a separate township, to be called the township of Orange.

Passed the 27th day of November, 1806.

"1. BE IT ENACTED by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all that part of the township of Newark, to be called the county of Essex, lying and being within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a spring called the Boiling Spring, on the point of Stephen's Rock, running thence in a straight line southwesterly to the bridge in the highway, near Daniel Deak's, thence easterly, southwesterly, in a straight line to a ridge in the highway near Sayres Roberts, in Camptown; thence southwesterly in a straight line, bounded on the west by the line of Livingston township, thence along the same to the line of Caldwell township; thence along the line of said township to a point on the first mountain, called Stephen Crane's Notch; thence southwesterly to Turkey Eagle Rock; thence southeasterly to a bridge on the highway, near Thomas Charles; thence southeasterly to a bridge on the highway, between the house of Silas Dod and Nathaniel Dod; thence in a straight line to the Boiling Spring, the place of beginning; shall be, and the same is hereby set off from the township of Newark, and the same is hereby established a separate township, to be called 'the Township of Orange.'"

Geography and Topography.—The territory embracing what is now known as "The Oranges" was originally a part of the town of Newark, and in 1806 was erected into a township named Orange. The territory embracing the four Oranges, into which they were subsequently divided by acts of the State Legislature, are bounded as follows: northeast by Bloomfield and Montclair townships, southeast by the city of Newark, south by Clinton township and Union County, southwest by Millburn township, northwest by Livingston, and north by Caldwell township.

The topography of the Oranges is such that the drainage is exceptionally fine. Between the prominent line of hills known as the Orange Mountains, but more technically termed First Mountain and Second Mountain, crossing the northwest part of the territory from northeast to southwest, and the latter forming the northwest boundary line between West Orange and Livingston townships and the low land lying west of the Palisade range, are a series of gentle elevations, not sufficiently well defined to be termed hills, but prominent enough to serve as barriers to standing water; the rainfall is, therefore, shed by these undulations, the streams finding their way into the Passaic on the northeast and Rahway River southwesterly. The result is a perfect system of natural soil-drainage, leaving all parts of the Oranges free from natural dampness, with its malarial effects.

Hygiene.—The Oranges have long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the healthfulness of the locality, and metropolitan physicians in the earlier

¹ For many centuries the word *cluck* had a fragment of the language spoken by the primitive people of this world, and it is recorded in the vocabulary of Asia, the Hindoos. When, however, the word was repeated during the time of the great flood, it changed. As death is now, they are in the decimal system:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1. one. | 17. teen, <i>teen</i> . |
| 2. two. | 18. teen, <i>teen</i> . |
| 3. three. | 19. teen, <i>teen</i> . |
| 4. four. | 20. enock. |
| 5. five. | |
| 6. six. | |
| 7. seven. | |
| 8. eight. | |
| 9. nine. | |
| 10. dix. | |

part of this century recommended invalids to seek the air of Orange for beneficial or pulmonary affections. Being far enough inland to save the debilitated from the too burning effects of the salt sea air, and not too far for the refreshing Atlantic breeze to reach and modify the heated midsummer air, and being equidistant from low, miasmatic river-banks and the rude, inclement winds that visit mountain heights, therefore its inhabitants are exposed neither to the deadly "fogs" which look so many constitutions nor the insidious "lung complaints" begotten so plentifully by a hard, cold climate. The long highland ridges known as the Orange Mountains send down their life-giving currents along the valleys below, and at the same time serve to shield them from the fierce blasts of midwinter. Hence this retreat affords advantages by which health cannot only be regained, but retained.

PIONEERS OF THE ORANGES.

The settlement on the Passaic River very soon began to spread itself in the direction of what is now the Oranges. The inviting plain between the Passaic and the mountain could not long remain an uncultivated woodland, with a race of hardy yeomanry growing upon its border. The following are the names of some of those who took up lands and first located in this part of the wilderness:

Aug. 19, 1675, Robert Symon, by warrant, had forty-four acres, "part of his third division on the mountain," bounded northwest by the mountain, northeast by lands of John Baldwin, Sr., southeast by Capt. Samuel Swaine, and southwest by Richard Harrison.

Aug. 28, 1675, Samuel Swaine had forty acres at the foot of the mountain, bounded on the north by John Baldwin, Sr., on the west by Robert Symon and Richard Harrison, on the east by Richard Harrison and on the south by the Common.

Sept. 10, 1675, John Baldwin, Sr., had for his third division, forty acres near the mountain, and bounded north by Capt. Samuel Swaine and John Catlin, on the east by Richard Harrison, on the south by John Ward (distinguished as John Ward, *Turner*), on the west by the top of the mountain.

The Baldwin Family.—Joseph Baldwin was born about 1640, and died Nov. 21, 1681. His wife was Sarah Cooke, who died in 1689.

Benjamin Baldwin was born in 1642, and married Hannah Sargent.

Jonathan Baldwin was born Feb. 15, 1649, married, first, Hannah Ward, 1663-1693; second, Thankful Strong, and died Dec. 13, 1730.

Benjamin was probably the one that settled in Newark, or what is now South Orange. His children were Benjamin; Jonathan, married Susannah Kitchell; Sarah, married Robert Young; Joseph.

Among the children of Jonathan was John, born

May 22, 1683, died Jan. 20, 1773; Joseph, baptized in 1685, married, so tradition says, a Miss Bruen, and died in 1777.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN, OF BENJAMIN, DODD, b. 1715, d. Jan. 31, 1803, m. Eunice, daughter of Daniel Dodd, b. Nov. 3, 1718, d. Oct. 20, 1805.

Aaron, d. 1805. They were the great-grand-parents of Gen. Alfred F. Munn, of East Orange.

Benjamin, b. 1730, d. March 7, 1804.

Sarah, b. April 20, 1720, d. Dec. 19, 1791, m. Ezekiel Belden. David and descendants settled in Bloomfield, and Aaron and Benjamin settled probably in what is now South Orange.

CHILDREN OF DAVID, Jonathan, 1743-1826, m. Patience Morris, 1749-1825; Isaac, 1745-1776, m. Mary Wood; Zophar, 1740-1801, m. Rebecca Ward, 1745-1801; Simeon, 1747-1806, m. Rachel Crane; David, 1747-1810, m. Sarah Harrison; Silas, 1751-1807, m. Sally Harrison, d. 1833; Jesse, 1754-1803, m. Hannah Tichenor, 1755-1834; Deacon Ichabod, 1757-1839, m. Joanna, daughter of Isaac Dodd, 1762-1848; Eunice, 1763-1814, m. Joseph Dodd, 1769-1816. They were parents of Zophar B. Dodd, president Mutual Insurance Company. Sarah, 1760-1815, m. John Smith. All of the above located in Bloomfield.

CHILDREN OF AARON, OF BENJAMIN, ZEBULON, 1748-1767; Aaron, Jr., 1758-1805, m. Sarah Baldwin, 1762-1807; Elias A., m. Esther Cook; Elizabeth, 1745-1817, m. Richard Harrison, 1743-1822; Eunice, m. Aaron Keirsted; Sarah, May 2, 1766-March 23, 1840, m. Nov. 3, 1789, to Aaron Munn, b. Nov. 2, 1765, d. Jan. 29, 1829; Susannah; Tabitha, 1752-1841, m. Aaron Crane, 1750-1836; Hannah, 1762-1802, m. Deacon Joseph Pierson, 1759-1835; Phebe, m. first, Jonas Reeve; second, Timothy Gould.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN, SON OF BENJAMIN, — Josiah, 1755-1826, m. Lydia Ogden, 1757-1839; Jephtha, 1778, killed by railroad cars at Market Street crossing in Newark, in 1852, m. Catherine Bishop, 1786-1865; Uzal, m. Sarah Parrott, and d. in 1852; Rhoda, m. John Myers; Phebe, m. Isaac Condit; Mary, m., first, Joseph Cone, second, John Personette; Abby, m. Jonathan Condit; Eunice, m. James Condit; Zebulon.

CHILDREN OF SARAH AND EZEKIEL BALDWIN, — Gabriel, 1740, m., first, Rebecca Little, 1741-1794, and second, Hannah Foster; Jephtha, 1744-1777, m. Phebe Freeman; Eunice, 1745, m. Samuel Smith; Mary W., 1752-1820, m. Isaac Munn, 1749-1811; Rachael, 1755, m. Zadoc Hedden; Caleb, 1757-1799, m. Lydia Johnson, d. 1812.

CHILDREN OF JEPHTHA, OF EZEKIEL, — Eunice, m. John Downs; Abby, m. Isaac Ogden; Phebe, 1777-1839, m. Daniel Kilburn, 1777-1848; Sally; Joanna, 1779-1806.

CHILDREN OF CALEB BALDWIN, — David J., 1785, m. Nancy M. Hall; Eunice, m. Simeon Crane; Elizabeth, Dec. 17, 1788, m. Lewis Dodd, Sept. 8, 1784, d. May 23, 1861. These were the parents of Dr. Bethuel

¹ Genealogical author in this sketch of the Oranges is from data furnished by Gen. Alfred F. Munn.

L. Dodd, of Orange; Sarah, 1781-1817, m. Henry Baldwin, of Lewis, 1798-1823; Isaac, 1791-1877, m. Nancy Hopper, 1796-1834; Caleb, 1799, still living, m. Sarah Pierson, 1802-1834; Abby D. Munn, 1806-1881; Catharine, 1795-1842, m. Jabez Freeman, 1788-1857.

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH AND LEWIS DODD.—Rachael, 1809, m. John Dunham; Jane, 1811, m. Fernando Crans; Matthias M., Jan. 24, 1814, m., first, Harriet Roe; second, Emily Bullock; Lydia, 1816, m. Deacon Roe; Jacob, 1818, m. Eliza Carl; Sarah, 1820, m. Charles S. Osborn; William, 1822, m. Emma A. Bloodgood, d. in 1882; Dr. Bethuel L. Dodd, July 16, 1826, m., first, Susan E. Jaques; second, Gertrude R. Ward; Julia Ann, Feb. 17, 1828, m. Edward W. Wallace.

CHILDREN OF MATTHIAS M. DODD.—Anna E., 1838, m. Aaron P. Mitchell; Catharine A., 1840, m. Horace N. Jennings; Adelaide, 1849.

CHILDREN OF AARON BALDWIN, JR. OF AARON.—Mary, 1780, m. Moses Munn, 1778, son of Bethuel; Nehemiah, 1783-1839, m. Rhoda Terrel, 1784, (living 1884); Samuel, 1786-1802; Cyrus, first, 1788-1793; Joel, 1790, m. Abby, d. of Josiah Baldwin; Ira; Cyrus, second, 1795, m., first, Eliza B. Brown; second, Naoma —; Phebe, 1797, m. Martin Moses; Lucetta, 1799, m. David Joline; Sarah, June 23, 1802; Matilda L., June 23, 1802, m. Milo Heath, 1800-1847.

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH, OF BENJAMIN BALDWIN.—Abram, m. Sarah Baldwin; Samuel, m. Mary Meeker; Rachael, m. — Munson; Josiah O., 1796-1867, m. Ann Munn, d. of David, 1797-1877; Elizabeth, 1782-1811, m. Jonathan Lindsley, 1781-1842; Sarah, m. Joel Harrison; Mary, m. Cyrus Baldwin; Abby, m. Joel Baldwin, 1790; Harriet, 1800-1821, m. James E. Smith, 1798.

CHILDREN OF JEPHTHA, OF BENJAMIN.—Mary, d. in 1852, m. Jabez Harrison, d. in 1871; Clarissa, m. Charles Alling, d. in 1852; Susan, 1811-1880, m. Matthias Crane, 1801-1882; Eliza, 1810, m. Ira T. Freeman, 1806-1877; Sarah, m. John Lindsley; Catharine B., 1816-1854, m. Robert P. Day; Amelia F., 1817-1881, m. Charles Williams, 1818; Margaret, m. Joseph Wilde; Emma A., m. Walter Tompkins; Virginia; George W.; Benjamin E., m. Rebecca Tompkins; Aaron Bishop, m. Catherine Mason.

CHILDREN OF UZAL, OF BENJAMIN BALDWIN.—Jephtha; William W., m. Phebe Lindsley; Matilda, m. Elisa Ross; Uzal; Sarah, m. Daniel Camp; Josiah L., m. Antoinette Quinby; Abby.

CHILDREN OF BENJAMIN E., OF BENJAMIN.—Phebe T.; Mary E., m. William Hall; Catharine B., m. William Myers; Anna; Josephine; Isabella; Benjamin E.; Louisa; Margaret; Charles.

CHILDREN OF AARON B., OF JEPHTHA.—Fanny; Eliza; Frederick; Mary; Bishop.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM W., OF UZAL, OF BENJAMIN.—William E., m. Anna L. Travine; John; Charles; Eveline, m. James R. Sayers, Jr.; Matilda;

Margaret, m., first, William Furnald; second, Lott Southard.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM E., OF WILLIAM W.—Mary E., m. Francis Donsback; William L., m. Henrietta Gordon; Ida, m. John McLaughlin; Edward E.

CHILDREN OF NEHEMIAH, OF AARON, OF AARON.—Eliza, 1803-1806; Samuel A., 1808, m., first, Letitia D. Ward, 1809; second, Mary Addis; Amarantha, 1811-1873, m. Caleb W. Hamilton; Aaron L. (1st); Phebe Louise, 1817-1856, m. Timothy W. Mulford, 1804 (living 1884); Aaron (2d); Mary E.; George W., 1828, m. Lucy Dorrance. He is a member of the firm of Amzi Pierson & Co., printers, Newark, N. J.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL A., OF NEHEMIAH.—Emma W., 1831, m. Dr. Joseph A. Corwin; Anna A.; Frederick W., 1839, m. Augusta A. Wheeler; Rev. Theodore A., 1843, m. Matilda Layton; Wilmer A., 1854, m. Nannie B. Hartshorn; Mary A.; Elizabeth; Jane; Dubois.

CHILDREN OF JOSIAH O., OF JOSIAH, OF BENJAMIN.—William A., 1822, m. Jane Pugh, 1839; Mary E., Nov. 16, 1824, m. Samuel D. Condit, Nov. 24, 1824; Margaret Clementine.

CHILDREN OF DEACON AMOS, OF JOSEPH.—Lewis, 1744-1782, m. Martha Williams, 1744-1824; Esther, 1760-1793; Sarah, 1788-1863, m. — Ward, 1788-1838. They had a daughter, m. Joseph Canfield.

CHILDREN OF LEWIS, OF DEACON AMOS.—Cyrus, 1770-1794; Henry, 1773-1823, m. his cousin, Sarah, 1783-1817, daughter of Caleb Baldwin; Dorcas, 1778, m. James McDonald; Sarah, 1778, m. Joshua Baldwin; Amos, 1781-1865, m., first, Sarah Crane, 1783-1838; second, Maria, daughter of Moses Harrison, 1798-1875; Eunice, 1776-1838.

CHILDREN OF HENRY, OF LEWIS.—Cyrus, 1808-1864, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Mandeville, 1810; Martha Ann; Catharine, July 12, 1811, m. Edwin Harrison, July 25, 1802; Oct. 4, 1853, Rev. Albert, m. Sarah H. Rody.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS, OF LEWIS.—Henry W., 1831-1868, m. Jeremiah Storrs; Giles M., 1834-1861, m. Emily Pierson, 1833-1881; Albert, July 5, 1835, m. Jeanette P. Hooker, 1837-1883; Abram M., July 5, 1835, m. Elizabeth Graves, July 25, 1843.

CHILDREN OF AMOS, OF LEWIS.—Lewis, 1806-1882, m. Sarah Hevelan, 1813; William, 1808-1860; Joanna, 1810; Daniel S., 1813-1876, m. Rhoda C. Harrison, 1815; Nathaniel C., 1816-1867, m., first, Phebe E. Canfield, 1821-1853; second, Margaret Baldwin, 1822; Zadoc S., 1807-1819; Amos S., 1820-1855; Henry, 1824-1825. Of these children, William, Joanna and Amos were blind from their birth.

CHILDREN OF CALEB, OF JOSEPH, OF JONATHAN.—Eleazer, 1757-76; Jonathan, 1752-1821, m. Susannah Williams, 1757-1832. Their daughter Jemima or Phebe, m. a Hamilton. Noah d. of smallpox.

CHILDREN OF JONATHAN, OF CALEB.—Noah, 1782-1855, m. Catherine Sayre, 1786-1852; Eleazer, 1783, m. Jemima Matthews, 1793-1879; Hannah, 1784-

1865; Caleb C., 1786-1812, m. Sally Hamilton; John S., 1794-1818, m. first, Hannah Hamlin, d. 1793, 1861; second, Richard Hamilton, 1792-1867; Lydia, 1792-1829, m. Silas Wescott, 1791-1869; Lewis, 1795-1880; Cyrus, 1797-1871, m. Phebe Mudgett; Dorcas, 1797-1860; Sarah, 1802, m. Henry Ball; Phebe, 1811.

CHILDREN OF NOAH OF JONATHAN.—Phebe, 1803, m. Henry W. Culbertson; Samuel S., 1807, m. Ann, daughter of John J. Baldwin; James, 1809-1831; William F., 1810, m., first, Mary Wharry, 1815-40; second, Phebe Peck, 1816; Noah M., 1811-30; Jonathan S., 1812-39; Joseph, 1813, m. Catherine Cadogan; Catherine A., 1817-58, m. John H. Williams, who d. in 1852; Elizabeth H., 1818, m. John Kanouse, 1807; Sarah M., 1820, m. Aaron L. Kent; Harriet, 1822, m. William Peloubout; Caroline, 1823, m. David Sanford; Isaac O., 1826-50, m. Jemima Tompkins; Cyrus L., 1830, m. Elizabeth Decker; Cyrus A.

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM F., OF NOAH.—Nelson G., 1834, m. Mary O. Heddon, 1835; Theodore W., 1843-71, m. Theodocia Squier, 1846; Noah, 1844, m. Amelia O. Simmons, 1850; William O., 1850, m. Caroline Tompkins, 1852; Annetta.

CHILDREN OF ELEAZER, OF JONATHAN.—Mary J., 1814-76, m. John C. Bailey, 1807-81; Isaac M., m. Abby L. King; Rev. Caleb C., 1820, m. Harriet Fairchild, 1826, and is now a missionary at Foo-Choo, China.

CHILDREN OF JOHN S., OF JONATHAN.—Elias M., 1819, m. Joanna G. Williams, 1824; Margaret A., 1822, m. Nathaniel C. Baldwin, 1816-67; Mary H., 1824, m. Lyman Smith; Louisa A., 1827, m. George N. Williams, 1829; John S., 1830, m. Abby Mings.

CHILDREN OF CYRUS, OF JONATHAN.—Abby A., 1825, m. Ira C., son of John Baldwin, b. 1825; Mary A., 1827; Susan B., 1831, m. William K. Hopler, 1829; Augustin N., 1836, m. Emma Hogan.

CHILDREN OF MOSES OF JOSEPH, OF JONATHAN.—Joseph, m. Sarah Jones; Caleb, m. Rebecca Coleman; Moses, m. Susannah Baldwin; Hannah, 1746-1824, m. Jared Harrison, 1745-1837; Catherine, m. Elihu Pierson.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH, OF MOSES.—Charlotte, 1773-1835, m. Timothy Williams, 1772-1844; Matthias, m. Rebecca Hedden; Lydia, m. John Wilson; James; Rufus, m. widow Esther Peck; Elizabeth; Isaac; Israel; Samuel.

CHILDREN OF CALEB, OF MOSES.—Margaret, 1782-1797; Sarah, 1770, m. Whitfield Culbertson; Martha, 1772, m. Patrick Carroll; Cyrenus; Ezra, m. Matilda Ravage; Caleb W., 1786-1812, m. Jemima, 1784-1877, daughter of Maj. Aaron Harrison.

CHILDREN OF EZRA, OF CALEB, OF MOSES.—Catherine, m. Charles Ogden; John E., m. Mary J. Dean; Eliza; Thomas, m. Jane Quindey; Mary Ann, m. John Hall; Charlotte; George, m. Fanny Collins; Matilda, m. Edwin Dodd.

CHILDREN OF SALEM W., OF CALEB.—Caleb W.,

1812-1852, m. Thareca Oliver; Phebe, d. Dec. 31, 1883, m. Edward, 1808-1866, son of Dr. Isaac Pierson.

CHILDREN OF DAVID J., OF CALEB, OF EZEKIEL, OF JOHN.—Augustus S., 1810, m. Elizabeth Kinney; John; John H.; David J., m. Sarah Van Alstyne; Theodocia M., 1820, m., first, Alfred S. Williams, 1818-49; second, Gen. Joseph Karge; Sarah E., 1823-41; James M., 1825, m. Emily M. Bibley. He is a lawyer in Paterson, N. J.; Abraham; George.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC, OF CALEB.—Caleb J., 1817, m. Anna M. Gray, 1823; Sarah M., 1819, m. Richard A. Terhune, 1817; Isaac P., 1821, m., Oct. 23, 1842, Abby Dear, 1822; Martha A., 1823, m. Jephtha Harrison, 1820; Henry, 1826, m. Caroline C. Foster, 1828-83; Lewis M., 1828, m. Eva Stope. He is sexton for Episcopal Cemetery. James Augustus, 1833-38.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC, OF ISAAC.—Jane A., April 2, 1844, m. June 14, 1871, to Frank Arnold; Frank W., June 26, 1846, m. Sept. 26, 1871, to Fanny E. Love, d. Feb. 22, 1876. F. W. is editor of *Orange Chronicle*. Jephtha H., March 9, 1849, m. Sept. 11, 1872, to Elma V. Reimer; Mary E., Aug. 14, 1851; Abby C., Nov. 2, 1853, m. Sept. 15, 1875, to Sylvester Y. La Hemedieu; Gertrude, July 26, 1865.

CHILDREN OF CALEB, OF CALEB, OF EZEKIEL.—Mary B., 1826, m. Caleb Nagle; Hiram P., 1828, m. Caroline Snyder; Theodore, 1830; Oscar L., 1832, m. Isabella Akers, 1837; William H., 1834, m. Caroline H. Pierson, 1839; Lewis Munn; Sarah; Sarah C., Theodore F., twins.

CHILDREN OF PHEBE (KILBURN), D. OF JEPHTHA, OF EZEKIEL.—Samuel D., m. Esther Osborn; Julia Ann, 1799-1831, m. Lewis Williams, 1796-Jan. 20, 1883; Eunice, never m.; Abby, never m.; Gershoni, m. first, Harriet Williams, and for second wife, Susan Crane; Daniel J., m. Mary Todd; Oliver H. P., m., —; Lydia, 1808-Dec. 23, 1873, m. Abram Mandeville, b. 1805; Mary O., 1820, m. Samuel C. Jones, 1819; Sally, d. young; Sarah Elizabeth, d. young.

CHILDREN OF ABRAHAM MANDEVILLE.—Sarah E., m. Charles W. Ward; Phebe, m. Lewis D. Harrison; Mary, m. Joseph A. Minott; Giles P.

CHILDREN OF ABNER OF DAVID, OF ENOS BALDWIN.—Abner Baldwin was b. in 1806, m. Hannah W. Day, b. 1812, d. 1880. Their children were Mary E.; Aaron, 1830, m. Henrietta Hastings, 1832; Mary L., 1835, m. Levi R. Trumbull, 1817; Theodore W., 1837, m. Mary M. Wooley, 1837; Charles T., m. Maggie E. Fowler, 1840-1875; Lydia M., 1842-1844; Abram G., 1846-1848; James M., 1848-1851; Hannah, 1855-1856.

The Pierson Family.—Thomas Pierson, the progenitor of that name in Essex County, married a sister of Sergt. Richard Harrison, and in 1666 came with a colony from Connecticut, and located in Newark. Just when Thomas died is unknown to the writer, but the record shows his will to have been proved in 1701.

His sons were Samuel and Thomas. Samuel was

born in 1663, and died March 19, 1730, aged 67 years, and was buried in the old grave yard in Orange, where his tombstone still remains, bearing the name of Samuel Pierson, husband of P. . . His wife was Mary, daughter of Sergt. Richard Harrison. She was born in 1666, and died Nov. 16, 1732, aged 68 years, and buried beside her husband, in the old graveyard.

The sons of Samuel and Mary were Joseph, Samuel, James, Daniel and Caleb.

Joseph was born in 1693, and died Aug. 25, 1759. His wife was Hepzibah Camp, born in 1696, and died Nov. 12, 1769.

Samuel was born in 1698 or '99, and died March 6, 1781 or '82. His wife was Mary Sergeant, born in 1700, and died in 1779.

OF JAMES we have no account.

Daniel, born in 1703, and died in 1777. His wife was Jemima Ogden, born in 1709, and died in 1776. Mr. Pierson was at one time one of the judges of the Essex County courts. Caleb, the youngest of the five sons, married Ruth Ogden.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH PIERSON, OF SAMUEL.—Sarah, m. Timothy Meeker; Jemima, m. Benjamin Munn; Patience, m. Joseph Pierson, Bethuel, b. in 1721, d. May 16, 1791, aged 70 years. He was one of the deacons of the Presbyterian Church in Orange. His first wife was Elizabeth Riggs, b. in 1725, and d. Dec. 26, 1776, aged 52 years. His second wife was a Widow Taylor. Joseph died young.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL PIERSON, OF SAMUEL.—

Eunice, m. Isaac Williams; Rebecca, m. Jotham Condit; Samuel, m. Phebe Harrison; John, m. Phebe Allen; Mathias, b. Jan. 20, 1724, and d. May 9, 1809; his wife was Phebe Nutman, b. in 1742, d. 1826; Mary, m. Nathaniel Williams, who was b. in 1733, and d. in 1782; Joseph, m. Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Smith, and d. in 1815; Joanna, m. Joseph Taylor; and Zenas, m. Betsy Nixon.

CHILDREN OF CALEB PIERSON, OF SAMUEL.—Caleb, m. Joana Baldwin; Elizabeth, m. J. Martin; and Jemima, m. Jediah Lindsley.

CHILDREN OF BETHUEL, OF JOSEPH, OF SAMUEL.—Deacon Joseph, b. in 1754, and d. in October, 1835. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Aaron and Agnes Baldwin, and was b. in 1763, and d. July 20, 1802. His second wife was Rebecca Campbell.

Cyrus was b. in 1756, and d. in 1804. His wife was Nancy Pierson, b. in 1765, and d. in 1851.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL (THIRD) AND PHEBE PIERSON.—Erastus, b. in 1753, m. Eunice Freeman, and d. in 1837; Maj. Jabez, m. Martha Harrison; Bethuel, b. in 1767, and d. in 1814. His wife was Mary Condit, b. in 1768, and d. in 1855. Enos, m. Abigail Cockafair; Jotham, b. in 1772, m. Lillis Condit, and d. in 1794; and Rebecca, m. Linus Pierson.

CHILDREN OF MATHIAS, OF SAMUEL, OF SAMUEL.—Nancy, b. in 1765, m. Dr. Cyrus Pierson, and d. in 1851; Sally, b. in 1768, m. Rev. Bethuel Dodd. Her

second husband was J. Ballard. Isaac, a well-known physician of Orange and vicinity, and a Representative in the Congress of the United States, was b. in 1770, and d. in 1833. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Aaron Crane, of what is now Montclair. She was b. in 1775, and d. in 1841. Mathias m. Polly Baldwin, and William m. Sally Day.

JOSEPH.—The children of Joseph, son of Samuel, were Eunice, m. Samuel Williams; Electa, m. Zenas Tichenor; Linus, m. Rebecca Pierson; Joseph, m. Rachel Vincent; and Hannah, m. Simon Condit.

CALEB.—Among the children of Caleb, son of Caleb, was Elijah, b. in 1779, and d. July 8, 1862. His first wife was Martha, b. in 1784, d. in 1851, and his second wife was Mary, b. in 1791, and d. in 1868; both daughters of Nathan Williams.

ELIJAH.—The children of Elijah, of Caleb, of Caleb, were James C., who d. young; Louisa, m. Aaron Dodd; Elijah B., m. Sally Mings, and moved to Ohio; Calvin D., m. for his first wife Lavinia, and for his second wife, Marguieretta, both daughters of Samuel M. Dodd; Caleb N., m. Jane Crane; Rev. David H. (still living), m. Caroline, daughter of Aaron Peck; Nathan W., m. Susan, daughter of Abiather Harrison, and lives in Virginia; Maria, m. Samuel Crane.

ERASTUS.—The children of Erastus, of Samuel, were Rhoda; Moses; Lydia; Aaron, who m. Elizabeth Bedford; Caleb, m. first Electa, then Melinda Pierson, two sisters; Jotham, m. Hannah, daughter of Samuel Williams.

JABEZ.—The children of Maj. Jabez Pierson, son of Samuel, were Israel, who m. Mary A. Willis; Amzi, m. M. Riker; Louisa, b. in 1800, and d. in 1866, m. Aaron M., brother of Jotham H. Condit, b. in 1799; Lydia, b. in 1810, d. in 1851, m. Bethuel D. Harrison, who was b. Nov. 16, 1810. He has a son, Lewis D., a well-known organist, who is also the present tax receiver of East Orange township.

BETHUEL.—The children of Bethuel, of third Samuel, were Jabez, b. in 1791, m. Harriet Robinson, and d. in 1856; Elijah C., b. in 1793, unm., d. in 1856; Henry, b. in 1795, d. in 1872, his first wife was Sarah Williams, b. 1799, d. 1824, and the second was Harriet Jones, b. in 1795, d. in 1880; Hiran, b. in 1798, d. in 1826; Miranda, b. in 1800, d. in 1863, m. Capt. Aaron Peck, b. 1798, d. in 1865; Sarah, b. in 1802, d. in 1834, m. Caleb Baldwin, b. Nov. 28, 1799, still living; and Charles H., m. Emily H. King, who d. in 1881.

ENOS.—The children of Enos, son of Samuel Pierson, were Ira, m. Jemima Condit; Lewis, m. — Crane; Daniel, b. 1796, d. 1872, m. Margaret, dau. of Uzal Harrison; Enos; Sarah, m. Bethuel Williams; Phebe, m. Silas D. Condit; and Mary, m. Lewis Williams.

DANIEL.—The children of Daniel, son of Enos Pierson, were Philander S. and Ashbel H. The former was b. Dec. 12, 1821, and has held the office

of county collector of Essex County for several years. His wife was Mary E. Gould. Ashbel H. was d. in 1824.

ISAAC.—The father of Dr. Isaac and Nathaniel Pierion was Dr. William, b. Dec. 4, 1796, and d. Oct. 1, 1882. His wife was Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Asa Hillyer, D.D., for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. Mrs. Pierion d. in 1840. The doctor was thoroughly educated, a professional man, and his practice was carried over a wide extent of country. As a citizen and a public man he was judicious in counsel and jealous for the people's welfare. In 1837-38 he was a member of the Legislature of New Jersey. He was a director of the Board of Freeholders, sheriff of Essex County 1846-50, active in promoting the building of the Morris and Essex Railroad, a corporator of the Newark Savings Institution and for many years vice-president of the same. He originated and became a corporator of the Rosedale Cemetery of Orange in 1840, and to near the close of his life was an active trustee. When the town of Orange was incorporated he was elected its first mayor, and served continuously for three years, and for three years thereafter was a member of the Common Council. These varied responsibilities were distinguished in their execution by intelligence and a sacred devotion to the public good.

Rev. Albert, a well-known teacher, was b. in 1798 and d. in 1864. His wife was Jane Armstrong, sister of Rev. William Armstrong, who lost his life on board the ill-fated steamer "Atlantic" in Long Island Sound.

Phebe S., b. in 1801, m. Stephen Condit, a well-known shoe manufacturer of Orange, and d. in 1877.

Fanny, b. in 1803, m. Daniel Jessup, of Florida, N. Y., and d. in 1874.

George, b. in 1805, and subsequently became the first pastor of the Brick Church in East Orange, and d. in 1880. His first wife was Eliza L., dau. of Stephen D. Day, Esq., who kept a store on the site now occupied by Music Hall, corner of Main and Day Streets. She was b. in 1805 and d. in 1856. His second wife was Caroline Stoll, whom he m. June 6, 1860.

Edward, b. in 1809, m. Phebe, dau. of Caleb C. Baldwin, who became sheriff of Essex County and d. in 1866. His wife d. Dec. 31, 1883.

Aaron, b. in 1811, and d. in 1863. His wife was Mary C. Ogden, b. in 1813, d. in 1876.

Isaac, b. 1813, d. 1841, unm.; Harriet, b. 1816, m. William L. Collins, of Hartford, and d. in 1871; Sarah Ann, b. March 21, 1820, and m. Roderick Terry, of Hartford.

DR. WILLIAM.—The children of Dr. William Pierion were Jane, Ann, William and Edward D. The first three are living (1884); William, the third child, is now a resident of Orange City, and one of the prominent physicians of Essex County. He was b. in 1830, and m. Miss Belle Adams.

Capt. Edward D. was born in 1833, m. Lelia James, and d. March 30, 1882.

ALBERT.—The children of Albert Pierion were William Hugh, m. Ann Van Lew; Edward; Francis; Sarah, m. Jacob L. Halsey; Rev. George; Albert F., m. Adelaide Decker.

WILLIAM, SON OF MATTHIAS.—The children of this William Pierion are Sarah, m. William Frame, ex-sheriff of Essex County; Matthias, b. in 1809, m. Maria King, b. in 1810, both living; Sidney, d. in 1843; Horace, a real estate agent in Bloomfield, m. for his first wife Rhoda A. Smith, and for second wife M. Oakes.

LINUS OF SAMUEL.—The children of Linus Pierion were Jotham, m. Mary Edwards; John; Lydia, m. Benjamin Clark; Samuel L., m. Eliza Perry; Erastus, b. April 12, 1805, m. Abby S., daughter of Ebenezer Baldwin, b. June 16, 1807, d. April 23, 1875; Rev. Joseph M., b. in 1807, m. Abby Edwards, and d. in 1873.

JOTHAM OF JOSEPH.—The children of Jotham Pierion were Eunice, m. Amos Stagg; Harriet E., m. Lewis Condit; Samuel W., b. 1829, m. Abby A. Sager; George H., m. Mary E., m. Mary E. Condit; Bethuel W.; Jotham S., m. Matilda Rose.

JOSEPH, SON OF MAEL JAMES.—The children of this Israel Pierion were Elias, m. Charlotte Willis; Amzi, a printer in Newark, m. Adelia M. Terhune; Joseph W., m. Eliza Springer; Charles L., a well known engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, m. Anna L. Mains.

REV. GEORGE, SON OF ISAAC.—The children of Rev. George Pierion were Sarah, 1829, m. David McNair; George Wilson, 1831, m. Sarah C. Wheeler; Isaac S., 1834-1842; Caroline E., b. 1837, m. Rev. Samuel Jessup; Stephen D., b. 1839, m. Phoebe Dusenberree; Fanny E.; Mary D.; Ellen C.

AARON, SON OF DR. ISAAC.—The children of Aaron Pierion were John Ogden, m. for his first wife — Lewis, and for his second wife Emily Chickering; Stephen C., m. Hannah P. Latimer; Rev. Isaac, m. Sarah E. Dyer, and went as a missionary to China, where his wife died Jan. 12, 1882; Lizzie Benedict, writer of the genealogy of the Pierion family.

ERASTUS, OF LINUS.—The children of Erastus Pierion were Jotham E., b. July 11, 1830, died at Falmouth, Va., May 23, 1863; Mary Ann, b. Feb. 12, 1838, m. George A. Harrison, b. Oct. 5, 1834, d. Dec. 6, 1876.

CALVIN D., OF ELIJAH.—The children of Calvin D. Pierion were Samuel D., b. 1835, m. Louisa Mann, b. 1832; David A., b. Nov. 24, 1839, d. 1865; Lavinia, b. 1841, m. Augustus W. Condit, assistant postmaster at Orange; Martha; Elijah; Morris D.; Charles W.; Henry F.; William T.

Samuel Harrison, one of the sons of Richard Harrison, owned land at the mountain, but never lived on it. His wife was Mary, daughter of John Ward, Sr. By his will, dated Jan. 7, 1712-13, he

gave fifty acres to his son Samuel. This lot was bounded on the north by lands of Anthony Olive; on the south by lands of William Anagadi Ward, on the east by a highway, and on the west by the main road. The farm was improved by Samuel, whose descendants are still located on it in the Oranges.

The Dodd Family.—A numerous race in Essex County, and especially in the Oranges, are descended from "Daniel Dodd," from England, who died in Branford, Conn., in 1664-5. He and his wife, Mary, having died before the emigration to New Jersey took place, and their sons being all minors, the name of Dodd does not appear among the subscribers to the fundamental agreement. Of their children, Daniel had a lot assigned him in Newark and a farm on the hill west of the town. Ebenezer was admitted a planter (on subscribing to the agreement) in 1674, and Samuel was admitted in 1679, while Stephen settled in Guilford, Conn. Mary married Aaron Blatchly; another daughter not accounted for.

The Condit Family.—John Condit,¹ the progenitor of the Condits in this country, a weaver by trade, is supposed to have been born in Wales. He came to America, and located in Newark in 1678, bringing with him a son Peter, and probably a son John; however, it is not positively known in which country the latter was born. His wife was Deborah. Mr. Condit made his will in 1709, and died in 1713, and was undoubtedly buried in Newark; yet there is no evidence of the exact location of his last resting-place.

Peter, the eldest son of John the elder, was married in 1695 to Mary, a daughter of Samuel Harrison, and grand-daughter of Richard Harrison, who settled in Newark in 1666. Peter was a clothier by trade, and probably a weaver. He made a will in February, 1714, and died during that year, leaving a widow and seven children, the oldest of whom was about twenty years of age. His children were Samuel, 1696-1777; Peter, 1699-1768; John, about 1701-1780; Nathaniel, 1703-1746; Mary, 1705, m. W. Gould; Philip, 1709-1801; Isaac, about 1711 or 1712.

Samuel m. for his first wife Mary Dodd, and after her death he m. Mary Nutman, widow of Amos Williams; Peter m. Phebe Dodd; John m. Joanna Williams; Nathaniel m. Elizabeth Ogden; Philip m. Mary Day.

Of these sons, Peter and Philip moved to Morristown, where they reared families, while the others remained in what is now the Oranges, where they also reared large and prominent families.

Later the descendants of Nathaniel moved to Morris County, and, with few exceptions, remain in that county to the present time.

Israel D. Condit, of Millburn township, is a descendant of John the third.

Of Isaac Condit's male descendants, none are known to be in the Oranges.

Samuel, the eldest son of Peter the first, tradition says, purchased lands of the Indians, in the valley between the Orange Mountains. These lay on either side of what is now the Mount Pleasant turnpike. Samuel was a farmer, and secured to each of his sons a homestead of fifty acres. He died July 18, 1777, leaving children,—Daniel, 1723-1785; Jotham, 1727-1752; Samuel, 1729-1776; David, 1734-1777; he was known as Col. David Condit, having been colonel of a regiment of militia before or at the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

Jonathan, known as Capt. Jonathan Condit, was born in 1735, was a captain of militia during the Revolutionary war, and died in 1820.

Silas Condit, another son of Peter, was born in 1738, became a member of the State Council in 1776 at its organization, and remained a member till 1780, when he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, in which he served one term, and died in 1801.

Martha was born Oct. 17, 1731, and died Jan. 6, 1831.

Of these children, Daniel m. Ruth, daughter of Gershom Williams.

Jotham, m. Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Pierson.

Samuel m. for his first wife Mary, daughter of Joseph Smith, and for his second wife Martha Carter Wilcox, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Col. David m. Joanna, daughter of Matthew Williams.

Capt. Jonathan m. Jemima, daughter of John Condit.

Martha m. for her first husband Gershom, son of Gershom Williams, and for her second husband Jedediah Freeman. Mr. Freeman died Oct. 15, 1811, aged eighty-five, and his wife survived him till Jan. 6, 1831, when she died at the ripe old age of ninety-nine years.

Daniel, son of Samuel Condit, was the father of five sons and four daughters.

Rev. Ira Condit (in the line of Daniel) was born in 1764, and died June 1, 1811. He was at the time of his death vice-president of and professor in Queen's College, at New Brunswick, N. J.

Joel W., son of Joel (in the same line), was for many years a prominent merchant in Newark.

Amos, brother of Ira and Joel, m. Dorcas, a daughter of Ichabod Harrison, and from this union there were born three sons and three daughters. The oldest of these children was Daniel, who was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church from 1814 to the time of his death, which occurred May 11, 1820.

The youngest child of Amos was Amos Ward Condit, born in 1796. He m. Mary Tichenor, by whom he had two children,—Mary E. and John M. Mary subsequently became the wife of Gen. Alfred F. Munn, one of the present prominent citizens of East Orange.

¹ From notes by Jonathan H. Condit, of Brick Church.

² The orthography of the pioneer families of this name was Condit, Condit, Condit, and later Condit, as at present.

Samuel, grandfather of Jotham H., now living near Brick Church Station, in East Orange, was a farmer, and lived between the mountains in West Orange, and had children as follows:

I. Dr. John Condit filled a large place in the public estimation in his day. Born in 1756, he was fully thirty years of age when first chosen a trustee of the academy. Before the year 1801 he had served sixteen years as a member of the State Legislature, and of the House of Representatives of the United States. In 1802 he was appointed by the Governor a Senator in Congress, to fill a vacancy, and on the 2nd day of November of the same year the Legislature elected him for a full term. At the expiration of the term John Lambert was chosen as his successor, but in a few days he was again appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Aaron Kitchell, and the State Legislature subsequently elected him for the balance of Mr. Kitchell's term, two years. At the end of that term the Legislature elected him again for a full term, which he completed March 3, 1817, making almost fourteen years as United States Senator, and with the former office, thirty years' service as a national legislator. His latter days were spent as collector of customs at Jersey City. He died in 1834 at the age of seventy-nine years, and was buried in the old graveyard at Orange, where his virtues are written on a marble slab.

The children of Dr. John Condit were Caleb, born in 1777 and died in 1797; Silas, born in 1778 and died Nov. 9, 1861. Himself and family were born in Orange and subsequently moved to Newark when he was elected a member of the State Legislature. Charlotte, 1780-1805; Joseph, 1783-1863; John S., 1786-1800; Abigail, 1780; Jacob A., 1791-1856, never married.

Joseph, another son of Dr. John, was born in Orange in 1783, and afterwards moved to Geneva, N. Y., where he died in 1863, aged eighty. While in Orange he was a farmer, and early in the present century had a grist mill at the foot of the mountain, near the old spring-house.

H. Daniel, born in 1756 and died in 1839, aged eighty-two. He was the father of seven sons and two daughters, all born in the Oranges, and nearly all raised families, and died near their birthplace.

Calvin, one of the sons of Daniel, was born in 1789, became a prominent lumber dealer in New York, and died in Orange in 1868, aged seventy-nine.

Cheveril, a twin brother of Calvin, remained in Orange, became a prominent business man there, and died in 1869. His daughter, Abba Ann, became the wife of Jotham H. Condit, of Brick Church, East Orange, and died in April, 1882.

III. Moses (better known as Capt. Moses), born in 1760, and died in 1838, aged seventy-eight. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was also a farmer and

merchant, and was the father of five sons and three daughters.

William, one of his sons, was born in 1791. Maria S., one of his daughters, was born in 1789, and married Charles Lighthipe, and became the mother of Charles A. Lighthipe, now the president of the Orange National Bank.

IV. Joseph, born in 1762 and died in 1836, aged seventy-four, was a tanner and currier by occupation, and in connection with his other business kept a small store. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Ichabod Harrison, and was the father of four sons and one daughter.

Ichabod and Stephen, two of his sons, the first born in 1787 and the other in 1790, succeeded their father in the mercantile business. Ichabod died suddenly Dec. 8, 1840, aged fifty-three years, leaving a son and two daughters.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Ichabod, was born in April, 1813, and became the wife of the late James A. Williams, who died Sept. 2, 1863. He was rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church in Orange for forty-seven years.

Joseph A., son of Ichabod, born in 1820, succeeded his father in the mercantile business, and died suddenly Nov. 8, 1881, aged sixty-one years.

Stephen, brother of Ichabod, was the father of three sons and three daughters. One son, Albert P., is a prominent lawyer in Newark, and an ex-member and ex-Speaker of the State Legislature.

V. Aaron (better known as Rev. Aaron) was born in 1765, and died in 1852, aged eighty-six. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Dayton, of Elizabeth, N. J., and was pastor of Hanover Presbyterian Church for thirty-five years. He was the father of six sons and one daughter.

Robert W. became a minister of the gospel, and was the father of six daughters and one son. His son Robert Aaron is at present a professor in Coe College Institute, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Daniel Dayton Condit became the father of four sons and one daughter. One of the sons is the Rev. Blackford Condit, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Terre Haute, Ind.

Hannah M. married Rev. William Woodbridge Eddy, D.D., now and for the past thirty years a missionary in Syria.

Joseph Dayton became a preacher of the gospel, but had no children.

John Howell was the father of two sons and one daughter. One of the sons is the Rev. William Cudder Condit, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Ashland, Ky.

Jonathan Bailey was the father of six daughters, one of whom, Eliza M., married Rev. Henry P. Heighly, and another, Alice Mary, married the Rev. Cassius H. Dibble.

VI. Caleb was born in 1768, and died in 1777.

VII. Jotham was born in 1779, was one of the

sons of a second wife, and died in 1841, aged eighty-six years. His wife was Hospital, daughter of Benjamin Munn, the pioneer settler of that name in what is now East Orange. She died March 21, 1859. He was the father of two sons and six daughters. The oldest son, Aaron M., was born Sept. 15, 1799, and in 1823 he married Louisa, daughter of Capt. Jabez Pierson. In 1825 he built the house in East Orange where he now lives, in which he has resided since that time. He is the father of two sons and one daughter. One son died in early life, and the other is a prominent citizen of West Orange.

Three of the daughters are living. Two are now living in Licking County, Ohio, and have families. One, widow of the late George A. Dodd, lives in Orange.

Jotham H., the youngest son, born Jan. 19, 1822, has thus far through life resided within a short distance of his present residence, near Brick Church Railroad Station, East Orange. He is the father of four sons and two daughters. His wife was Abba Ann Condit, born Feb. 22, 1826, died April 22, 1882.

Edward I., the oldest son, follows the occupation of his father, that of a builder; Herbert J. is in the grocery business at Brick Church Station, East Orange township; Frank P. is in the plumbing business in Ohio; and one daughter resides with her father at Brick Church.

VIII. Samuel was born in 1777, and died in 1860. He was a son of the second wife of his father. He married Mary Carter, and became a resident of Chatham, Morris Co., in early life, where he kept a public house till his death. He was the father of three sons and three daughters.

John, one of his sons, born in 1818, married Eliza L. Baldwin, and soon after marriage went as missionary to Africa, in company with Rev. George Thompson and others, in 1853, and died at Good Hope, April 26, 1854, aged thirty-six.

The Tichenor Family. David Tichenor was born in 1731, and died Aug. 5, 1788. He was probably a descendant of Daniel or Martin Tichenor, who came with the second colony to Newark, in 1667. He married, first, Catharine Lamson, and for second wife Abigail, daughter of Gershom Williams. David had a sister, Susannah, unmarried, born in 1759, and died Nov. 14, 1815.

CHILDREN OF DAVID, TICHENOR.—John, m. Mary, daughter of Gershom Williams, 2d; Zenas m. Electa Pierson; Caleb m. Aphia Bunel. They had one daughter Catharine, who m. Uzal Johnson. Jabez, m. Mary Dorsey, sister of Gen. John S. Dorsey; David D., m. for his first wife Rhoda Smith, b. 1773, d. Oct. 14, 1813, and for his second wife the widow of Naomi Morris; Mary, m. Samuel M. Ward; Hannah, b. 1765, d. June 3, 1834, m. Jesse Baldwin, of David, b. 1754, d. Feb. 3, 1803; Susan.

CHILDREN OF JOHN, OF DAVID.—Moses, b. in 1774, d. Dec. 29, 1819, m. Dorcas Lindzey, b. in

1776, d. Feb. 12, 1832. Their children were Mary, b. Sept. 11, 1796, m. June 8, 1819, to Amos W. Condit, b. July 19, 1796, d. June 5, 1846. (A daughter of A. W. Condit, Mary E., b. Aug. 6, 1821, m. Gen. Alfred F. Munn. Their children are Matilda F., b. Oct. 1, 1844, died Aug. 12, 1871; William C., b. Oct. 18, 1847, m. Mary S. Stroud, b. Sept. 14, 1846. They have Alfred S., and Lillian M. John M., son of Amos W. Condit, was b. Dec. 12, 1824, d. May 3, 1871, m. Jennie D. Knight, b. Oct. 28, 1825.)

Catharine, b. Aug. 19, 1805, d. Jan. 19, 1878. She was the wife of Rev. Shaler J. Hillyer, b. Dec. 12, 1799, died Sept. 26, 1865. He was a nephew of the late Rev. Asa Hillyer.

Amanda M., b. in 1799, d. Aug. 30, 1834, m. Aaron Taylor, b. in 1798, d. March 18, 1864.

Nathaniel W., b. in 1809, d. June 3, 1878. His first wife was Ruby Ann Jenks, and second, Rachael Pierson, d. Aug. 29, 1869.

CHILDREN OF ZENAS, OF DAVID.—Stephen, m. Jane Pierson; Catharine, b. Feb. 11, 1782, d. Feb. 23, 1812; Mary T., b. Sept. 12, 1787, d. Jan. 27, 1867. These two sisters were the first and second wives of Samuel Freeman, b. Aug. 28, 1780, d. Dec. 31, 1835. Rhoda, b. Oct. 14, 1790, d. Jan. 18, 1871, m. Abram P. Harrison, b. Sept. 25, 1788, d. Jan. 22, 1833.

Martha, b. Oct. 12, 1784, d. March 2, 1862, m. Daniel Quinby, b. Dec. 8, 1780, d. Dec. 8, 1851.

CHILDREN OF JABEZ, OF DAVID.—Samuel W., m. Charlotte McDonald; Caleb; Richard, m. Catherine Preis; Eleanor, m. John Stiles; John, m. — Burnett; Aaron; Catharine; Jane.

CHILDREN OF DAVID D., OF DAVID.—Thomas S., b. Dec. 13, 1799, d. March 18, 1882, m. for first wife Phebe Williams, b. Jan. 22, 1801, d. Oct. 30, 1854; second wife, Abba Williams, b. May 29, 1812, d. Nov. 13, 1863; third wife, Widow Emeline Condit.

Joseph S., b. Jan. 13, 1798, d. July 10, 1853, m. Caroline Ward, b. March 6, 1806, d. May 3, 1848.

Charles L., born in November, 1804, d. Sept. 1, 1874, m. Susan Ward, who died in January, 1872.

Daniel, m. for first wife Margaret —, and for second wife Helen Patton.

Phebe, m. William Logan; Eveline W., m. William Brown; Samuel, m. Cornelia Allen; Caleb, b. in 1801, m. Elizabeth Farres.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN, OF JOHN, OF DAVID.—Albert R., b. Oct. 30, 1800, d. Oct. 15, 1862, m. Caroline Jackson, b. March 15, 1809, d. March 29, 1882. Stephen W., b. April 11, 1813, d. Feb. 25, 1888. His first wife was Mary S. Condit, b. May 27, 1814, d. April 23, 1840; second wife was Mary E. Mulford, b. Oct. 9, 1834. Mr. Tichenor was for several years judge of Essex County Court of Common Pleas. Caleb, b. in 1810; Caroline P., b. Jan. 28, 1803, d. Sept. 23, 1876, m. Samuel Smith, b. Nov. 14, 1804, d. Nov. 15, 1862. They were the parents of S. T. and C. A. Smith, of Orange. John T., b. in 1807, m. Mary Smith, of David.

CHILDREN OF SAMUEL W., OF JABEZ, OF DAVID.—Edward, m. for first wife Eliza, Capt., and by second wife Harriet Brown; Jabez, m. Emily Reay; Eunice, b. in 1814, m. James H. Scribner, and died in 1883; Jane L., m. Daniel Jackson, and d. March 29, 1881. Children, m. Staats Meade; Ellen, m. Jacob Swaine; Catherine, m. Dr. John J. Craven; Mary, m. James Hedden; Caroline, m. — Fitzgerald.

CHILDREN OF ROBERT, OF JABEZ, OF DAVID.—Alexander D.; Edward L., d. young; Edward D.; Caroline, d. young; Adelaide, m. — Noves; Caroline, m. — Bates.

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH S., OF DAVID D., OF DAVID.—William, m., first, Elizabeth Powers, second, Ann Williams; Phebe, m. William Edgar; Sarah, m. Henry Williams.

CHILDREN OF CHARLES L., OF DAVID D., OF DAVID.—Mary Jane, m. Joseph George; Phebe L., m. Joseph W. Reoch; Sarah A., m. Fowler Merrell; Abraham W.; Charles M., m. Josephine Hendrickson; Caroline W.; Daniel W.

CHILDREN OF ALBERT R., OF STEPHEN, OF ZENAS.—James, m. — Reeve; Edwin, m. Mary J. Mooney; Albert M., m. Louise —; Stephen; Anna, m. — Pierson; Harriet, m. — Thomas; Caroline, m. — Stevenson, D. C.; David, Newark.

CHILDREN OF STEPHEN W., OF STEPHEN, OF JOHN.—Nathan Squier; Waldo B., b. April 13, 1840, m. Phebe J. Mulford, b. April 5, 1837; Harry; Abby.

Lindsley Family.—One of the very early settlers of Newark was Francis Linlee, or Lindsley, as it is now written, from whom the Lindsleys in the Oranges have descended. In the old colony records of New Haven, the names of John and Francis Lindsley, two brothers, appear as early as 1644. The births of two daughters of Francis—Deborah and Ruth—are on record in Branford. The sons of Francis were Benjamin, John, Jonathan, Joseph, Ebenezer (and probably Daniel), who were born in Newark. Through Ebenezer, Benjamin, John and John M. Lindsley the line is traced down to Nelson and George Lindsley, the oldest living representatives of the name in the Oranges. Ebenezer died in Orange in 1743, aged 78. Joseph died at Whippany in 1753, aged 77. John, in whose will a brother Daniel is mentioned, died in Morristown in 1749, aged 82. Francis, the ancestor, was living in Newark in 1704, and must have been at that time more than eighty years of age. John Lindsley died in Orange, in 1819, aged 67. Benjamin died at the same place in 1780, aged 70, and John M. Lindsley died in Orange in 1863, aged 79. Samuel Lindsley died there in 1820, aged 60.

The Peck Family.—Henry Peck, the progenitor of the numerous Peck families of this State, came to this country and settled in New Haven, Conn., in 1638, and died in 1694. His son, Joseph Peck, was baptized in 1647, and died in 1720. His sons were Samuel, John, James and Joseph.

Joseph Peck, Jr., was born Oct. 9, 1675, settled in what was then Newark, now East Orange township, in 1694, married Lydia Ball, and died Jan. 9, 1746. His children were Sarah, Timothy, John and Joseph. The last named was born in 1702, married Jemima Lindsley, and died July 21, 1772. He was a deacon in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, at that time known as the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark.

THE CHILDREN OF JOSEPH, JR., were David, 1727-1796; Jesse, 1730-1771; Joseph, 1736-1772; Moses, 1740; Elizabeth, m. John Wright; Ruth, m. Stephen Dodd; Abigail, m. — Jones.

JOHN PECK, son of Joseph, was b. in 1732 and d. Dec. 28, 1811. His children were Joseph, b. Nov. 27, 1758, d. May 22, 1835; Stephen, b. in 1760; Jared, b. in 1767; Aaron, b. in 1771, d. in 1793; John, b. in 1773, m. Phebe Matthews, and d. in April, 1863; Rhoda, m. Caleb Hedden; Betsey D., m. Ezekiel Ball; Sarah, m. Stephen Hedden.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND PHEBE PECK.—Mary, m. Moses Y. Sayre. Their children were William, John, Eliza, Eveline, Moses, Stephen, Phebe, Anna and Aaron, Eliza, m. Cyrus J. Lyon. Their children were John S., Mary P., Hannah E., Samuel and Abby; Stephen M., m. for first wife Martha Baldwin, and for second wife Margaret Pierce. Stephen's children were Louisa, Mary, Elizabeth, Theodore, Sarah, Melinda, Henry, Martha, Emma, Stephen A., Emma A., and Edwin E.; John m. Charlotte Tichenor; their children were Henry, Abby, Alvin and Charlotte; Nancy, m. James W. Tichenor, their children were George, Phebe, James H., and Henrietta; Lydia, m. for first husband Alson Munn, and for second husband Andrew Keyner, the children of Lydia were George, Ira, Levi, Jesse, John and Louisa; Phebe M., m. William F. Baldwin; their children were Theodore W., Noah, William O., and Adolphus.

The Munn Family.—Three brothers, Joseph, Benjamin and Samuel Munn, came to this county from Connecticut as early as 1750. Their father was probably John Munn, of Branford.

The two elder brothers, Joseph and Benjamin, settled in Orange, while the younger brother, Samuel, went on to Morristown, where he located.

Joseph was b. in 1724 and d. Aug. 7, 1816, aged 95. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Matthew Williams, son of the third Matthew Williams. She was b. in 1724, and d. in 1798.

Joseph Munn had a daughter Sarah, b. Aug. 21, 1759; she m. Matthias Dodd, who was b. April 27, 1753, and, together with his daughter Rachael and nephew Stephen, was drowned at Coney Island, July 23, 1801. The widow of Matthias afterwards m. Deacon Amos Harrison.

John Munn was b. Aug. 16, 1755, and d. Dec. 7, 1793. His wife was Ruth, daughter of Amos Harrison.

Isaac Munn was b. in 1749 and d. Jan. 8, 1811.

aged 62. His wife was Mary W., daughter of Ezekiel Baldwin. She was b. March 13, 1772, and d. March 30, 1820.

Daniel Munn m. Ann Riker. Isaac Munn, 1782-1856, m. Mary, daughter of Capt. Abiah Harrison, 1784-1868; Enos S. Munn, m. Phebe Riker; Amos; Stephen, drowned; Polly m. a son-in-law by the name of Jones.

Rhoda, 1778-1820, m. Ichabod Jones, 1777-1848; their children were Alfred, b. June 10, 1815, m. Margaret E. Peck, b. Nov. 26, 1819; William; and Eunice.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC MUNN. Johanna, m. Isaac Ward; Matthias, 1788-1795.

Dr. Jephtha B. Munn, b. Dec. 29, 1780, d. June 22, 1865, m. to Sally Beach.

Capt. Joseph Munn, a prominent Freemason in his day, b. 1774, m. Martha Tompkins; Matthias Munn, b. 1795, m. Rosanna Boyle; Sally Munn, m. John Cook, and became the mother of Professor George H. Cook, of Rutgers College, and more widely known as the author of "Cook's Geological Reports."

Daniel Munn, son of Joseph, had children—Peter R., m. Harriet Condit; Martha, m. Whitefield Hedden; Harriet, m. John S. Hedden; Rhoda, m. William Rowe.

CHILDREN OF ISAAC, SON OF JOHN, and grandson of Joseph, had children,—John O., m. Mary——; Jephtha, m. Elizabeth Stackhouse; Stephen H., m. Catharine——; Moses, m. Jane Nichols; Rhoda, m. John Manges; Phebe, m. Amrose Manges; Sally, m. Edward Cooley; Charlotte, m. Hamilton Rapp; Rebecca, m. John C. Ward; Catharine E., m. J. Henry Simpson; Caroline, m. George Michener.

CHILDREN OF ENOS, SON OF JOHN, and grandson of Joseph, had children,—Charles, m. Minerva Cain; Hettie, m. James Holley; Hannah, m. Calvin H. Condit; Lydia, m. Anthony Albray; Ruth, unmarried; Alva, m. Elizabeth Comstock.

CAPT. JOSEPH MUNN'S CHILDREN were John B., 1799-1831, unmarried; Calvin; Squier Emmons, m. Rachael Doremus; Rhoda, m. Joseph Collins; George H.

BENJAMIN MUNN, who came here in 1750, was b. about 1730; m. Jan. 17, 1754, to Jemima, daughter of Joseph Pierson, son of Samuel, and grandson of Thos. Pierson. Benjamin d. July 26, 1818. His wife was b. Aug. 28, 1734, and d. Sept. 17, 1819. Their children were:

Phebe, b. Feb. 14, 1755; d. June 26, 1821; m. Jonas Crane, who was b. Aug. 4, 1750; d. Oct. 17, 1806.

Bethuel, b. Jan. 13, 1757; d. Sept. 7, 1779; m. Rachael, daughter of Joseph Dodd. She was b. May 29, 1757; d. Sept. 16, 1827.

Abigail, b. Oct. 3, 1758; d. in 1834; m. Zadoc Baldwin, who was b. in 1756.

David, b. Dec. 16, 1761; d. April 22, 1843; m. March 5, 1781, to Abigail, daughter of Moses Baldwin. She was b. Nov. 29, 1759; d. Sept. 16, 1833.

Amos, b. Dec. 10, 1763; d. Aug. 8, 1805; m. in 1783

to Jane, daughter of Silas Dodd. She was born March 16, 1766.

Aaron, b. Nov. 2, 1765; m. Nov. 3, 1789; d. Jan. 29, 1829. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Aaron and Agnes Baldwin, and b. May 2, 1766; d. March 23, 1840. They were the grandparents of the grandparents of Gen. Alfred F. Munn, of East Orange.

Elizabeth, b. Dec. 10, 1767; d. Dec. 20, 1818; m. James Harrison, a descendant of Sergt. Richard Harrison, who was b. Sept. 22, 1765; d. Jan. 12, 1807.

Rachael, b. Dec. 10, 1767, m. Peter Dean; Lydia, b. Dec. 30, 1769, d. quite young; Jemima, b. Oct. 30, 1772, m. Dec. 26, 1793, to Cyrus Jones, and d. Feb. 19, 1864. Mr. Jones was b. Aug. 24, 1770; d. May 27, 1870.

Hepzibah, b. May 9, 1778; m., Nov. 17, 1798, to Jotham Condit.

CHILDREN OF PHEBE AND JONAS CRANE.—Calvin; Smith; Calvin S., b. Jan. 28, 1795, m., May 10, 1818, to Ann Day, and d. March 4, 1837. Mrs. Crane was b. Feb. 15, 1793, d. Jan. 9, 1827. Mr. Crane's second wife was Julia A. Douglas, whom he m. April 2, 1829. She died Jan. 22, 1835. He was again m. Oct. 17, 1836, to Mary Hyer, who is still living.

Abba, b. Sept. 15, 1788; d. June 14, 1863. Her first husband was James Cochran, and second Giles Mandeville, d. June 14, 1863, aged 76.

Lydia, b. Aug. 7, 1776; m. April 21, 1796; d. Oct. 28, 1847. Her husband was Benjamin Harrison, b. March 10, 1776; d. May 23, 1858.

Rachael, b. 1772 or '73; d. July 26, 1807. Her husband was Jacob Harrison, b. Aug. 10, 1777; d. Dec. 9, 1862. Phebe, m. Calvin Martin, and d. March, 1779; Bethuel M., m. Abigail Harrison; William J., b. July 14, 1787, m. Oct. 13, 1819, d. Dec. 7, 1869. His wife was Mary Meeker, who was b. Jan. 27, 1799.

Amos, m. for first wife Huldah Corby, and for second wife Mary Ryerson.

CHILDREN OF BETHUEL MUNN.—Moses, b. Aug. 17, 1778, m. Mary Baldwin, who was b. Sept. 20, 1780.

CHILDREN OF MOSES MUNN.—Bethuel, m. Louisa Clark, Brainard; Judson; and one other. Aaron B. Munn, m. Nancy McFarland, no issue.

Sarah E. Munn, m. Josiah Wheeler. Their children were Carrie, Elizabeth, Mary, Maria and Harlan. Rachael Matilda Munn, m. Rev. Mr. Speer.

William D. Munn, m. for first wife Julia Clark, and for second wife Charlotte Clark, sister of first wife. Their children were Mary, Charles, Frank, Nettie.

Uzal S. Munn, unmarried.

Moses Munn, Jr., m. Mary Benson, and had four children.

CHILDREN OF ABIGAIL AND ZADOC BALDWIN.—Elijah Baldwin, b. Oct. 28, 1776; d. March 11, 1857. His wife was Anna Campbell, b. Sept. 17, 1775; d. April 14, 1836.

Robert, b. Jan. 28, 1799; d. April 2, 1852. His wife was Mary D., daughter of Gen. William Gould, of Caldwell. She was b. Oct. 12, 1780; d. April 14, 1854.

Elizabeth, b. March 2, 1791; m. William Stevens, who was b. March 17, 1787.

Silas C., b. July 10, 1791; m. Feb. 26, 1814; d. May 26, 1829. His wife was Sarah E. Linsley, b. Sept. 3, 1795; d. July 9, 1857.

Phoebe, m. for her first husband Allen James, and for her second husband George Jackson.

Sally, b. Jan. 6, 1802; m. Sept. 7, 1826; d. Jan. 9, 1840. She m. Samuel Carr, b. Oct. 22, 1797. He was the father of Rev. William Carr, of Hartford, Conn., who m. Lucinda Noyes.

Bethel, m. Nancy Van Hook.

CHILDREN OF DAVID SON OF BENJAMIN MUNN.

Lydia, b. Jan. 28, 1781; m. Jan. 6, 1799; d. Oct. 1, 1846. Her husband was Moses Condit, b. Sept. 30, 1776; killed Sept. 14, 1829. He kept the Orange Hotel cross Central from about 1890 to the time of his death, and was known far and near as "Landlord Condit."

Lewis, b. March 25, 1784; m. Jan. 16, 1805; d. March 30, 1842. His wife was Phebe Jones, b. March 4, 1789; d. Sept. 7, 1862.

Benjamin, b. June 12, 1786; d. Oct. 10, 1833; m. for his first wife Mary Stockman, b. Oct. 17, 1787; d. April 6, 1829. For his second wife he m. Maria Baldwin.

Elizabeth, b. Dec. 12, 1788; m. Jan. 22, 1807; d. Jan. 16, 1854. Her husband was Henry B. Campbell, b. Aug. 4, 1784; d. July 27, 1851.

Ann, the first, b. May 27, 1791; d. July 18, 1793.

John T., b. May 8, 1794; m. Nov. 16, 1816; d. March 18, 1848. His wife was Mary, daughter of Matthias Dodd; b. July 22, 1796, still living.

Ann, b. in 1797; m. April 19, 1821; d. May 24, 1877. Her husband was Josiah O. Baldwin, b. Sept. 16, 1796; d. Aug. 31, 1867.

Sarah L., b. March 8, 1802; m. Sept. 18, 1823; d. Feb. 8, 1860. Her husband was Abraham R. Marsh, b. July 8, 1800; now living in Ohio.

CHILDREN OF LYDIA AND MOSES CONDIT.—ELIZA

Ann, b. March 6, 1804; m. Nov. 16, 1828, to Aaron D. Denman, b. April 19, 1806; d. Aug. 14, 1881.

Abba, b. Nov. 26, 1799; m. April 10, 1821; d. April 4, 1827. Her husband was Samuel Camp, b. Nov. 25, 1797; d. about 1840.

Timothy A., b. Nov. 19, 1809; m. May 27, 1838; d. Jan. 13, 1854. His wife was Mary A. Woodruff, b. July 29, 1813; d. April 17, 1868.

David T., b. Sept. 30, 1801; d. Nov. 10, 1812.

Moses L., b. Oct. 8, 1814; d. Feb. 14, 1832.

CHILDREN OF LEWIS, SON OF DAVID AND GRAND-SON OF BENJAMIN MUNN.—Abba D., b. Aug. 13, 1806; m. Aug. 14, 1836; d. April 19, 1881. Married Caleb Baldwin, b. Nov. 28, 1799.

Lydia Ann, b. March 5, 1807; m. Oct. 14, 1835, to Joseph H. Baldwin, b. Jan. 12, 1808.

Asa B., b. June 28, 1809; m. Sept. 17, 1834; d. May 2, 1874. His wife was Mary P. Hand, b. March 7, 1813. Elizabeth, b. April 9 and d. Aug. 12, 1812.

Thompson C., b. Oct. 29, 1814; m. May 25, 1842, to Marilla Campbell, b. March 11, 1816; d. March 13, 1858.

Henrietta Ward, m. March 23, 1859; d. May 3, 1863. Sarah Jane Smith, m. March 10, 1864.

To follow the Munn family in their varied lives any further would not only occupy space that should be allotted to other families or subjects, but weary the reader with the many details in which but a comparatively few are interested. It is proper, however, to state in this connection that Gen. Alfred F. Munn, of East Orange, is a direct descendant of one of the two brothers that settled in what is now Orange. Gen. Munn was born March 22, 1818, and married Dec. 1, 1841, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Amos W. Condit, who was born Aug. 6, 1821. Their children are Matilda F. and William C. Gen. Munn has risen through the various gradations in the State militia to that of brigadier-general, and is known throughout the county as one prominently identified with the best interests of the militia of this State, and as an officer of noble bearing and a strict disciplinarian. He is also prominently identified with the political affairs of the county and township, holding at present the offices of county coroner, justice of the peace and town clerk. He is also first and foremost in every progressive movement or enterprise calculated to benefit his community or the township in which he lives.

Among the foregoing list of pioneer names there might have been a few, and no doubt there were such, who took up land as stated, but never settled upon the tract assigned them. A few of the Newark settlers owned tracts of land at the mountain, owning at the same time small lots in "Our town on the Passiyak," which they traded with town lot owners, thereby procuring at a nominal sum a good-sized farm at or near the mountain, now the Oranges. Thus, by taking up a small tract of the then forests running back from the "Passiyak" (now Newark), to and including what was known as "First Mountain," and latterly as "Orange Mountain," and subsequently trading a town lot or acquiring by purchase another or adjoining lot of land, the original settler was soon possessed of all the land he could well attend to; not that it was an agricultural district, for the territory now included in the Oranges was one dense forest down to near the middle of the last century.

The pioneers who settled what was then a part of Newark (now the Oranges) had little thought that a historic interest could ever attach to them. Reared among the peasantry of England, or in the American wilderness, before the schoolmaster was abroad, they had simply the knowledge taught by their Puritanic ancestors, and the ambition to live as a godly community. Many of them could not write their names. Thus, in signing the fundamental agreements, Thomas Lyon made his mark with an L, John Brooks with the letter B, Robert Lymens with the letter V, Francis Linle with the letter F, and Robert Denison with the

letter R. With none of the latter-day opportunities for education, these and other pioneers learned to make a single capital letter to answer for their signature, when and wherever they were obliged to put a public document or a paper for record. Yet these same illiterate men made their mark upon the institutions of this territory, impressing upon them a character they never have lost. Such was the stock whence others have sprung, who have adorned the highest stations in the gift of their fellow-citizens. The pioneers brought into the wilderness with them the energy of the Anglo-Saxon, and the vigorous, yet vigorous and stable, religious principles of the Puritan. Entering this then forest with bold hearts, they placed the rude cabin by the side of the wigwam, and made the forests vocal at once with praise to God and with the sounds of civilized industry.

Early Settlers.—John Catlin had sixty acres, extending to the top of the mountain.

Richard Harrison had fifty acres on the north side of Widow Freeman's lot; also fifteen acres "upon the branch of Rahway River," bounded on the west by John Catlin and John Baldwin, Sr., on the east by a small brook running from the mountain, and on the north and south by the common.

In June 9, 1679, Thomas Johnson's tract lay at the foot of the mountain, and was in size thirteen by fifty chains, and bounded on the north by lands of John Ward, Jr., on the south by lands of John Ward, Sr., on the east by the plain and on the west by the top of the hill. Said tract to remain for fifty acres, allowance being made for bad land.

John Ward, Sr., had fifty acres, bounded on the north by Thomas Johnson, on the east by the plain, on the south by John Catlin, and on the west by the hill. Ward was one of the pioneers of the Oranges.

Anthony Oliff (or Olive) had fifty acres, bounded on the south by Samuel Harrison, on the west by the mountain, on the north and east by unsurveyed lands. This farm included on its northern border the street now known as Valley road, or that part near Tory Corners. It appears from the town-book that the owner at first took possession of more land than the agreement allowed, confessed his fault, submitted the land to the town's disposal, and by his request was admitted a planter in 1678. He married the widow of George Day, the progenitor of the families of that name in Essex County, and died without issue March 16, 1726, aged eighty-seven years. The headstone at his grave in the old cemetery bears the oldest date of the many stones in the old graveyard.

The next owner of the Oliff farm was Peleg Shores, who, on the 23d of April, 1723 (a little over a month after the death of Oliff, or Olive), conveyed the eastern and southern portions of it (one equal half) to Jonathan Lindsley, the deed being witnessed by Rev. Daniel Taylor and Matthew Williams. May 18, 1726, Mr. Lindsley sold the same to David Williams, who, in 1730, purchased the other half of the farm, the

deed being again witnessed by Rev. Daniel Taylor and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor.

On June 13, 1679, Fifty-nine acres of upland were surveyed to Joseph Harrison. It was bounded on the north by lands of Benjamin Harrison, and on the northwest by "Perroth's Brook."

If, up to this time, any of the above named farms were under improvement, they were scarcely occupied as homesteads, for it was not till Dec. 12, 1681, that surveyors were chosen, of whom Richard Harrison was one, "to lay out highways as far as the mountain, if need be, and to lay out the third division to all who have a desire to have it laid out, and passages to all lands."

In March, 1685, Paul, George and Samuel Day, sons of George Day, had surveyed to them sixty acres of land, bounded on the west by the mountain, on the south by Matthew Williams' land, on the east by Wigwam Brook, and on the north by the common.

Matthew Williams, having been admitted a planter, with others, in 1680, "provided they pay the purchase for their lands, as others have done," after securing a plantation, returned to his native State, where he remained for nearly eighteen years, when he returned and made this his home during the remainder of his life. His brothers, Amos and Samuel, located here after his return, in about 1700.

In January, 1688-89, George Day exchanged lands with Matthew Williams, the latter parting with a dwelling-house, shop, orchard, and other property and lands near Newark, and receiving two tracts at the mountain, one bounded east by the Wigwam Brook, and the other (swamp land) bounded by Parrow's Brook. This last-mentioned tract evidently lay in what is now the city of Orange, and probably in the Third Ward. The place to which Williams seems to have removed his residence about that time was subsequently given the name of Tory Corners, and later Williamsville, and is still spoken of by each name. Mr. John C. Williams, in his "Reminiscences," speaks at length of this locality.

April 27, 1694, a warrant was issued to John Gardner, in right of Abraham Pierson, for a tract at the foot of the mountain, bounded on the northeast by lands of Azariah Crane, and on the southeast by lands of Jasper Crane.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE ORANGES.

(Continued.)

The Oranges in the Land Troubles of 1740-50. As early as 1744 we find the settlers about the mountain (now embraced in the Oranges) adopting measures for the defense of their land titles.

as a place of residence for New York business men. A public meeting was called and a committee of leading citizens appointed, among whom were Henry A. Howe, Lowell Mason, Rev. B. F. Barrett, Charles A. Light-hipe, I. J. Everett, Nelson Lindsley, George Lindsley, and many others, to wait upon the directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad. The committee were met by the directors with a contemptuous refusal to recede from the ground they had taken, and were told to go back to the citizens of Orange and inform them that the directors of the road understood their business; that Orange travel was not worth having, and if the people did not submit, they would "bridge" Orange over. Upon the report of the committee, the people resolved that they would be independent of the railroad and its managers, and in less than two weeks an omnibus company, under a general law of the State, was organized with a capital stock of five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, subscribed in shares of twenty-five dollars each. The company elected Philip H. Kissam president, and Edward H. Ensign secretary, treasurer and manager. Single fares between Orange and Newark were ten cents, and yearly commutation tickets between the two points was fixed at twenty-five dollars.

Preceding the organization of the omnibus company Rowland Johnson and William Vreeland started a stage line between Orange and Newark, and ran it twice a day till the omnibus company was ready to take it.

During the first year the omnibus company carried nearly thousand passengers between Orange and Newark, while the capital stock was increased to ten thousand dollars, besides paying a dividend of ten per cent. to stockholders. The omnibus line was continued three years, and was made a success. Then the present street railroad was chartered and built, superseding the omnibus line, and that, too, has proved to be successful beyond expectation. The first cars were small things, and only made two trips a day, with Mr. Sharp as driver and conductor. The omnibus company was dissolved, its property sold, and about seventy per cent. returned to the stockholders.

During this time the Morris and Essex Railroad Company reduced the fare between Orange and Newark to five cents, and subsequently raised the fare to ten cents, at which rate both steam and horse cars now carry passengers between the two points.

The railroad facilities of the Oranges are unsurpassed by any of the suburban towns of New York City. The Morris and Essex being under a lease to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for a term of ninety-nine years, and operated by that company, with several first-class railroad-stations in all the Oranges, is giving the people an opportunity of visiting New York City twenty-eight times every twenty-four hours.

The street cars also have long afforded one of the principal means of travel from upper Main Street,

Orange City, passing down Main Street, through East Orange, down Broad and Market Streets, Newark, to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, leaving each terminus every ten minutes from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock in the evening. A line of street cars also runs from the Pennsylvania depot, in Newark to the Morris and Essex Railroad station in South Orange. All of these lines are well patronized, and the accommodations highly prized by the people, and thousands of the inhabitants of the Oranges pass over these lines daily.

Among the great attractions of the Oranges are the fine Macadam or Telford roads and streets. In fact, there is nothing that gives greater pleasure to the stranger within the gates of the Oranges than a ride over these perfect roads, some forty odd miles of which are laid, and which includes every thoroughfare of any importance within the territory of the Oranges. These roads are made by grading to the depth of from nine inches on ordinary carriage drives to sixteen inches on thoroughfares used by heavy trucks, and filling in with crushed trap rock, which abounds along the ridge of First, or Orange Mountain. The stone is used in several sizes, the bottom course being of larger pieces, and the others graduating up to the finest screenings, which, when rolled with a heavy steam-roller, forms a smooth, hard surface, delightful to ride upon. Daniel Brennan, Jr., introduced and constructed a majority of these roads in the Oranges.

Pioneer and Later Taverns.—The pioneer tavern of what is now Orange stood on the site now occupied by the Park House. The building was formerly the residence of Rev. Daniel Taylor, and stood on the corner of what is now Main and Hilyer Streets, and after the death of Mr. Taylor, in January, 1747-48, was removed to where the Park House now stands, and converted into a tavern, the first in Orange.

Just when the old hostelry was opened is not remembered by any of the inhabitants of the present day, but probably as early as 1755, as at that time Orange Dale, as the hamlet was then called, had assumed the proportions of a large hamlet or small village, and although the township business was all transacted at "Our town on the Passayak," yet it is presumed that from the number of inhabitants at that time a tavern or place of "entertainment for man and beast" was one of the necessary evils of the time.

The first dispenser of "provender and Jersey lightning" remembered by the oldest inhabitant was Samuel Munn. How long he kept the old hostelry, or when he entered upon his duties, is not known at the present day. He died, however, July 28, 1812. His successor in the old Orange Dale tavern was Ira Munn, who kept the place for several years, and was succeeded by — Kilborn, who kept it as late as 1846.

The next tavern at this place was the Orange

House on the site now occupied by the Central House. It was kept from about 1800 to 1820 by Moses Condit, who was known throughout this section of the country as Landlord Condit. He was killed in 1820, while assisting in repairing his cider mill, then standing on the site now occupied by the hardware-store of Hindel & Williams, Main Street. Mr. Condit's distillery occupied a portion of the Freeman Block, between the Methodist Church and Centre Street. Mr. Condit's widow kept the Orange House for several years, and was succeeded by Isaac A. Smith, who kept it for a time and sold to Allen Reeve. Reeve sold to William Allen, who, in a few years, sold to Reeve, since which time it has been in the Reeve family and is now owned by Edward Reeve.

G. C. Austin, who for a number of years was proprietor of the Park House, in Newark, took possession of this hotel upon the 1st of November, 1884, succeeding F. Reeve. He has expended considerable time and money in refitting it. The Mansion House, a three-story brick and frame structure, located opposite the Park House, on Main Street, was built in 1870.

Other hotels are the Farmers', kept by Frank R. Harff, and the National, kept by F. Reinhardt.

CHAPTER XXIII

CITY OF ORANGE.

GORDON, in his "Gazetteer of New Jersey," p. 201, says "Orange is a struggling village, and a post-town, extending along the turnpike road from Newark to Dover, and distant about 3 miles N. W. from the former, 219 N. E. from W. C., and 53 from Trenton; contains 1 Episcopal, 2 Presbyterian and 1 Methodist Churches, 2 taverns, 10 stores, 2 saw mills and a bark mill, from 200 to 230 dwellings, many of them very neat and commodious. A large trade is carried on here in the manufacture of leather, shoes and hats. The country about it is level, red shale, and carefully cultivated. A chalybeate spring near the town is much resorted to."

"Orange City has a geographical position which imparts to its climate some favorable peculiarities. While it is approached by the sea on the southeast, it is very seldom that winds come from that quarter, so that invalids for whom a sea atmosphere is too severe find a shelter from its influence within a few miles from the coast. The south winds are always bland, and those from the northeast, coming from the New England coast, have left the ocean at too great a distance to be sensibly affected by it. Hence persons suffering from pulmonary complaints often experience much benefit from a residence here." *—Hoyt, p. 254.*

The distance from Newark is about four and a half miles, and from New York twelve miles. With both places there is constant communication by the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the trains of which convey passengers from Orange to New York twenty-eight times in twenty-four hours, and returning from New York, make the same number of stops at the Orange City Station. Besides this large number of opportunities for leaving the city, the Newark and Orange street car accommodations are also perfect in that direction, giving the people an opportunity of visiting Newark every ten minutes, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

The business of the town is mechanical, mercantile and manufacturing.

The stores and large business houses which line Main Street, and which have of late years branched out on parallel and cross streets, carry on a large wholesale and retail trade. Year after year the old farm boundaries vanished, the fields were converted into gardens and building lots, the meadows into lawns, the old mud roads into Telford boulevards and shaded avenues, the straggling country village into a live, wide-awake city.

Municipal Organization.—"A meeting of the citizens of Orange, was held at Willow Hall, on Thursday evening, Nov. 17, 1859, pursuant to a call of the Township Committee, to consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for some change in the laws regulating the Township Government. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nelson Lindsley, when Dr. Babbit was appointed Chairman, and E. D. Pierson, Secretary. The Secretary read the call of the meeting, when Dr. Pierson moved, in order to test the feelings of the citizens, 'That it is expedient to take measures for the better government of the town,' which motion was carried unanimously. It was then moved and carried that 'a committee of five persons be appointed, who, with the Township Committee, shall determine upon some plan to carry out the wishes of this meeting, as expressed by the first resolution, and report the same to a subsequent meeting.'

"The several matters mentioned in the call, viz.: grading of streets, a police and fire department, license for the sale of liquors, division of election districts, &c., were then taken up separately, and after considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Dr. Pierson, Nelson Lindsley, Albert Pierson, J. L. Blake, R. Johnson, E. Gardner, F. P. Sanford, John Bonnell, Simon Harrison, the Chairman, and D. N. Ropes, were each referred to the Committee."

"The Chairman then announced the following as Committee to act with the Township Committee, to draft a plan as aforesaid: Messrs. William Pierson, Simeon Harrison, Napoleon Stetson, Isaac J. Everitt, and Jesse Williams. It was moved and carried, that the Chairman be added to the Committee. The meeting then adjourned."

The Town Incorporated.—In accordance with the action taken at the annex-stated meeting, the committee applied to the State Legislature, and on Jan. 31, 1869, an act was approved incorporating the town of Orange, the second section of which defined the boundaries of the town, and reads as follows:

That the town of Orange be and it is hereby divided into three wards, to-wit: the first ward, comprising all the territory lying west and north of the west line of the aforesaid first ward and the centre of Main Street and of the turnpike road to Livingston Township; all the remaining territory of the town shall constitute the second ward.

The subsequent twenty-one sections of the act pertain to the duties and power of town officers, election of town officers, mode of elections, Common Council, marshal, and various other matters and proceedings in a now-made town.

Name Changed to City of Orange.—April 3, 1872, by an act of the Legislature approved on that day, the corporate name of the town of Orange, was changed to that of "The City of Orange." Thus the old long, straggling village, described as such by Gordon in 1834, has grown into a full-fledged city, with all the machinery of a city with a million inhabitants, and in 1883-84 water was introduced through pipes, from a reservoir on the west branch of the Rahway River, located between First and Second Mountains, in West Orange. (See Water Supply of Essex County in general history.)

Civil List.—Following is a list of the officers of Orange under its town and city governments:

TOWNSHIP.

William Pierson, 1800.
Stephen W. Tichenor, 1803.
David N. Ropes, 1805.
Edward H. Porter, 1807.
George J. Perry, 1808-10.
Richard Austin, 1812-14.
Francis B. Wadsworth, 1815.
Henry W. Egner, 1815-77.
George L. Harrison, 1818-21.

CITY.

Charles J. Harrison, 1820-62.
Isaac Smith, Jr., 1862.
Moses A. Ware, 1862-64, 1867.
Casper F. Wetmore, 1866-69.
W. Andrew Spang, 1871.
Herbert Stetson, 1871-74.

ALDERMEN.

1869, Nathaniel.
1869-72, 1884, Stephen T. Smith.
1881, Walter B. Freeman.

SHERIFFS.

1869-62, Ephraim A. Kiefer.
1863, John O. Hagen.
1864, Joseph C. Finkbeiner.
1868, John O. Hagen.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

1866-67, Oliver Ingels.
1867, Frederick A. Adams.
1868-69, Benjamin F. Barrett.

COUNCIL.

1869.

First Ward, John H. Hobbs, Andrew Anderson, L. D. Condit; Second Ward, Thomas D. Woodard, Frank H. Baker, Daniel Babbitt; Third Ward, Napoleon Stetson, Lucius D. Tompkins, Nelson Lindley.

1861.

First Ward, L. D. Condit; Second Ward, Daniel Babbitt; Third Ward, Napoleon Stetson, Stephen W. Tichenor (to fill vacancy).

1862.

First Ward, Nathan W. Pierson; Second Ward, Edward Hepler; Third Ward, Simeon Harrison.

1867.

First Ward, William Pierson; Second Ward, Isaac Baldwin; Third Ward, L. D. Tompkins. L. D. Condit was subsequently chosen to fill the place of William Pierson, and Pierson resigning, H. H. Freeman was chosen in 1864, when David S. Beach was also chosen for the Third Ward.

1864.

First Ward, Alexander H. Freeman, Jabez P. Condit; Second Ward, Peter Gerbert; Third Ward, Edward G. Smith.

1865.

First Ward, Jabez P. Condit; Second Ward, Nathan W. Pierson; Third Ward, David S. Beach.

1866.

First Ward, Leander Williams; Second Ward, David N. Ropes; Third Ward, John H. Matthews.

1867.

First Ward, Jared B. Porter; Second Ward, George Lindley, Henry W. Egner; Third Ward, Joseph L. Steele, George Spottiswood.

1868.

First Ward, Wilberforce Freeman; Second Ward, Chauncey G. Wilkins; Third Ward, David S. Beach.

1869.

First Ward, Ed. D. Pierson; Second Ward, David N. Ropes; Third Ward, George Spottiswood.

1870.

First Ward, Thomas Rully; Second Ward, Henry W. Egner; Third Ward, Thomas Egner.

1871.

First Ward, Stephen T. Smith; Second Ward, William M. Kent; Third Ward, Richard D. Jackson.

1872.

First Ward, James F. Wilson; Second Ward, Lawrence F. Eble; Third Ward, Thomas G. Lindsey.

1873.

First Ward, Hayward A. Harvey; Second Ward, Charles E. Dodd; Third Ward, Thomas F. Ayres.

1874.

First Ward, Stephen T. Smith; Second Ward, Martin Byrne, Damon F. Stocker; Third Ward, Patrick Cahill.

1875.

First Ward, Jared B. Porter; Second Ward, Daniel Crowley; Third Ward, Maximilian Goodell.

1876.

First Ward, David Dodd; Second Ward, Damon F. Stocker; Third Ward, Robert C. Wetmore.

1877.

First Ward, John Markwith; Second Ward, Michael Davis; Third Ward, Patrick Cahill.

1878.

First Ward, Edwin W. Hine; Second Ward, John M. Smith; Third Ward, James Brennan.

1879.

First Ward, Hayward A. Harvey; Second Ward, Thomas F. Brennan; Third Ward, Robert C. Wetmore.

1880.

First Ward, Thomas J. Gorman; Second Ward, Michael Davis; Third Ward, Thomas D. Vaughan.

1881.

First Ward, Adolph Bode; Second Ward, William Wang; Third Ward, Christopher McLaughlin.

1882

First Ward: William H. Ford, James Young. Second Ward: Charles F. McNeill. Third Ward: Lucius E. Smith.

1883

First Ward: H. A. Jones. Second Ward: Robert E. East Jr. Third Ward: James Young.

1884

First Ward: John A. Carter. Second Ward: Mr. A. Hendon. Third Ward: Samuel D. McQuinn.

CHAPTER LX.

CITY OF ORANGE.

continued.

Educational. The history of education in the city of Orange cannot be written without trespassing upon the adjacent territories of South Orange, East Orange and West Orange, those townships having formerly been included in the old township of Orange; therefore, some of our history must be remitted to the historians of those townships.

As is well known, the settlement of Orange was coeval with that of Newark, both having been made by people who came from New Haven and its vicinity. To say that these immigrants highly prized the education of the young would be like saying that the people of Connecticut were thus minded—a fact so well known and understood as to make any affirmation of it at this day quite unnecessary.

All the love of learning which the settlers of Newark and Orange brought with them from Connecticut was transferred to these new settlements, but Orange was destined to be for a long time a purely agricultural region, sparsely populated and comparatively poor, circumstances often, if not always, adverse to educational interests.

What our early inhabitants did to promote their religious faith and interests are matters of record. In these things they are known to have been faithful to their traditions, and thence it is fair to assume that in the secular education of their children they were equally faithful.

Our people have always had the reputation of being well informed.

The proportion of those whose signatures appear by their mark is exceedingly small at all periods of our history, and this fact is always taken as an indication of a well-educated people.

It is not claimed, neither is it likely, that these first settlers and their early descendants were as enterprising in the matters of education as the people of their mother-country, but it is claimed that they were always abreast of other settlements from the same source, so far as their circumstances allowed.

The earliest incident of a purely literary character which has made itself a place upon our historic pages is the classical school for boys taught by the second pastor of the then village church, the Rev. Caleb Smith. How long he was engaged in this work is not now known. He was pastor from Nov. 30, 1748, to Oct. 22, 1762—nearly fourteen years. Living in the then new parsonage (now remembered as the old parsonage) all the while, with the exception of a few of the earliest months of his pastorate. This school was probably accommodated in the study. Mr. Smith was a graduate of Yale College, and for a short time previous to his settlement here had assisted his prospective father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Dickinson, in teaching a class in Latin, at Elizabeth, then called Elizabeth Town; a fact going to show that he probably entered upon the enterprise of teaching here soon after the beginning of his pastorate.

The evidence of the existence of this school is found in an old account book kept by Mr. Smith, with his parishioners. Evidently it was not his first book. In it we have accounts with six young gentlemen, who are charged with the price of tuition, with Latin and Greek grammars, with several classical books, one with Lucian's Dialogues, and some of them with the price of their board.

Rev. Jedediah Chapman, also a graduate of Yale College, succeeding Mr. Smith as pastor, held the pastorate from 1766 to 1800—thirty-four years. The early part of his pastorate embraced the stormy period of the Revolutionary war and the preparation for it. Whatever was done to promote learning during those years was overshadowed by political interests, and education was, to a large extent, necessarily neglected.

But we know that such abeyance, whether much or little, was short-lived. Peace had no sooner come than measures were taken to erect an academy, which was completed in the year 1786, and proved to be a substantial building of two stories, yet standing on Main Street, opposite the First Presbyterian Church. The names of the architect and artisans of this building are lost.

On April 2, 1845, the State Legislature, in authorizing the sale of the academy lot, recites certain facts as the preamble, viz.: "That on the 30th day of December, 1785, Matthew Condit conveyed by deed, duly executed, unto the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, Col. John Condit and Henry Squier, a certain lot of land in the township of Orange, in the county of Essex, in this State, of the dimensions following, to wit: One chain and thirty-six links (89½ feet) front on Main Street, in Orange aforesaid, and seventy-five links (49½ feet) deep, to hold the same in trust 'to be and remain a place for an Academy, which shall be for the use of a public school for all the inhabitants of Orange in general,' upon which said lot a school-house was erected immediately after the execution of said deed, and that after the decease of the Rev. Jedediah Chapman and Henry Squier, two

¹ By the late A. H. Freeman, president of Board of Education, city of Orange.

of said trustees, Col. John Condit, the survivor, by his deed dated Nov. 14, 1823, made a conveyance of the above described lot, not as a surviving trustee, but as in his own right, to Stephen D. Day, Rev. Asa Hillyer, Daniel Babbitt, John M. Lindley, Daniel D. Condit, Alexander W. Adams and Samuel W. Tichenor, as trustees of said Orange Academy district, for the same use as specified in the original deed from Matthew Condit, and that it has become necessary to build a new school-house."

Rev. James Hoyt, in his "History of the First Presbyterian Church in Orange," on page 134, says, "Closely following this enterprise (the Orange sloop) was another of more lasting and vital importance to the parish. This was the founding of a public school, long known as the Orange Academy. Incipient measures were taken at a meeting of the parish, of which Deacon Bethuel Pierson was moderator, held in April, 1785, Mr. Chapman, Dr. John Condit, Dr. Matthias Pierson and four others were appointed a committee to select the location and obtain subscriptions. A site, one-tenth of an acre, was obtained of Matthew Condit. In the following January the same three persons, with Josiah Hornblower, Esq., and Bethuel Pierson, were chosen trustees. A substantial two-story building of brick and stone was put up, in which a parochial school of high grade was soon in successful operation. Mr. Chapman's name uniformly headed the list of trustees, who were appointed annually, and his love for sound learning, as well as sound doctrine, made him an efficient patron of the institution."

In making his deed above referred to, in 1823, Dr. John Condit, otherwise called Col. Condit, speaking of the character of the academy, uses this language: "To be kept and held by the trustees of the aforesaid academy, forever in trust, agreeable to the above conveyance (the original deed from Matthew Condit in 1785) to myself and others, which is as follows: 'For all the inhabitants in general of the place and neighborhood of Orange, to be and remain a place for an academy which shall be for the use of a public school.' Furthermore, it is the true intent and meaning of these presents that no particular sect or profession of people in said place shall have any right to said premises on account of the profits which may arise from it more than another, but it shall be and remain for the purpose of a good public and moral school of learning, for the use of all the inhabitants which now are or ever shall be in said Orange to the end of time."

This deed of John Condit, in 1823, having been given in his own right, and not as surviving trustee, it therefore became necessary, in order that the trustees of 1845 might be able to give a good title, for the Legislature to remedy the defect, which it did in the said act of that year.

A word or two in memory of some of these pioneers in academic education will not be out of place just

here. Mr. Chapman is so well remembered as the honored pastor of the parish for more than a third of a century that he does not stand in need of special notice at this moment.

Dr. Matthias Pierson was a great-grandfather of Dr. William Pierson. He began a race of physicians which has reached its fourth generation in the person of this gentleman. He was also a student of Rev. Mr. Smith, and was prepared to enter upon the study of medicine at the classical school in the parsonage.

Josiah Hornblower, a man of erudition, a native of Staffordshire, England, came to this country in very early manhood, became a resident of Belleville, and was, just about the time he was first elected a trustee of the academy, a member of the old Continental Congress. Subsequently he was a member of the State Legislature and Speaker of the House, for many years a justice of the peace, dying in 1809, at the age of eighty, and at the time in commission as judge of Court of Common Pleas of Essex County. He is better known to later generations as the father of our late Chief Justice Hornblower.

The association which built the academy was probably for a few years purely voluntary. The earliest statute for incorporating institutions of learning which has come to the notice of the present writer was enacted in the year 1794. The trustees doubtless availed themselves of it, and soon thereafter became an incorporated body.

Our academy to-day is of very unpretending appearance, made so by age, and more so by having been used for the last thirty-seven years for the baser purposes of trade only, being used at present as a harness shop by Eugene Smith; but in its early days it was regarded with pride and pleasure as a model of architectural beauty and fully adequate to the wants of the place, as well as a high evidence of the enterprise of the people. It was used for the purpose of elementary, but more especially for classical education, and its fame drew patronage from abroad.

John McPherson Berrien, long known as a prominent and honored citizen of the State of Georgia, who served his adopted State as judge of a District Court for twelve years, in the State Senate two years, in the United States Senate fifteen years, and was also Attorney-General of the United States two years, was a native of New Jersey, and finished his education preparatory to entering Nassau Hall, at Princeton, in this academy.

Joseph C. Hornblower (son of Josiah, above mentioned), the late chief justice of this State, was a student in our old academy, and it was here that he finished his education preparatory to the study of the law as early as 1798, being then twenty-one years of age.

There is no evidence that the old academy was ever used as a parochial school, or ever intended for that purpose, in a sectarian sense. If the school taught therein was at any time regarded as parochial,

the reason must have been simply that it was the most prominent one in the parish, which, at the erection of the academy, and for more than forty years afterwards, included the whole settlement. It was always a secular affair, notwithstanding the pastor and influential parishioners were its chief supporters.

Now, just as our little academy occupies its place very early in the present century, and is one of the oldest of its kind what was the first Academy in this colony, and how long it has been open, that it was never disorganized, were not things that our historians of that day took much trouble to record in the last century.

TEACHERS.—It is to be regretted that the names of the first teachers in the old academy were not preserved, since we come so near to them in the following notice, which appears in an old copy of *Wood's Newark Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser*:

"The Academy at Orange Dale opened on Tuesday, the 17th inst., under the immediate instruction of Mr. Wyckoff, who has taught the English and learned languages, the arts and sciences, in this place with approbation and success a number of years," etc. This notice is dated May 24, 1796, and signed Jedediah Chapman, pres't.

As the notice states that Mr. Wyckoff has taught in the academy a number of years, it is fair to infer that if he was not the first teacher, he was a very near successor of the first.

The prices to be paid are not set out in the notice, but the prices in Newark at that time, as appears by a similar notice of the Newark Academy, were: For instruction in the English language, writing, arithmetic and public speaking, two dollars per quarter; geography, book-keeping, Latin, Greek and mathematics, \$3.25; French, by a native, for one guinea. The quarters were twelve consecutive weeks. The French study will no doubt raise a smile among the present members of the Board of Education of our city. Of the public speaking in the Newark Academy notice, it may be well to say that our parish voted in the year 1793, "that the public exhibition of the academy school may be held in the meeting-house," which looks as though public speaking was taught in Orange as well as Newark.

How long this favorite teacher remained at the academy is not known.

Mr. Everett, a graduate of Dartmouth College, is the next man that appears as teacher in the old academy. He is said to have taught the Academy School in the years 1801 and 1802.

Mr. Garrison, also a graduate of Dartmouth, succeeded Mr. Everett, and taught some three or four years.

Mr. Gillette, another Dartmouth graduate, succeeded Mr. Garrison, and taught about one year. We would like to give the phenomenon of the several stars in this galaxy, but it was not the fashion of the day to give them.

Abraham Harrison.—We must not introduce Abraham Harrison, the first teacher to the manor born that we hear of,—a graduate of the College of New Jersey, of the class of 1797. There is no doubt that Mr. Harrison was prepared for college in the old academy, and not unlikely by Mr. Wyckoff.

Mr. Harrison's term of teaching extended from 1807 to 1810 or 1811, at which time he was succeeded by Caleb Quinby, another native teacher, who taught in the academy about a year. Mr. Harrison's teaching, however, did not terminate at this time. He taught a classical school in his own house, at intervals, for many years afterward, and there are not a few middle-aged men now in Orange who remember him with gratitude for his skill and faithfulness. His life closed in the month of November, 1851. The late Mr. Daniel D. Reynolds was one of Mr. Harrison's pupils at the academy, and spoke of a fellow-student named Elias Harrison, who afterwards became a very eloquent minister of the gospel.

Nathaniel Bruen.—The year 1812 gives Nathaniel Bruen in charge of the academy. Mr. Bruen became a relative by marriage of Mr. John Nicol, and owned and occupied the house now owned by Mr. Nickol, opposite Grace Church. How long Mr. Bruen held the position is not remembered. He resigned it and opened a store in the front part of his dwelling, which he conducted for a few years. Mr. Nelson Lindsley, now one of the old and respected citizens of Orange, was one of his pupils.

Polly Condit.—The time had now arrived when other schools were spoken of. During the war of 1812, or soon after its close, a school was opened by "Aunt Polly Condit," in her own house, which was a two-story building, standing on the north side of Main Street, on the site now occupied by the three-story brick building of Isaac Gans, Esq. Mr. Lindsley was also one of her pupils.

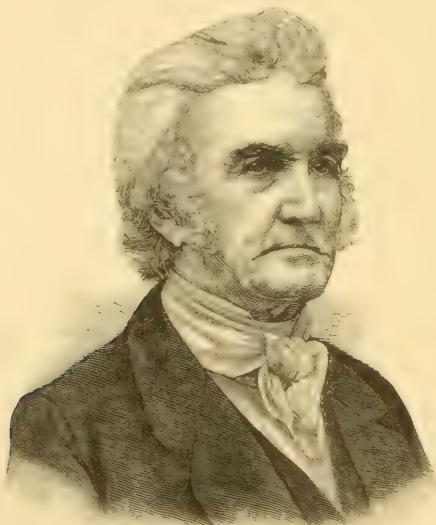
The names of Andrew H. Clark, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. O'Hara and Mr. Wood appear severally as successors to Mr. Bruen, and they cluster around a few of the following years until we come to the year 1818, during some part of which Col. Chester Robinson, a native of Massachusetts, taught the school in the academy.

Chester Robinson was born in Granby, Mass., on the 10th of January, 1793. After acquiring a thorough education he, in 1817, came to Orange as a teacher in the old academy, and at the expiration of an engagement of two years returned to his native State. In 1821 he was invited again to the principalship of the same school in Orange, and accepting the invitation, taught for a period of twenty consecutive years. He possessed signal ability as an instructor, and a rare faculty of discipline, which rendered his career an eminently successful one. Col. Robinson was very happy in his oratorical gifts, and as a public speaker forcible and impressive. His judgment was excellent, and his opinions in matters of civil and

¹ Haynes' History of the First Church.

social import greatly respected. He possessed a cultivated literary taste, and was an influential member of the Lyceum, as also actively identified with the town library. He was formerly a Whig in his political associations, and later became a Republican. He filled the office of commissioner of deeds, and held various minor township positions, being also skillful as a surveyor. Col. Robinson was a man of generous instincts, and ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and deserving. He married, in 1822, Miss Maria Peck, daughter of Stephen Peck, of Orange, to whom were born eight children, the sur-

About the year 1831 he began to teach in Orange, at first in Masonic Hall, and afterwards in a building of his own, in the rear of his dwelling, on Main Street. This building he moved down to the bank of Parrow Brook, continuing his school in it. Formerly for a long time there stood on the lower end of the common, east of the brook, a number of willow-trees, and from these trees his school-boys named the building Willow Hall. When Mr. Pierson erected the three-story brick building over the brook he transferred the name to the new building, which it still retains.



H. Robinson

vivors being two sons and three daughters. The latter occupy the homestead and inherit the ability of their father as instructors, being at the head of a flourishing private school in Orange. The death of Col. Robinson occurred at his home in December, 1870, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mr. Pierson as Teacher.—Albert Pierson, another teacher of the native stock, a grandson of the ancient trustee of the academy, Matthias Pierson, was a graduate of Princeton of the class of 1816, at the age of seventeen. He began his work of teaching, soon after graduating, in the Bloomfield Academy, where he spent ten years, part of the time as principal.

Mr. Pierson's teaching in Orange was generally of a classical character, and covered many years, but not continuously. He spent two years in Louisburg, Va., in teaching. In 1844 he commenced teaching as assistant in a classical school in Flushing, on Long Island, and continued there some two and a half years, making his home in Orange. In 1847 he engaged with Rev. Mr. Seymour to assist him in his select school at Bloomfield, continuing in it till the summer of 1850. Resuming his labors in Orange in his original Willow Hall, he taught a few years longer, until, on becoming invested with a justiceship, he bade the boys seek for themselves another teacher,

and applied himself to his paternal functions. Mr. Pierson died in 1864.

During Mr. Pierson's first attempt at teaching, in 1811, in Masonic Hall, he had the assistance of a young man fresh from the Emerald Isle, who subsequently became one of the heroes of the Mexican war, and afterwards gained a national reputation in the person of Gen. James Shields, as an United States Senator from Illinois.

Mr. Bracket's Experience. Amos Bracket another man of Massachusetts, spent some ten years here as teacher. Coming about the year 1810, he soon after began teaching in the old academy, continuing there several years. Purchasing the property on the west corner of South Main and Commerce Streets for a dwelling, which property is now owned by Mr. Chas. N. White and was latterly occupied by the late Col. Truman Hillyer, he either erected a school-house for his use, or finding a building on the ground, fitted it up for the purpose. This building, thus supplied, was occupied by Mr. Bracket to the close of his life, and is yet standing. He usually had a few boarders, but his scholars were chiefly the boys of parents living in Orange.

Albert Pierson's school was also in operation, and, as the two buildings were less than two hundred feet apart, we can imagine what were the sports at recess between these rival schools. Mr. Bracket died in the summer of 1855, at nearly forty years of age.

In 1850 or 1851, Mr. Bracket, feeling that his health had become inadequate to the proper performance of his duties, invited Mr. Charles W. Monroe to his assistance, to which invitation Mr. Monroe responded, and remained an assistant to the end of Mr. Bracket's life. Mr. Monroe afterwards, for many years, had charge of the school in West Orange, near St. Mark's Church. For a few years he had charge of the public school in Franklin district, East Orange.

Mr. Bracket had a remarkable fascination over his pupils, who were always ready to serve him in any capacity, in season and out of season. They would hasten at his wink hither and thither, bring him this and that, saw his wood, dig his ditches, the idea of compensation being the last to interest them.

INCREASED SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS. About the time that Mr. Wyckoff was teaching with such success in the academy a young man was also teaching in that part of West Orange known as Tory Corners. The young man was one of Scotia's sturdy sons, Simon Simpson by name. How long he served the neighborhood is not a matter of record, but something not taking on a shape suitable to his wishes, he resigned his position and returned to Scotland. In a short space of time he married a lady of good family; was favored with children,—one son and three daughters. They were all well educated at Edinburgh, and, having arrived at their maturity, came with their parents to this country, and settled near the locality of their father's early labors in education.

These young ladies were the Misses Simpson, well remembered by many as popular instructors in Orange for many years. At first their school occupied Masonic Hall, themselves residing in the Dr. Babbitt house, above the First Church. Subsequently they dwelt and had their school in the house which Dr. Bracket afterwards occupied, as already mentioned. Mr. Simpson returned to this country, as stated, with his family, in 1831 or 1832. In 1837 the family was induced to buy and build on the northwest corner of Hillyer and William Streets, and the school was continued there nearly ten years. This building was till recently occupied by Miss J. B. Dearborn's school.

After the Simpson ladies relinquished their school, the building was occupied from the spring of 1847 to 1848 for a dwelling and school by Alfred S. Williams, a son of the late Ebenezer Williams. Mr. Williams' school was a select one for boys. He continued it during a few months of 1848 on Main Street, leaving it in September of that year to take a position in an institution of learning at Lewistown, Pa.

Some little time subsequently Mr. Kelsey and another gentleman had a school in the same building, which was continued a year or so.

In October, 1852, Thomas C. Ingalls opened a school in the Simpson building, and his success was such that he was persuaded to build a house on the same lot in the following spring for the use of the school, he continuing to reside in the original structure. Mr. Ingalls' school was in operation about two years.

Our space will not admit of extended notices of all our schools; therefore we must be content merely to name them, and that, too, without regard to chronological order, and pass on.

Mr. E. L. Foote erected a school building near the cemetery, which was subsequently destroyed by fire.

Rev. Dr. Joshua D. Berry had a school for girls, with a sprinkling of boys, on High Street. William S. Hall afterwards had a school in the same building, and several years subsequently at his residence, on Main Street, where for several years before Mr. Hall's occupancy the Rev. Dr. Philip C. Hay had his school. Mr. Ten Broeck in Simeon Harrison's stone house, had at one time an excellent boarding-school for boys.

The school itself was kept in a neat little frame building in the curtilage, a few feet from the dwelling-house; Rev. S. S. Stocking had a school in the upper part of Main Street; Mr. Nott in Bodwell's Hall, where is now the German-English school; and Miss Mary O. Williams' school was a little over the present Orange line, in Hillyer Street.

The Misses Bradshaw had at one time a very interesting school for girls in the near vicinity of the Baptist Church.

About 1870 or 1871 the Misses Stanley and Smith established a school, which was well patronized, and which they called the Orange Institute, in the old Dr. Pierson mansion, then standing on the site now occupied by the Central Presbyterian Church.

THE BRICK CHURCH YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—An important enterprise, which drew much attention at its beginning and during the years of its continuance, came to the front in the year 1847. Matthias O. Halsted, a prominent citizen of liberal views residing in the vicinity of the Brick Church, saw growing up around him many young ladies of various ages not favored with educational advantages commensurate with their possibilities, and the claims which they had upon the society in which they moved. Regarding this state of things as furnishing some one an opportunity for usefulness, he conceived the idea of a seminary of a high order for the benefit of this class of young people, as well for our own citizens as for any such who might be attracted from abroad.

In pursuance thereof, he fitted up a two and a half story building, standing upon the west corner of Main Street and Washington Place, a building which had been erected about twelve years before by Amos W. Condit, another prominent citizen of that neighborhood, for a store and manufactory. This building had fallen into disuse upon the death of Mr. Condit, and by a proper arrangement of partitions and stairways, with a hot-air furnace in the cellar, was soon in the condition for the reception of pupils.

Rev. F. A. Adams, a graduate of Dartmouth, was selected as the principal of the institution, and he was domiciled in the dwelling-house adjoining thereto, a building now standing, and in about 1875 converted into a store.

The seminary opened under the most favorable circumstances. Thirty-six persons were enrolled the first day. Regarded as a necessity of the time and place, it was soon filled with the class of students for which it was designed, drawing also some from abroad, who were domesticated in the family of the principal.

Continuing for five years in its original location, furnished at the sole expense of the founder, it became necessary to have enlarged facilities for the grand purposes of the institution, which necessity led to the organization of a company of gentlemen for providing the means for placing the enterprise upon a larger basis. The company purchased the property extending from Main Street to the railroad, including a large and eligible vacant lot, upon which they erected a concrete building, planned to suit the wants of the school. In this building Mr. Adams continued as principal another five years, when finding rest and recreation to be a stern necessity, he retired from the position, with the regrets of patrons and pupils. After the retirement of Mr. Adams the institution passed to the management of other instructors, who, yielding to adverse circumstances, abandoned the field, and the seminary building is now occupied as a dwelling.

The ten and more years of this young ladies' institute mark a very important era in our history. Its advent was exceedingly opportune, supplying a great popular want at a period in which the material aid

necessary to create and continue it was ready at hand. No one ever felt poorer for patronizing it, and all became richer for the intellectual stimulus and force which it was so highly instrumental in providing.

After a season of refreshment, and two years' management of the Newark Academy, Mr. Adams resumed his labors in Orange, and for about twenty years conducted a select school for boys with such continuity and success as to fully justify the popular regard for him as the veteran teacher of the city.

Mr. C. J. Prescott, at one time associated with Mr. Adams in teaching, continued his English and classical school for boys in a very fine building erected by him up to within a few years, when he accepted a position as principal of a public school in Jersey City.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—Orange has a number of private schools of high grade at the present time, taught by ladies, first among whom are the Misses Robinson already mentioned. Within a few years these ladies built a model school building, two and a half stories high, with all the modern improvements indispensable in a well-ordered school.

Miss Mary Eveline Ward has a pleasant little school at her residence, on Park Street, near Ward.

Miss J. B. Dearborn had a flourishing school which occupied the whole of her large building (the Simpson house, above mentioned). She afterward united with Miss Morgan, who had an excellent school on Main Street, and together they built an elegant and commodious school building on Main Street, near Hillyer, where they have one of the most flourishing schools in this section of the country, and known as the Dearborn-Morgan school.

The Misses Dobridge, Sarah and Selina, continued their labors in education at their residence, No. 18 Bell Street, Orange City, until within a few years.

About the year 1863 German citizens organized a German-English school, which was conducted in a rented building for three years, when they purchased the property on the corner of Park and Williams Streets, known as Bodwell Hall, of Philander J. Bodwell, and, moving the school thereto, it has been conducted to the present time, and is well patronized.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—ORANGE EDUCATIONAL FUND.—The history of public schools of New Jersey, if ever written, will be an illustration of our traditional caution and the reluctance of the great body of the people to consent to the advancement of education at the public expense. From Feb. 9, 1816, and at various times since then, as will be seen in the General History, the State Legislature has contributed towards the furtherance of educational interests. However slow it may have been, nevertheless it has been progressive.

If such was the temper of the State, it ought not to be considered surprising that the people of Orange participated in it. Why colonists from Connecticut, where public education was so early provided for,

should have entertained such a sentiment does seem strange. But like emigrants generally, they appear to have adopted the ruling feeling and views of their new home. It is not to be doubted that our ancestors believed that every parent was bound to see that his children were educated; but as one settler was nearly as well off as another, this naturally supposed it ought to be done at individual expense.

For the education of those children whose parents had come to be unable to pay Orange had provided a fund as early as 1817. It was founded on the voluntary contributions of the benevolent, who organized under the act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning.

This fund was nourished with great care by its patrons, chief among whom was Abraham Harrison. Its proceeds were carefully and annually applied as intended, and were the means of educating many children, who without it would probably have failed of obtaining an education. The fund is yet remaining, and the revenue therefrom is devoted to the education of children at the Orphans' Home. The people of Orange will not be accounted very peculiar if it should be said of them that this fund, and the academy and the school-houses which they built, to be used rent-free, expressed their highest idea of education at the public expense, and were taken to cover all that could be required with equity for such purposes by the State.

The school officers of Orange availed themselves of the State appropriation at a comparatively early date, but twenty thousand dollars even at that stage of our population was a mere pittance among the school districts, and when, in 1838, it was increased to thirty thousand dollars, it was yet scarcely appreciable. The form of the statute was always respected, school committees were chosen at the annual town meetings, and districts elected trustees. Since 1846, when the statutes created the office of town superintendents, Orange has elected the following-named persons as superintendents: Charles R. Day, Abraham Harrison, Horatio Groves, Jesse Williams, Albert Pierson, Alexander H. Freeman, Hiram Ingalsbe, Frederick A. Adams, Benjamin F. Barrett, James Hoyt and Richard Vanhorne who filled the position successively down to the advent of the Board of Education.

Most unfortunately and strangely, the record-book kept by the town superintendents is not to be found. The book kept by the town clerk, records that in the year 1848, the town-meeting having failed to make any appropriation for the poor, for roads and common schools, the town committee cured the neglect by voting the necessary appropriation, the sum for the support of schools being required to be equal to the State appropriation.

In the year 1851, as appears by the same book, the town-meeting voted one and a half dollars per child within the lawful ages. In 1849, \$154.81 was received from the State, in 1850, \$170. In 1851,

\$205. The amount raised by town, \$1.50 per child, is not on record.

The year 1852 indicated the potency of the statute of 1851; that year the town voted \$2000; the next two years \$2500 each year; from 1855 to 1862 inclusive, \$3000. In 1860 the town received from the State \$762.94; in 1863, \$620 was received from the State, while the town voted the sum of \$2300. For the two years 1864 and 1865, \$1414 was received from the State, the town voting each year \$3500. In 1866 the town tax was removed to \$2500, and \$759.18 was received from the State.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.—At the annual town-meeting in 1851, Abraham Harrison was elected town superintendent for the fourth time, his services being closed by death in November of that year. The town then comprised eleven districts, requiring a fraction of South Orange to complete one of them (now Clinton township).

The larger and more central districts availed themselves promptly of the new legislative privileges, wrote out anew and with more precision the certificates of their several boundaries in conjunction with the superintendent, and filing them with the county clerk, advanced at once to the dignity of corporations.

The loss or disappearance of the town superintendent's minute-book is a serious embarrassment to your historian. Precisely how the schools have been managed down to the period now under consideration was in that book a matter of record. Now recollection must be substituted for record, and that just here seems to be provokingly faint; that the schools were managed as well as they could be under the circumstances, and that the teachers worked cheaply, that the people paid, or as many of them as could be persuaded to pay, is about the sum of information from this source.

The trustees of the academy district having in the year 1845 obtained the legislative aid they desired, sold the lot and building to John M. Lindsley, and purchased a part of the lot in Day Street on which the old frame school building lately stood, and now occupied by the tank of the Orange Gas-Light Company, who bought the lot when the Park Avenue School-house was built.

The first purchase was made by Ezekiel B. Smith from Thomas D. Spiking, and the deed dated Oct. 26, 1846; the lot measured fifty feet front by one hundred and twenty feet deep, and the price paid was one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Smith bought it apparently as the agent of the trustees, for on the 4th of September, 1847, he conveyed it to them.

A building three-fifths the width of the old frame school building was constructed in 1846-47, and was ready for occupancy early in 1848. The rear part of the lot (it is two hundred feet deep) was afterwards purchased of Stephen D. Day, Esq. Judge Day sold at a price per acre, naming a rate which he thought sufficient, but when the measure was applied, it

amounted to an insignificant sum, very much to his amazement. This building, after being used for many years, was sold when the Park Avenue School-house was built, and became a tenement.

Before the house was completed and the walls dry the trustees had arranged with Miss Eunice P. Robinson, daughter of Col. Robinson, to move her private school of some forty pupils into the second story and transfer it to the female department of the public schools. This position was held by Miss Robinson for two years. The first floor was assigned to the boys, the teacher of whom being Alexander S. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln made himself janitor, general manager, etc., relieving Miss Robinson of all care of that kind. Mr. Lincoln resigned after teaching one year, and was succeeded by a gentleman who resided in Newark, who taught another year only.

Upon the retirement of Miss Robinson and the male teacher, in the early spring of 1849, Miss Letitia G. Halsted, of New York City, assumed the duties of the female department April 16th, and E. Monroe Dodd was appointed teacher of the male department. This arrangement continued satisfactorily for the next two years, or until the last of April, 1851, when the building was closed, and remained so during the summer and fall months of that year. This suspension was caused by lack of funds. Late in the fall of that year the trustees engaged Robert N. Cornish, a graduate of the Normal School of Albany, N. Y., to take charge of both rooms. He entered upon his duties Dec. 8, 1851, with an enrollment of forty scholars, and before the winter closed the rooms were filled, and a room in Masonic Hall hired and also filled by the primary department. At the close of the term, in June, 1852, two hundred scholars were enrolled.

The first district school tax, under the law of 1851, which we hear of in this town, was levied at a meeting held in the old academy district, which had, under the statute, assumed the name of "Central" in the spring of 1852. The levy was four dollars per child. The sum realized by the tax is not on record, but it was judiciously applied, by anticipation, by the trustees in enlarging the building during the summer vacation of 1852.

During the terms of Mr. Cornish, which extended over a period of over four and a half years, he had at various times as his assistants his brother, Alonzo G. Cornish; Miss Harrison, daughter of the late Abraham Harrison; Miss Adaline Carroll, a lineal descendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and a niece of Rev. Hollis Read, then a resident here; Mary Quinby, Endora Smith, Anna Babcock and several other ladies of equal merit.

In 1858, at a cost of three hundred dollars, an addition of thirty feet was made to the school lot, which completed its present dimensions, the money being raised by a district tax. Like the first purchase, the title was taken by an individual, Hiram Ingalsbe,

who was then town superintendent, and was held by him till June 14, 1861, when he tendered it to the trustees.

Jan. 31, 1860, the State Legislature changed the legal standing of the township, by raising it to the dignity of a town or borough corporation, placing its municipal government in the hands of a mayor and Common Council; all tax levies to be fixed by the popular vote, as heretofore, and no change was made in public school organization.

In 1861 the propriety and advantage of combining the districts lying in the central part of the town, came to be seriously considered and much discussed. The movement is said to have begun in the Ashland district, now included in the township of East Orange.

Mr. E. L. Bartholomew was one of the teachers there. He found a great lack of uniformity in text-books, with all grades of pupils. He invited the then principal of the Young Ladies' Seminary (the history of which is herewith given), to address the patrons of the school and trustees. The desire for centralization was strengthened and diffused by discussion, and during the fall and winter of 1861-2, became quite general in the Ashland, Central, and St. Mark's districts, embracing territory reaching on Main Street, from Walnut Street, in East Orange, to the top of the first mountain, and having a northern and southern boundary of various courses, and containing as per statement and report of the superintendent, two-thirds of the eligible children of the town.

About March 1, 1862, measures had been taken by the town superintendent and a majority of the trustees of each of these districts, which they supposed had resulted in the abolition of the districts according to law.

April 7, 1862, the legal voters of the districts met as one district at Willow Hall, upon the call of the town superintendent. Mr. F. A. Adams was chairman of the meeting, and J. Addison Freeman the secretary. The meeting elected three trustees for the district, viz.: David N. Ropes, Benjamin F. Barrett, and William Pierson, Jr. This board of trustees, jointly with the superintendent, on the fourth day of June then next ensuing, filed in the county clerk's office their certificate of incorporation.

On the 16th of June, a meeting of the new district which had been named "Central District," was held at Willow Hall and after a lively discussion adjourned. The adjourned meeting was on the 28th, and for want of room for the audience, adjourned to Library Hall, where Andrew Britton was made chairman and L. H. Hill secretary of the meeting, when two very important measures were adopted. One was the adoption of St. John's parochial school as one of the schools of the district, and the other was to tax the district the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, for the support of the schools for the current

year. This was a district tax, the town already having voted the estimate three thousand dollars.

This was just at the beginning of the second year of the Rebellion, and every man was alarmed at the financial condition of the country, quite as much as at the Rebellion itself. With the present population of Orange, that tax would seem very moderate, but then it was looked upon as excessive. One gentleman in the audience, a prominent man and heavy taxpayer, and the only one who had the courage to raise a dissenting voice, gave one of his reasons for dissent, the fact that he had already recently been taxed for school purposes in two districts. He was not successful.

Blunders were found in the action of the trustees in abolishing the then old district, and relief was sought and obtained through the courts, and the former proceedings set aside. The supreme court at its session in June, 1864, having heard and considered all the evidence *pro and con*, and the arguments in relation to the three original districts and the formation of the consolidated "Central District," uttered these words through the Judge, who delivered the opinion: "I think the three districts were never legally abolished, and consequently, that the tax was illegally imposed, and that the abolishment and the vote imposing the tax should be declared void, as against the prosecutors. Proceedings set aside." This opinion was based upon the illegality of the proceedings taken in abolishing the three original districts.

The opinion of the Supreme Court dissolved the central district into its original elements and the old regime was allowed to resume its sway in peace.

In 1863, a successful effort was made in the legislature to divide the township. The year before, for geographical reasons, the township of Fairmount had been set off. This township included all the mountain district, west of Perry Lane. Now the disintegration was continued and a new line some distance east of the valley road was made our western boundary line, the intervening district being added to Fairmount, and the whole of it called West Orange. The township of East Orange was broken off on a line a few hundred feet west of the Brick Church, and continued on a course which ran near the eastern boundary of Rosedale Cemetery to the Bloomfield line. Thus Orange was dispossessed of much of its territory, but it still retained the bulk of population.

For the next five years the public schools of what had become the town of Orange, reduced to two districts, and a few fragments of districts, followed the usual methods of district organization, until the 3d day of April, 1868, the Legislature enacted that the public schools should thenceforth be under the management and control of a Board of Education, incorporated by the name of "The Board of Education of the Town of Orange."

This board was constituted of nine members; three from each ward; and the legislature made the first appointments in manner following, to wit: For the

First Ward, Nathan W. Pierson, James C. Hardin and William Pierson, Jr.; for the Second Ward, William Cleveland, Edward H. Ensign and William M. Price; for the Third Ward, Robert L. Dashiell, Edward Coumont and Aaron Carter, Jr.

In the next succeeding year the charter of the town was thoroughly and systematically revised, except in relation to the Board of Education, which having been so recently enacted and drawn with great care, did not require revision.

This centralization of the work of public instruction, in the hands of one body of men, has been attended with the anticipated and customary good consequences. The varied interests have become one. Uniformity in the course of study and in the adoption of text-books; a thorough system of discipline; the selection by rigid examination of principals for the several buildings, and teachers for all the departments; the choice of a superintendent as the general agent of the board in all matters of tuition; providing school-houses and keeping them in repair and in a comfortable condition at all seasons; the sum of these duties proceeding from one source, produces and promotes a unity of effort of great value, which can be obtained in no other manner.

In concluding this historical sketch, the historian cannot forbear to congratulate his fellow-citizens upon the condition of the educational interests, present and prospective, in Orange. He has noticed briefly our principal private schools, which stand high in the public estimation, and justly so.

SCHOOLS IN 1884.—The condition of the educational interests of the city, so far as the public schools are concerned, is given in the following lists, compiled from the annual report of Prof. U. W. Cutts, superintendent of schools, for the year ending in March, 1884:

The statistics show a gain of 59 in the total enrollment, 84 in the average enrollment, and 99 in the daily attendance, as compared with the numbers of the year 1882-83, and of 131 over the average daily attendance of 1881-82.

In the first table are given the comparative ages of pupils enrolled,—

	Under 5 yrs.	Between 5 & 10	Over 10	Wholesome
Valley School	10	146	...	156
Lincoln Avenue	26	505	...	531
Bank Avenue	24	774	...	798
High School Building	...	75	22	15
Total	60	1094	22	1588

The number of rooms and seating capacity of each building, with the enrollment of teachers and pupils, are given below,—

	Schools			Teachers			Pupils		
	Rooms	Seating	Enrollment	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Valley	3	100	...	...	...	...	68	71	139
Lincoln Avenue	11	850	...	...	...	...	281	296	577
Bank Avenue	11	850	...	...	...	...	348	366	714
High School Building	1	100	...	...	...	...	214	222	436
Total	16	1400	...	20	134	340	901	955	1856

The above table includes the principals and superintendent. The seating capacity and numbers by grades are shown in the statement below,—

	Principal	Superintendent	Male Pupils	Female Pupils	Total
Principal	1	1	0	0	2
Superintendent	1	1	0	0	2
Male Pupils	0	0	100	0	100
Female Pupils	0	0	0	100	100
Total	2	2	100	100	202

Enrollment, attendance, and per cent. of attendance of the various schools,—

	Whole Number	Average Number	Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Primary	112	101	80	71
Grammar	103	92	80	77
High School	102	118	100	98
Total	317	311	260	82

Enrollment and attendance by grades,—

	Whole Number	Average Number	Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Primary	112	101	80	71
Grammar	103	92	80	77
High School	102	118	100	98
Total	317	311	260	82

The best interests of the schools, regarded from every point of view, demand that the school-rooms shall not be crowded. With one exception, Orange has less pupils to a teacher, on the average, than any other city in the State.

The work accomplished during the year compares favorably with that of previous years. In some of the branches of study there has been a decided improvement. In the teaching of arithmetic in the younger grades numerical frames and counters of various kinds are used for purposes of illustration. In the older classes practical questions have largely taken the place of abstract examples.

The closing exercises of the High School were held in Music Hall on the 28th of June, 1883. The music was furnished by pupils of the high and grammar schools, under the direction of Mr. Butterfield. The graduating class was smaller than for several years previous.

Out of thirty-three pupils in the A grammar class of 1879, fourteen entered the High School in the following September, and this number was reduced to four at the time of graduation. The names of the graduates were George M. Gill, A. Alonzo Stagg, Grace A. Condit, Harriet E. Van Ness.

MEMORIAL.—In the death of the Hon. A. H. Freeman, late president of the Board of Education, the public schools of the city experienced a loss not easily estimated. The senior member of the board in age and, with one exception, in length of service, he had been for years closely identified with the educational interests of Orange. To a strong common sense he united a broad intelligence and decided literary and scientific tastes. His interest in the

schools was unceasing, and of a nature paternal in its character. Cautious in his acceptance of new methods, he heartily welcomed those which were approved by sound judgment, or which had stood the test of fair trial. To the teachers he was the wise counselor and the trusted friend, and his memory will always be held by them in grateful esteem.

The Orange Free Library.—In the early part of October, 1883, a committee of ladies, consisting of Miss Martin, Mrs. J. L. Blake, Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. J. S. Cox, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. J. T. Kirtland, Miss Pierson, Miss Linne and Mrs. J. F. Dennis, met, and after a full discussion of the subject, and an impartial consideration of the obstacles, as well as the encouragement to the project, decided and planned the opening of a free circulating library and reading-room. They also decided that it would be wise to limit their first undertaking to a term of a few months, and that they would not appeal to the general public of Orange for assistance, but defray the necessary expenses by their own exertions. On the 7th day of December, 1883, the Free Circulating Library of Orange was opened, a room on the second floor of Central Hall having been hired for the purpose.

This room is free to all, from three until nine P. M. The reading table is furnished with the best daily papers of New York and Newark, with various local papers, and the best supply of magazines and periodicals that the committee are able to procure. The shelves now contain a total of three hundred and forty-eight volumes.

Since the library was opened the average daily attendance the first month was fifty-three, and the average number of books loaned eleven. The second month, sixty-two the average attendance, fourteen books daily loaned; the smallest attendance, twenty; the fewest number of books loaned, three; this was on the opening day. Total attendance first month, nine hundred and seventy-nine; second month, one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven,—showing an increase of six hundred and seventy-eight. As ninety-five readers have attended the reading-room in one afternoon and evening, it is plain that the room, twenty-four by eighteen, is greatly overcrowded.

The expenses incurred since the opening of the library show that at least eight hundred dollars will be necessary for its annual support. A few interested friends have contributed money, books, letters, tables, chairs, pictures to decorate the room. Painters, carpenters and others have also given their time and aid.

The experiment proved a great success, which no doubt confers lasting honor on the intelligence of the reading public of Orange, who rallied so nobly to the support of this branch of the educational interests of this prosperous little city. The secretary and librarian in 1884 was A. McK. Dennis.

CHAPTER IX.

CITY OF ORANGE.

(Continued.)

Industries of the Settlers. From the Pioneer to the Present.

In the occupation of opening and developing an unbroken forest, as was the case two hundred years ago with the territory now embraced in the Oranges, the first industrial pursuit to be engaged in, or that attracts the attention of the pioneer is the clearing of a small patch, large enough on which to erect his cabin, and on which to raise a few vegetables for the first or succeeding year. From 1666 to 1700 but little advance was made in the settlement of the territory, now covered with a population of over thirty thousand souls. During that period, as will be seen by reference to "Pioneer Settlers" on another page, there could be seen only the smoke from an occasional cabin curling itself heavenward and mingling with the ethereal blue above it. Then the Indian path that led from the Newark settlement on the Passayak, up through a dense forest, to the foot of and over the First and Second Mountains, was the only avenue of travel, which answered every purpose of the original occupants of this territory. The sturdy pioneer, as he marched boldly up the old Indian path, now Main street, with his haversack hanging by his side, and his axe and rifle upon his shoulder, saw at once the difficulties and dangers that beset him. He found the red man peaceable and ready to be treated with for a portion of his possessions, but he saw also in the dense forests a deadly foe in the form of wild beasts and reptiles. Looming around him, he saw the sturdy oaks, the lofty pines, the branching and giant hemlocks; the beech, the maple and all other kinds of timber natural to this climate, and, more especially, larger quantities of the beautiful ash, of both varieties. Standing upon the tract which had been pointed out to him as his purchase, or warranted tract, he thought of the comforts of that beautiful home he had left in the Connecticut Valley for the forests, wild beasts and Indians that surrounded him; and what a contrast! The decision had been made, and, almost like the law of the Medes and Persians, was unalterable. He thought of his loving wife and little ones, who were depending upon him for a home and future support and happiness. Here he was; the first blow had to be struck; he selects the top of a knoll, or the little plateau just up a little way from the brook, upon which to build his cabin. The first giant hemlock or basswood is felled; the bark is peeled off in lengths of four, six, or ten feet, as he wants them, to make a shelter until he can get something better. Thus he works till night comes on, when he gathers wood and brush for a small circle of fires, inside of which he can rest secure during the night, from the attacks of the

howling wolves, the hungry bear or the blood-thirsty panther. Thus he works from day to day, until he has a patch of ground cleared, logs enough cut, and of the required length, to build his cabin, when he invites his neighboring pioneers to help him "log up" his mansion. Now, every one knows how a rough log house is made; therefore we will not describe it. In a few days, or weeks at most, the pioneer family moves in and civilization is established. For several years their nearest neighbor is beyond the sound of conch shell or tin horn, and neighborhood feuds are unknown. Thus the first industrial blow was struck in what is now the Oranges. From the pioneer log cabin has developed a large and bee-hive-like city. From that first little patch of cleared land has grown the many beautiful farms and gardens embraced in this territory. From the old Indian path has grown the large number of streets, broad avenues, the street and steam railroad, improvements that never entered the most vivid imagination of the most air-castle-building pioneer of two hundred years ago.

In the clearing up and settlement of this part of Newark, afterwards old Orange township, the first mercantile industry that presented itself to the pioneers, who were wondering what to do with the surplus timber, was the manufacture of staves and heading, from the large quantity of oak and ash timber then standing upon the site of the present city of Orange.

As this part of what is now Essex County was heavily timbered, and of the kind suited for cooperage purposes, it became a source of profitable revenue for the pioneers who had payments to make upon their land purchases. The market for staves and heading nearly or quite two hundred years ago, was Newark, or rather, "Our town on the Passayak." The purchasers were sloop-owners sailing between that point and the West India Islands. The staves and headings thus split from the oak and ash of what is now the Oranges, and sold to West India traders, were manufactured into sugar and molasses hogsheads, and carried to all parts of the then civilized world. This industry was carried on for many years, or until saw mills were introduced, which was well towards the year 1700, or a few years later.

The pioneers that opened this territory came from a land of frame houses and barns, and after a few years' experience in building log houses and barns, felt the necessity of a saw mill whereby their exceedingly fine timber could be converted into the kind of lumber they had been accustomed to use in buildings.

Mills, Tanneries and Shoemaking.—The pioneer saw mill, as nearly as can be ascertained, was built on Wigwam Brook, in 1728, by Samuel Harrison, a son of Richard Harrison, one of the pioneers who came here in 1666. A man by the name of Sanford was the carpenter or millwright. The mill stood about sixty rods above where ex-Judge Jesse Williams now

lives, corner Day and Washington Streets, in the city of Orange.

In 1780, Matthew Williams built the grist mill that stood on the site now occupied by the old stone mill of Judge Williams, on Day Street. In 1840 the present stone building was erected while the old mill was yet in operation. The present stone walls were built around the outside of the old frame mill, floors and machinery adjusted without interfering with or delaying the grinding that was being done for customers. The old mill stands as a monument of former times, and is a link binding two centuries together. It stands on Parrow Brook, and was abandoned for milling purposes several years ago. Capt. Thomas Williams was for many years the "old miller" at the stone grist mill.

Some time during the last quarter of the last century Col. John Condit built a paper mill about half a mile above what is now Day Street bridge, on Wigwam Brook. A large business was done at this mill for many years. The foreman of the mill in its palmy days was no less a personage than Charles J. Ingersoll, afterwards United States Treasurer under General Andrew Jackson's administration. The old mill went to decay many years ago.

Still farther up the Wigwam Brook was the saw mill of Abijah Harrison. This, too, served its time, and went to decay before most of the present generation was born.

Another lumber mill stood still farther up the old Wigwam, built by Matthew Williams. In connection with the saw mill was the Williams' tannery, which for many years was the principal tannery of this section of country. After serving their allotted time, both were abandoned for the purposes for which they were built, and now scarcely anything remains to mark the spot of these once flourishing business places.

During the latter part of the last century, and long before St. Mark's Church was thought of John Condit had a small tannery and shoe shop near the present site of the church. This, with other tanneries, went to decay soon after the hemlock and oak bark had become scarce and cost too much for the profit of small tanneries. There were during the same period, two or three small tanneries, farther down the valley, along the banks of the upper Rahway River, which, like the others, succumbed to the necessities of the time.

One of the important pioneer industries of the Oranges was the manufacture of boots and shoes, made from the leather manufactured at the several tanneries in Orange and vicinity. One of the pioneers in the business was a Mr. Canfield, who was probably a larger manufacturer in that line than any one in this locality. Another of the pioneer shoe manufacturers was John Dean, whose factory was near what is now Brick Church Railroad Station, in East Orange. The business was commenced here in about 1785, and in 1820 it had become the principal business in the

Oranges, even as much so as the hatting business is of the present period. The boot and shoe manufacture continued brisk until 1850, when it declined a little until 1860, or at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in the spring of 1861, when there was a revival in the boot and shoe trade, when Orange once more became one of the great boot and shoe manufacturing centres of the United States. Thus it continued until the close of the Rebellion, when another retrograde movement began, which has continued to the present.

The pioneer tailor for the Oranges was Giles Mandeville. He "whipped the cat" from house to house, the same as the pioneer shoemaker, and made "fits" for young and old out of home-made cloth. He was known far and near as "Uncle Giles, the tailor." His son Abram, born in 1805, occupies the old mansion on Main Street, Orange.

Hat Manufacturing.—The manufacture of fur hats was established at what is now Orange in 1785 or 1790, and, as near as can be ascertained, James Condit was the pioneer hatter of the territory now embraced in the Oranges. His shop was on Centre Street, over Parrow Brook, in which he was succeeded by — Haslet. He was soon followed in the business by Cyrus Jones, when they became the leading hat manufacturers, and remained so for several years. In these shops the now venerable Abram Mandeville learned the trade, commencing in 1821, when fifteen years of age. Then came Israel Hedden, Lewis Williams, — Griffin, Stephen Stetson, Albert Tichenor, and others. Hedden's shop was about on the site now occupied by Eckert's paint-shop, near Willow Hall. These were all in the hat business here previous to 1840. John Stryker had a shop where Smith's drug-store now stands, corner of Main and Centre Streets. Just where all these hat shops were located, or the number of men employed, is not in the memory of any one now living. Probably the most of them were along Wigwam Brook, as the water of that stream is said to be the best for the manufacture of hats. No doubt Mr. Stetson located on the Rahway, in the valley where the Stetson factory is now located. James Condit had a hat-shop in the early part of this century on the corner of what are now Main and Cone Streets, on the site now occupied by the Orange National Bank. The hat, like the boot and shoe business has been subject to many changes, and so numerous and transitory have been the hat manufacturers of Orange from the establishment of the business here until the present time that it would be impossible to give the name and location of each one.

E. B. WHITING.—The firm of Mandeville & Whiting was established in 1858, on the corner of New Street and McChesney Lane, in a shop originally built and occupied by Robert McChesney, in what is now the city of Orange, where for several years they carried on the hatting business. Mr. Mandeville subsequently retired from the firm, since which

time Mr. Whiting has continued the manufacture of soft fur hats. In 1868 the factory was enlarged to double its original capacity and can now turn out fifty dozen hats per day, with an average force of fifty persons employed.

F. BERG & CO., corner of Forest and South Jefferson streets, are among the largest hat manufacturers in Orange. Their works are large and capacious brick buildings, with first-class machinery operated by steam. The capacity of the works is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dozen soft fur hats per day, which gives employment to over two hundred hands. The firm is composed of Frederiek Berg, F. Berg, Jr., and Francis Berg. The New York office is at 91 Spring Street.

JAMES YOUNG & SON, NEW STREET HAT DEPT.—The original hat factory, on the site now occupied by that of Messrs. Young, was built in about 1840 by —McChesney. Mr. Young commenced the hatting business at this place in 1850, where for many years he did a large business in the manufacture of hats on commission. In 1873 the factory was enlarged to a manufacturing capacity of one hundred dozen per week, with a working force of fifty persons. In 1881 his son John became a partner in the business, since which time they have manufactured and sold on their own account.

W. F. STOCKER.—In 1852, Mr. D. F. Stocker, father of the present proprietor, built the hat factory located on New Street, and in 1876 enlarged it to its present capacity of three hundred dozen hats per week. Here Mr. Stocker carried on the hatting business until September, 1882, when he died. Since then the business has been conducted by his son, W. F. Stocker, who employs about one hundred hands when the factory is in full operation.

M. EBERLEE & CO., composed of Max Eberlee and William Wang, commenced the manufacture of hats at their present location, No. 60 New Street, in 1869, where they continue the manufacture of medium and fine grade light-colored fur hats. In 1880 the factory was enlarged to its present capacity of eight thousand dozen hats per annum, and now gives annual employment to an average of ninety-five persons.

CHARLES KEARCHER, whose hat factory is on New Street, opposite McChesney Lane, came here in 1869, and purchased the factory of Simon VanNess, and in 1874 rebuilt and enlarged the factory to its present capacity of three hundred dozen medium-grade soft fur hats per week, and now gives employment to one hundred and fifty persons.

J. AND G. H. GILL, Lumber Street, near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.—This is the only exclusively hat body forming mill in Orange, and was built in 1872, by the present proprietors, John and George H. Gill. Here the fur used in the manufacture of hats is made into a thin, slazy cone, and when laid flat measures nearly two feet across the base, and about the same distance from

base to apex, and more than this for a wide-brim hat. The building is a large three-story frame structure, filled with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of hat bodies or cones, and operated by steam-power. The Messrs. Gill employ eighty persons, at an average to whom they give steady employment, and manufacture from three thousand to ten thousand hat bodies per day. The discrepancy in the amount made per day is caused by the brisk or slow demand of hat manufacturers.

BRANDIES & CO., Kelsal Place, near Day Street. Mr. August Brandies commenced the hat business in 1867, in partnership with Charles Kearcher in New Street, and in 1870 purchased of Mr. Maroney the hat factory in Kelsal Place, and the same year associated with himself in the hat business Mr. M. Schaefer. The factory was enlarged in 1873, destroyed by fire in 1875, and rebuilt the same year. The average number of persons employed by this firm is fifty, and the average quantity of hats manufactured is one hundred dozen per week.

BENNET LEIMER established himself in the hatting business on Henry, near Mechanic Street, in the spring of 1881, where he still continues the manufacture on commission of the style known as "rough and ready" hats. He manufactures six thousand dozen hats per year and gives employment to an average of seventy hands.

JOHN R. LONG & SON.—The senior member of this firm, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and commenced the hatting business in New York in 1850, and in 1856 he came to Orange and engaged in the manufacture of hats, in which he has since been engaged, either on his own account or on commission. In 1879 he purchased his present factory on East Day Street, near Washington, his son John becoming a partner in the business. They have, from time to time, enlarged their buildings, until at present they manufacture an average of fifty dozen soft fur hats per day and give employment to one hundred and twenty-five persons.

J. B. WILLIAMS, Washington, near Day Street.—The original hat factory at this place was built in 1823 by Albert Williams, and destroyed by fire in 1831, and rebuilt the same year. The factory was enlarged in 1864 and destroyed by fire in 1869, and rebuilt the same year. Mr. Williams manufactures, on an average, fifty dozen hats per week and gives an average employment to thirty-five persons.

GARDNER & DUDLEY.—The hatting business was established by this firm on Mechanic, near Lumber Street, in about 1860. The shop has been destroyed by fire three times, and rebuilt the last time, in 1880, by C. Neiman. In March, 1882, Messrs. Robert B. Gardner and Henry M. Dudley commenced the hatting business under the above firm-name, where they still continue the manufacture of all kinds and qualities of soft fur hats, with M. A. Hanchett as superintendent of the factory. This firm employs on an

average one hundred persons, and manufactures fifty-four dozen hats per day.

GORE BROTHERS & DYKEMAN, No. 129 Day Street.—The hatting business was established at this place Jan. 1, 1864, by Cooper, Dykeman & Co., and during the first year manufactured about twenty-four dozen hats per day. April 11, 1865, the firm became A. Dykeman & Co., and on April 1, 1866, Mr. Dykeman became the sole proprietor, when he increased the capacity of the factory to sixty dozen hats per day. May 1, 1880, Mr. Dykeman associated with himself in the hatting business Calvin Gore and Carlos Gore, when the firm-name became Gore Brothers & Dykeman. This firm make a specialty of soft fur hats, manufacturing one hundred dozen per day, which gives employment to two hundred and thirty persons. Their sales-room is 99 Green Street, New York.

ANDREW DOUGHERTY & Co.—This firm is located on River Street, near Washington. The factory was built in 1866 by Mr. Dougherty, and subsequently was partially destroyed by fire, and immediately rebuilt, and in 1876 enlarged to its present capacity. In 1878 or '79, J. Frank Smith and Robert Hunter, two practical hatters, acquired an interest in the business, when the firm-name became as above given. The average number of persons employed by this firm is fifty, who manufacture an average of one hundred dozen soft fur hats per week.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, High Street, near Lakeside Avenue.—Mr. Henderson commenced the manufacture of hats in Orange Valley in 1869, continuing the business there till 1880, when his factory was destroyed by fire. In 1882 he purchased from Jesse Williams the lot on which, the same year, he built his present shop, where he manufactures soft fur hats on commission. He gives employment to twenty persons, who produce thirty-five dozen hats per week.

THOMAS WALKER & Co.—In 1857 the firm of Crowley & Walker was established, and commenced business in the hat factory now occupied by John R. Long & Son, on East Day Street, where they continued in business till 1875, when the firm dissolved, and Mr. Crowley continued the business till 1877. In 1876, Thomas Walker, of the above-named firm, built the hat factory now occupied by Walker & Co., on North Park Street, and in 1881, Daniel Crowley was admitted as a partner in the business, since which time the firm-name has been Thomas Walker & Co. This firm manufacture goods on their own account, and have a general sales-room at No. 89 Green Street, New York. The firm gives employment to one hundred persons, and manufactures annually six thousand dozen hats of different qualities.

FREDERICK BAUER, a German by birth, commenced the manufacture of hats on Freeman Street, Orange Valley, in 1874, where he remained about six months, when he occupied the factory of Wolfce, Leimer & Co. for three years, then removed to the factory now occupied by John R. Long & Son, where he re-

mained till 1879, when he removed to his present factory, on Dodd Street, near North Park, where he has since continued the business. He gives steady employment for seventy persons, and manufactures thirty-six dozen hats per day.

GEORGE H. GILL commenced the manufacture of hats May 1, 1882, in the factory built in 1872 by S. C. Pierson and — Van Ness, on East Day Street, corner of Kearney. In October, 1882, Mr. Gill enlarged the factory to its present capacity of sixty dozen fur hats per day, and now gives employment to an average of seventy-two persons. The wholesale business house of Mr. Gill is 96 Spring Street, New York.

HARROP, GIST & Co., composed of Thomas Harrop, Robert F. Gist and Robert F. Gist, Jr., commenced business in their present location, corner of Dodd and Thomas Streets, East Orange township, in November, 1881, where they continue to manufacture all kinds of soft fur hats. Messrs. Harrop, Gist & Co. manufacture three thousand dozen hats per year, and give employment to thirty persons.

BRENNAN & CARR, located on Wallace Street, near Day. This factory was built by Porter & Crofut, sold to Edgar L. Northup, then owned and enlarged by James Smith. The factory was purchased in June, 1881, by T. F. Brennan, who enlarged the factory to its present capacity,—double that of its original. In April, 1883, James L. Carr became a partner in the business. This firm manufactures nothing but first quality soft fur hats, and gives employment to one hundred and twenty-five persons. This firm manufactures about six thousand dozen hats each year.

WILLIAM CLORER, Joyce Street, near Central Avenue.—The hatting business was established at this place in 1854-55, by Daniel Joyce, after whom Joyce Street was named. From Mr. Joyce the property passed into possession of Mr. N. B. Stetson, who, in 1864, sold to William Clorer, present proprietor. In 1875 the works were enlarged to double their original capacity, and can now turn out ten thousand dozen soft fur hats per year, with an average employment of one hundred and twenty-five persons.

MCGALL, ALLEN & Co., Mitchell, near South Jefferson Street.—This enterprising firm is composed of William J. McGall, Samuel Allen, Quintin McGall and Franklin Fouratt. The hatting business was established at this place in 1869 by Venino & Co., and subsequently carried on by Cummings, McGall & Co., who afterwards reorganized under the firm-name of McGall, Allen & Co., and in the spring of 1882 a further reorganization under the same firm-name, composed of the above-named persons. The factory was enlarged in 1880-81 to its present capacity of seventy-five dozen soft fur hats per day, and now employs about two hundred hands. There are a number of buildings connected with these works, two and three stories high, most of which are substantial brick structures, and cover a space six hundred feet square,

and are provided with all the machines required in the business, including forming, pouncing, stiffening and blocking, with a number of boilers, pumps, etc., and an one hundred horse-power engine. There is also an artesian well through three hundred feet of solid rock, from which at all times a full supply of water can be obtained. The company's New York office is No. 79 Green Street.

NO NAME HAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This firm is located on Mitchell, near South Jefferson Street, where the hatting business was established in 1876 by **Stetson, Smith & Co.**, and firm-name subsequently changed to **Stetson & Co.**, the principal partner being J. P. Stetson, of New York. The works have been enlarged from time to time, until this is one of the largest and best-appointed hat manufactories in the State, covering a large area of ground, and well supplied with all the most approved modern machinery used in the business. Jan. 1, 1884, the firm was incorporated under the above name, with Henry H. Roelofs as president, W. F. Fay vice-president and manager, and Charles R. Wilmet secretary and treasurer. This firm manufactures two hundred and forty dozen soft fur hats per week, and employs one hundred hands annually.

McCHESNEY & FISHER.—McChesney Street, near Scotland.—Hatting was commenced at this place in 1871 by S. D. McChesney, one of the present proprietors, who from time to time made such additions to his original factory as necessity demanded. In November, 1883, he took as partner K. Hugo Fisher, since which time the firm-name has been as above given. They average about sixty hands, and have a manufacturing capacity of one hundred and eighty dozen fur hats per week.

C. McCULLOUGH & Co., whose hat factory is located on the corner of South Jefferson and Forest Streets, was originally built in about 1850 by **McChesney & Son**; was destroyed by fire in 1878, and rebuilt in 1879. In 1866 the property was sold to Mr. McCullough, who rented the factory to Barry, Cummings & Co. This firm conducted business here for three years, when the firm of McCullough, Barry & Co. carried on the hatting business for about six months, when the firm-name was again changed to C. McCullough & Co., as at present. This firm gives an average employment to seventy-five persons, with a manufacturing capacity of two hundred dozen soft fur hats per week.

JOHN OTTERBEIN.—Mr. Otterbein's hat-shop stood originally on the Valley road, opposite its present location, and was occupied as a hat factory in 1848 by **Lighthipe & Brady**, and subsequently by Mr. Charles Lighthipe, and in 1865, Mr. Otterbein became a partner, when the firm-name became **Lighthipe & Otterbein**. In 1872, Mr. Otterbein purchased the property and removed the buildings to their present location, on Beaver, near White Street, just over the line in West Orange township, where he continues the hat-

ting business, and gives employment to fifteen hands, who manufacture twenty-four dozen fur hats per day.

PORTER, CROFUT & HODGKINSON.—This firm is composed of Jared B. Porter, Benjamin S. Crofut, and Thomas A. Hodgkinson. In 1858, Messrs. Porter & Crofut commenced the hatting business on Wallace Street, and in 1866 their factory was destroyed by fire. They then purchased of Mr. Williams the factory now occupied by them on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Commerce Street. This factory was built in 1859 or 1860 by Job Williams, and subsequently owned by Leander Williams, from whom Porter & Crofut purchased. In 1881, Mr. Hodgkinson became a partner, when the firm-name was changed to Porter, Crofut & Hodgkinson. They employ on an average one hundred persons, and manufacture from thirty to fifty dozen soft fur hats of all colors per day.

PUFF & YEOMANS.—The site on which this factory was located was occupied as a hat manufactory as early as 1845, and may be classed among the pioneer hat-shops of the Oranges, and is located on Freeman Street, near South Jefferson. The pioneer hatters here were the Stetson Brothers, who commenced business in a little old building then standing in the rear of the present large building, erected in 1882. The Stetsons were succeeded by John Matthews, and he by Matthews & Dean, and that firm by the firm of Matthews & Puff, and in 1882, William J. Puff and Francis Yeomans united in business under the firm-name of Puff & Yeomans. They employ an average of forty persons, and manufacture three thousand five hundred dozen hats annually.

E. V. CONNETT & Co.—This is one of the very extensive hat manufacturing firms of the Oranges, and is located on South Jefferson, near Forest Street. The large brick buildings were erected in 1882, on the site of an old shop destroyed by fire, by Sparrow, Venino & Morrow, who carried on the hatting business here until November 1883, when they sold to E. V. Connett & Co., a firm composed of E. V. Connett, C. B. Rutan and William Reed. This firm averages two hundred hands, and turns out four hundred and fifty dozen first quality fur hats weekly.

AUSTEN, DREW & Co.—This firm is composed of Edward Austen, Robert M. Drew and Frederick Grundman, with hat factory located on Forest Street, near Scotland. The hatting business was established here in 1873 by Austen & Drew, who have at different periods enlarged the factory to its present capacity, which is now three hundred dozen hats per week, giving an average employment to one hundred and thirty hands.

CUMMINGS, MATTHEWS & BARRY. located on South Jefferson Street, near Freeman.—Business was established here by Cummings & Matthews several years ago, and on April 1, 1882, the firm-name was changed to the above, and composed of the follow-

ing-named persons: Frederick Cummings, Joseph T. Cummings, J. H. Matthews, Michael Barry. The factory was organized in 1880, by the addition of a hat forming mill, and now gives employment to two hundred persons, and manufactures an average of four hundred dozen hats per week.

CLARKSON & STASSE, South Orange Avenue, near railroad station, South Orange, is one of the overflow hat factories of Orange, and was established several years ago. They employ from fifty to seventy-five hands, and turn out on an average one hundred dozen fur hats per week. The firm is composed of William T. Clarkson and John W. Stasse.

Glass Stainers. SLACK & Co.—Glass-staining and the manufacture of ornamental windows for churches and residences has become one of the valued industries of the Oranges. Mr. Slack, the senior member of the firm, established himself in business in 1861, in Newark, and in 1872 removed to Orange, and located on the corner of Central Avenue and Scotland Street, and in 1880, Mr. Isaac E. Baldwin became a partner in the Orange Art Glass Works. This firm makes a specialty of memorial windows for churches.

PAYNE & PEINE.—This firm, located on the corner of Centre and William Streets, was established May 1, 1880, by George Payne and Gustavus Peine, who are still engaged in the manufacture of stained glass memorial, ecclesiastical and domestic windows. This firm employs annually an average of eight artisans, and their yearly sales average twenty-five thousand dollars.

Societies.—UNION LODGE, No 11. F. AND A. M., was chartered Nov. 14, 1809, with Stephen D. Day, Joseph Munn, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, and twenty-three others as charter members. The first officers were Jephtha Baldwin, W. M.; Alexander Wilson, S. W.; Matthias Smith, J. W.

Abraham Mandeville is believed to be the oldest living Mason, being raised to the degree of W. M. on Feb. 20, 1827. The resolutions to buy a lot and erect a Masonic Hall were passed March 16, 1827. The corner-stone of the building was laid on June 25th of that year, and the structure was dedicated on December 27th following by John S. Darcy, G. M.; William McFarlin, G. S. W.; Stephen D. Day, G. J. W.; Abram P. Harrison, G. Treas.; Ichabod Harrison, Jr., G. Sec.; Philo. N. Griffith, G. S. D.; Henry Williams, G. J. D.; and William Beach, G. T.,—all but the Grand Master acting *pro tem*. The officers of Union Lodge, No. 11, in 1824 were Daniel Babbitt, W. M.; Amos A. Harrison, S. W.; Stephen Condit, J. W.; Sayres Roberts, Jr., Treas.; Jonathan T. Squire, Sec.; Abram P. Meeker, S. D.; Allen Osborn, J. D.; Daniel Kilburn and Samuel Camp, Trustees; and Josiah Leonard, Tyler. On the day the Masonic Hall was dedicated Grand Master Darcy installed the following officers-elect of Union Lodge: Amos A. Harrison, W. M.; Abram P. Harrison, S. W.; Thomas Burnside, J. W.; Simeon Harrison, Treas.; Ichabod Harrison, Jr., Sec.; and William Beach, Tyler.

Originally this lodge was chartered as Union, No. 21, with communications to be held alternately at Orange and Bloomfield, which was done for over two years. From 1836 to 1846 no work was done, owing to the fanatical anti-Masonic excitement during that period. When work was resumed, in 1846, the lodge was rechartered and renumbered as at present, with work to be done in Orange. The following-named persons have served as Worshipful Masters of this Lodge: Jephtha Baldwin, 1810-17, 1820-22; Stephen D. Day, 1818; Daniel Babbitt, 1819, 1824; Amos A. Harrison, 1823, 1825-30; Philip Kingsley, 1846, 1849; Ichabod Harrison, 1847-48; John M. Condit, 1850-51; Simeon Harrison, 1852-53, 1864; George Dodd, 1854; William M. Babbitt, 1855; William B. Williams, 1856; William P. Condit, 1857; Isaac L. Van Orden, 1858-60; Hiram Ingalsbe, 1861-62; Ezekiel B. Smith, 1863; John W. Lees, 1865; Jesse Williams, 1866; Joseph Gasner, 1867; Joseph M. Dodd, 1868-69; Walter E. Smith, 1870; F. W. Morris, 1871-72; T. O. Ayres, 1873; A. W. Coon, 1874-75; James Rowbotham, 1875-77; Miles A. Hanchet, 1878-80; Robert E. Parsons, 1881; John Edwards, 1882-83. The officers for 1884 were Edwin W. Hine, W. M.; John F. Smith, S. W.; Robert Hunter, J. W.; Robert McGowan, Treas.; James Rowbotham, Sec.; William Stalke, S. D.; J. L. Carr, J. D. Membership, eighty-seven.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, No. 57, F. & A. M., was chartered Jan. 10, 1861, and the following were the original members: Andrew Britton, James P. Burton, Edward D. Pierson, Elias O. Doremus, Chauncy Y. Williams, Edward B. Whiting, James M. Ward, Edward Gardner, Leander Williams, George A. Merwin, Girard Williams, Horace Freeman. At the institution of the lodge Andrew Britton was installed Worshipful Master, Edward D. Pierson Senior Warden and Edward B. Whiting Junior Warden.

The Past Masters have been Andrew Britton, Leander Williams, Charles W. Banta, David George, Edward D. Pierson, Warren McChesney, Robert McGowan, Jr., William Green, Augustus T. Grinstead.

The officers for 1884 are as follows: Henry B. Stokes, W. M.; Otto G. Silber, S. W.; George Payne, J. W.; William Green, Treas.; Frank X. Schieman, Sec.; John F. Everett, S. D.; James D. Palmer, J. D.; James Emmerson, Tyler.

The lodge now numbers eighty members, and regular communications are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month, in Masonic Hall.

ORANGE CHAPTER, No. 25, R. A. M.—This chapter received its dispensation Oct. 26, 1869, and held its first regular convocation on the 29th of the same month. The first officers and charter members were: Edward B. Whiting, M.E.H.P.; Charles F. R. Moore, King; T. L. Van Orden, Scribe; Jacob Friday, C. of H.; Augustus T. Grinstead, P. S.; Joseph A. Smith, R. A. C.; Fred. W. Morris, G. M. 3d Vail; Walter E. Smith, G. M. 2d Vail; Stephen T. Smith,

G. M. 1st Val.; Ed. Comant, Treas.; Joseph M. Dodd, Sec.; John H. Sharp, Sentinel; Simon Harrison, William B. Williams, John H. Myers.

The officers for 1884 were George W. Baker, M. E. H. P.; Charles F. R. Moore, King; William Green, Scribe; Isaac A. Harrison, C. of H.; Henry B. Stokes, P. S.; David George, R. A. Chap.; William U. Lynch, G. M. 3d V.; John F. Eguer, G. M. 2d V.; Caleb Smith, G. M. 1st V.; E. B. Whiting, Treas.; Walter E. Smith, Sec.; J. O. B. Harrison, Organist; J. H. Emerson, Sentinel. Past High Priests, Edward B. Whiting, Charles F. R. Moore.

The chapter has a membership of eighty-eight. Regular convocations are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

JOHN F. MOORE LODGE, No. 187, I. O. O. F., is a German lodge, meeting every Wednesday evening in Reynolds' building, Main Street, and has a membership of ninety-five. The lodge was organized March 24, 1875, with the following charter members: John G. Schaefer, Joseph Schmitt, Friedrich Cohrs, Gustav Doehler, Jacob Bury, Heinrich G. Schaefer, Jacob Sohn, Jacob Deckenbach, Friedrich Kraus, Jacob Burk, David Wendel, Charles Hummel. The first officers were: N. G., John G. Schaefer; V. G., Jacob Sohn; Sec., Joseph Schmitt; Treas., Jacob Deckenbach. The officers for 1884 were: N. G., George Bury; V. G., John Werner; T., D. Hornicker; R. S., George Imken; F. S., M. Fink.

D. O. H. DEUTSCHER ORDEN HILFSGARDE, No. 186—This order was established for the purpose of affording relief to brethren in cases of sickness or distress, and affords a fixed stipend to such as are in need of aid from the relief fund. The Orange lodge was instituted on the 17th of December, 1868, with twelve charter members, and in 1884 had a roll of one hundred and thirty-five and a fund on hand of two thousand five hundred dollars. The lodge meets every Thursday evening in Ganz's building, Main Street. The officers are: O. B., John Mancel; U. B., George Pushold; Secretary, Victor Fischer; Treasurer, Christian Tanke; F. S., August Justin.

LAVANETTE LODGE, No. 12, I. O. of O. E., was originally instituted by a dispensation granted by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Jersey, dated July 19, 1842, with the following named charter members: E. T. Hillyer, Joseph K. Hopping, John W. Ennis, Jr., George Hay and William Bodwell. During the first year of its existence the lodge initiated forty-three members, and for the first eleven years of its existence, or until 1853, when labor was suspended, one hundred and twenty members united with the lodge.

In 1847 quite a number dimitted from this lodge to organize Olive Branch Lodge, No. 51, and during the general financial crash of 1853 the old lodge suspended labor and surrendered its charter.

After a suspension of fifteen years, measures were taken for the resuscitation of the old lodge. Prominent

in this enterprise were Brothers R. H. Dodd, Wright, Condit, Durand, and Young, who petitioned the Grand Lodge of New Jersey for a return of the charter, which was granted.

In addition to the above-named petitioners, Peter Gerbert, Israel L. Dodd and Horace Dodd met in Gerbert's Hall on the evening of Feb. 21, 1868, where District Deputy Grand Master Jacob G. Post, assisted by Past Grand Representative Theodore A. Ross, Past Grand Masters Searfoss and Cleaver, and other prominent members of the order, reinstated the lodge, and installed the following officers: N. G., Reuben W. Dodd; V. G., William M. Durand; Sec., Jotham Condit; Treas., James Young. During that year fifty members were added, since which time the lodge has been in a most flourishing condition.

The lodge was incorporated April 15, 1870, under "An Act to incorporate Benevolent and Charitable Associations." Approved March 9, 1858.

The regular meetings of this lodge are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Reynolds' building, on Main Street, on Thursday evening of each week.

The officers in January, 1884, were: N. G., Noah Baldwin; V. G., N. Burton; R. S., W. H. Lorton; P. S., E. D. Taylor; Treas., Thomas Wallace; R. S. N. G., E. J. Riley; L. S. N. G., Peter Connors; R. S. V. G., John Lightholder; L. S. V. G., Frank Goode; R. S. S., W. Weber; L. S. S., A. H. Davenport; Warden, Frank Shepard; Con., Charles Goode; Chaplain, W. Lord; O. G., J. Hanstord; I. G., W. H. Cummings; Rep. to Odd-Fellows' Life Insurance Company, Frank Shepard; Trustees, J. Lightholder, Edwin Buss and H. W. Culberson. Present membership, one hundred and ten.

LIVE OAK LODGE, No. 186, I. O. of O. F.—This lodge was organized July 6, 1875, by Grand Master Christian Miller, the charter members being John G. Gegenheimer, as Noble Grand; Aug. Marks, as V. G.; Irving M. Genung, as R. S.; Charles E. Leyers, as Fin. Sec.; William W. Jacobus, as Treas.; Henry M. Camp, as O. G.; and Charles B. Meeker as R. S. Thirteen candidates were initiated upon the same day, who, with the charter members, gave the lodge an enrollment of twenty. This has increased so that at present there are seventy-nine members. The Past Noble Grands are: July, 1875, John G. Gegenheimer; January, 1876, Aug. Marks; July, 1876, Irving M. Genung; January, 1877, William W. Jacobus; July, 1877, William M. Reeves; January, 1878, Henry J. McGall; July, 1878, George R. Stagg; January, 1879, Isaac M. Williams; July, 1879, Jacob Merdinger; January, 1880, William H. Parker; July, 1880, Charles B. Meeker; January, 1881, Charles I. Mills; July, 1881, Joseph N. Condit; January, 1882, Enoch E. Burnett; July, 1882, James H. Riker; January, 1883, George M. Hankins; July, 1883, William P. Townly; January, 1884, Abram Sherwood.

The present officers are Charles T. Arcularius, N. G.; George Danner, V. G.; H. Carhart, Sec.; H. L.

Forster, Fin. Sec.; William M. Reeves, Treas.; Max Mayor, Conductor; Horace Alley, Warden; William P. Townly, O. G.; Antoin Eckert, I. G.; Joseph N. Condit, Chaplain.

The meeting place is a hall in Maudeville & Pierson's building, which is nicely fitted up for the purpose. The lodge is in excellent financial standing.

MOBET HUBBON LODGE, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—This encampment formed of members of Live Oak, Lafayette, Hope, Watchung, Olive Branch, and John F. Morse Lodges, was formed Sept. 6, 1878, with fourteen charter members and twelve admitted upon the same day. The first officers were George B. Milligan, Chief Patriarch; Alexander C. Marr, Senior Warden; John G. Gegenheimer, Junior Warden; Moses P. Smith, High Priest; John G. Keyler, Treas.; Stephen Gould, Scribe; Daniel T. Clark, Financial Scribe. The Past Chief Patriarchs are John G. Keyler, John Sherman, Joseph Carter, George B. Milligan, Alexander C. Marr, Frederick Schroeder, D. T. Clark, John G. Gegenheimer, E. L. Winey, M. P. Smith, E. D. Taylor, R. S. Wardell, William A. Akers, William H. Parker, J. N. Condit, Charles M. Lockwood, and E. C. Corby.

The present officers are: Chief Patriarch, William P. Townly; High Priest, William H. Parker; Senior Warden, H. Carhart; Junior Warden, Charles Pierce; Scribe, N. J. Burton; Financial Scribe, John G. Gegenheimer; Treas., E. D. Taylor. The encampment has about forty members and is in a flourishing condition.

UZAL DODD POST, No. 12, G. A. R.—This post of the Grand Army of the Republic owes its origin to Capt. Ambrose M. Matthews, Charles W. Barry, Samuel Toombs and William McChesney, who met on the 28th of February, 1878, to consult as to the advisability of forming some kind of an association of the veterans of the late war, of whom there were many in Orange desirous of perpetuating some of the memories of their military career. The post is named after Capt. Uzal Dodd, a well-known citizen and native of Orange, who was captain of Company H, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. The post was organized March 20, 1878, with the following charter members: Charles W. Barry, Samuel Toombs, Edward Lindsley, William McChesney, Frederick Trepkau, Joseph B. Bray, Jacob V. Corlies, Ambrose M. Matthews, William H. Dodd, Richard M. French, Charles M. Matthews, Edwin B. Blackman, Luther H. Perry, John W. Williams, Edward D. Taylor, Edward D. Pierson, David A. Bell, Rufus Mead, William H. Hall, August Erdman, John Ackerman, Edward H. Williams, William L. Harrison, Gustavus Peine, John J. Fell.

The first officers of the post were A. M. Matthews, C.; William H. Dodd, S. V. C.; Gustavus Peine, J. V. C.; Charles W. Barry, A.; William McChesney, Q. M.; John W. Williams, O. of the D.; John J. Fell, O. of the G.; Jacob W. Corlies, S.; David A.

Bell, C.; Edward D. Taylor, S. M.; Rufus Mead, Q. M. S.; Edward Lindsley, I. S.; Edwin D. Blackman, O. S.

The post has its headquarters in Reynolds' building, between Centre and Day Streets.

The officers for 1884 were E. D. Taylor, C.; R. M. French, S. V. C.; F. E. Garnett, J. V. C.; Augustus W. Griffing, A.; William McChesney, Q. M.; Rev. J. L. Davis, C.; E. B. Blackman, S.; Alonzo Lennox, O. of the D.; John E. Brundage, O. of the G.; Henry Russell, S. M.; William H. Latimer, Q. M. S.

Uzal Dodd Post has eighty-nine members on the roster, and meets on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

THE ORANGE BUREAU OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

—The charitable organization of ladies known as the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities was organized in the winter of 1879-80, under the name of the Bureau of Registration, which name was retained until 1883, when its title was changed. The officers of the society are: President, Mrs. F. Henderson; Vice-President, Miss Amy Lowrie; Treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Mills; Secretary, Miss C. E. Westcott; Superintendent of Laundry, Miss McAllister; Matron, Mrs. Enderle. Its membership includes ladies from thirteen Protestant Churches in the Oranges, as follows: North Orange Baptist, First Presbyterian, St. Mark's Episcopal, Grace Episcopal, Central Presbyterian, Brick Church (Presbyterian), Munn Avenue Presbyterian, First Methodist, First Reformed, Trinity Congregational, Valley Congregational, Christ Episcopal and the New Church. The object of the society is the permanent improvement of the needy, to effect which it aims: To see that all deserving cases of destitution are properly relieved; to make employment the basis of relief and inculcate habits of self-dependence, self-respect and industry; to prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving; to secure the community from imposture; to reduce vagrancy and pauperism by ascertaining their cause, and removing it when possible. The society has changed its headquarters several times, being located in a building in Park Street, near Main, for about two years. In the summer of 1883, through the munificence of Mr. Robert F. Westcott, the society came in possession of their present quarters, in Essex Street, near Main. Mr. Westcott purchased the property and building, and at a considerable expense, improved and graded the surrounding grounds, repaired the building and donated the whole to the society for the benefit of the poor of Orange. The report of the treasurer up to Oct. 31, 1883, showed that the receipts during the year had been \$1167.54, and the disbursements were \$1142.51.

The Orange Fire Department.—The changes of a few years have brought about a radically different state of things regarding the protection to life and property from fire. In 1860, when Orange was making a desperate effort to break from the chrysalis

state of existence and change into the full vigor of life as a rising and progressive municipality. The township was totally unprotected from the ravages of fire. For a century two there had been a small hand engine in the place, brought hither by Mr. H. M. Graham, one of the enterprising citizens of those days, and the "Plover" was the pet and admiration of the entire community of the town, but it was a dream that lasted but a short time. The township committee refused to purchase the machine; some of the good old-fashioned folks, who had lived three-score or more years under the same roof as their ancestors, and had never suffered from any extensive devastation by fire, did not think it right that the township should put any burden upon the taxpayers for fire-extinguishing apparatus, and some of the wide-awake citizens were positive that if the machine was kept in the town the boys would burn up all the barns and outbuildings in the remote places, just for the fun of getting the engine into service. Mr. Graham saw it was useless to press the subject upon the town committee, and the engine was returned to its owners. In 1860, when the town was incorporated, Mr. Graham, who was now of age, made a formal report to the townspeople, of the condition of the fire department of Orange, of which he had for several years been by common consent dubbed the "chief engineer." His report represented the most reliable apparatus of the "department" to be a syringe, a large sponge and a bucket. This satire of the "chief" was well received, but it was nevertheless ineffective, and the town remained so totally unprotected that a blacksmith-shop and dwelling near Willow Hall, not fifty yards from the centre of population, were destroyed by fire in broad daylight, and a woman and two children were roasted alive before a ladder long enough to reach the second story window could be brought to the place.

Happily, Orange is now provided with complete fire apparatus and an effective force of men to use it. An organization was effected in 1865, but it was not until 1867 that the Hook and Ladder Company was formed, a nucleus from which the present department has grown. Charles Arcularius was then the chief engineer, and the volunteer system secured subsequently a steam fire engine, a hose-carriage and a hook-and-ladder truck, besides which there was a hand-engine located near Valley Station.

In 1873 the paid fire department was organized, under Chief Engineer John J. Fell. Another steamer was added, with a hose-carriage, and horses were then first used for drawing the apparatus. The department consisted of fifty-five members, but when the steamers were taken out of service, in 1883, the number was reduced to thirty-eight. With a constant pressure upon the water-mains of sixty pounds to the square inch, and one hundred and eighty-two hydrants, distributed through all parts of the city, the steamers are not likely to be often required for

active service, and are now standing idle. The department as now organized comprises the following apparatus: In the Canfield Street house, No. 2 hose-carriage carrying one thousand feet of hose, with necessary tools, and No. 1 truck, equipped with eight ladders, four extinguishers, buckets and the usual implements.

In the Valley engine house, corner of Mitchell and South Jefferson Streets, stands the wagon of Hose Company No. 1, carrying one thousand feet of hose, two extinguishers, a ceiling-hook, bucking-ram, etc. The city has about two thousand six hundred feet of hose, and in case of fire, is now considered well equipped to battle with the flames. The chief engineer is Thomas Harrop, who has been connected with the department since 1869, and has served in all the departments to that which he now fills. The assistant engineer is William Jaqui.

The city appropriates six thousand dollars a year for the support of the fire department, of which about five thousand dollars is required for salaries.

Police Department.—From the date of approval of the first charter for the town of Orange there has been some sort of a police, or officer answering to that name. As the town advanced in age and population the duties of that branch of the town or city government were increased, and the men became more proficient in their several departments of the work, until, in 1884, we find a very efficient corps of police, under the control of Chief Marshal William McChesney, from whose annual report, on Feb. 29, 1884, we make the following extracts:

"The present police force consists of fourteen men, viz.: the marshal, two sergeants, one roundsman, ten regular patrolmen. They are detailed for duty as follows: The marshal, one sergeant, and two patrolmen for day service; one sergeant, the roundsman, and seven patrolmen for night service, with one man on reserve, who is on duty half day and half night.

"There have been 680 arrests made during the year, being 78 less than last year. Of this number, 628 were males, and 52 females; 642 were white and 38 were colored. Of the offenses, 243 were for drunkenness, 45 for being drunk and disorderly, 81 for breach of the peace, and 51 for larceny. Of the whole number, 102 were boys.

"There were 2792 persons provided with lodgings at the police station during the year, being 873 more than last year; 2757 of these were males and 35 were females; 2783 were white and 9 were colored. The largest number of lodgers for one month was during the month of March, there being 664. The smallest number was in July, 26.

"Lost and stolen property amounting to \$3275.96 has been recovered and restored to the owners.

"There have been fines and costs amounting to \$809.78 collected during the year; received from shows, etc., \$30. The incidental expenses were \$86.33, making the amount paid to collector \$763.45.

There were 89 prosecutions for violations of city ordinances during the year. There are 76 saloons having a city license to sell liquor, and more than last year; there are 13 hotels having a county license. There are, in addition to these, 16 places where liquors and beer are sold on draught by measure under an United States license, making a total of 105 places in the city where spirituous and malt liquors are sold."

Orange National Bank.—This institution was chartered in 1852, and organized in 1853 as the Orange Bank in the County of Essex, the directors being Stephen D. Day, Joel Harrison, John Deane, Daniel Smith, Allen Dodd, Z. S. Crane, John Camp, William Pierson, Jr., Stephen Condit, John M. Lindsay, Samuel Williams and Daniel Babbitt. The institution was rechartered and its name changed to Orange National Bank in 1865. The presidents from the first to the present time have been only three in number,—viz.: Stephen D. Day, from 1828 to 1852; Daniel Babbitt, from 1852 to 1862; and Charles A. Lighthipe, from that date to the present. The first cashier was William Munn, from 1828 to 1846. Then followed Charles G. Rockwood, from 1846 to 1849; William H. Vermilye, from 1849 to 1869; and Thomas J. Smith, from 1869 to the present.

Originally the capital of the bank was thirty thousand dollars, and it is now two hundred thousand dollars.

The present directors are C. A. Lighthipe, Charles Williams, E. O. Doremus, James Peck, Josiah F. Dodd, Abijah F. Piller, A. Crane, Charles M. Decker and Thomas J. Smith.

Orange Savings-Bank.—This bank was incorporated March 21, 1854, by the following persons, who also constituted the first board of managers: Daniel Babbitt, Samuel Hurlbut, Philander J. Bodwell, Charles R. Day, Simeon Harrison, Cyrus Baldwin, Charles H. Bell, Moses B. Canfield, William Cleveland, Abraham Mandeville, Moses Reynolds, William H. Vermilye, Abiathar Harrison, Charles Williams, Samuel Smith, Jesse Williams, Joseph A. Condit, William Pierson, Jr., George Lindsley, Isaac J. Everitt, William M. Babbitt, Andrew Britton, Abraham C. Taylor, Napoleon Stetson, William L. Wells, and Charles A. Lighthipe, of the township of Orange; and Andrew Teed, of the township of Livingston; Jonathan Provost, of the township of Caldwell; Jonathan T. Squire, of the township of Clinton; and Albert Traphagen, of the township of Springfield. The first officers were Daniel Babbitt, president; Charles H. Bell, vice-president; Cyrus Baldwin, secretary; and William H. Vermilye, treasurer. Mr. Babbitt was president from 1854 to 1861, when he was succeeded by William Cleveland, who still holds the office. The office of treasurer was held by Mr. Vermilye until 1882, when George P. Kingsley, the present incumbent, succeeded him.

The present managers of the Savings-Bank are William Cleveland, Ira H. Condit, E. O. Doremus,

A. Dykeman, Geo. Lindsley, John Gill, Peter Gerbert, T. G. Lindsley, A. Mandeville, A. M. Matthews, John O'Rourke, S. T. Smith, Joseph W. Stickler, Andrew Teed, and Jesse Williams. The officers are William Cleveland, president; George Lindsley, vice-president; John Gill, secretary; and G. P. Kingsley, treasurer. The assets are \$545,945.03, and the liabilities \$517,285.57, the surplus thus being over \$28,660.

The Half-Dime Savings-Bank was incorporated May 1, 1870, by Michael Mohor, John L. Blake, John Otterbein, James Sheridan, Henry A. Howe, James Brady, James P. Benton, Leander Williams, Thomas J. Smith, John S. Haley, Samuel W. Baldwin, Jabez P. Condit, William N. Williams, Edward D. Pierson, A. M. Condit, Lewis F. Taylor, David Dodd, A. M. Matthews, Zenas Trabold, Thomas G. Barber, Ross C. Browning, James F. Wilson, Wm. M. Kent, George Spottiswood, Isaac L. Van Orden, James Peck, David S. Beach, Thomas P. Barges, Jared B. Porter, Amzi S. Dodd, Charles W. Banta.

The officers from the time of organization to date have been as follows: Presidents, John L. Blake, Edward D. Pierson, Wilberforce Freeman; Vice-President, James Peck; Secretary, Jared B. Porter; Treasurers, Edward D. Pierson, Horace Stetson.

The assets of the institution, as reported to the Secretary of State Jan. 1, 1884, were \$408,892.81 and the liabilities \$384,159.62, leaving a surplus of \$24,733.19. The institution rents rooms from the Orange National Bank.

The present managers are Michael Mohor, John Otterbein, Horace Stetson, Thomas S. Root, Thomas J. Smith, William N. Williams, Benjamin S. Crofut, William N. Kent, David S. Beach, Wilberforce Freeman, John L. Blake, Frederick W. Morris, Leander Williams, Jabez P. Condit, Thomas G. Barber, George Spottiswood, James Peck, Charles W. Banta and J. B. Porter.

CHAPTER LXI.

CITY OF ORANGE.

(continued.)

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF ORANGE.

First Presbyterian Church.¹—This church, the oldest in the county outside the city of Newark, was organized in 1719, and comprised that portion of the members of the original Congregational Church at Newark then living in what is now Orange and its immediate vicinity. It was organized as "The Mount Zion Society," and known as such for nearly or quite

¹From "The Mount Zion Society," in history of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, by Rev. James Hoyt. Published by C. M. Saxton, Baker & Co., New York, 1860.

a century, and to the outer people for a much longer period. As late as 1733 the parish embraced what is now all the Oranges, the townships of Livingston, Bloomfield, Montclair, and Caldwell. How changed are the aspects, relations and circumstances of the congregation! Still it adheres in the main to its early faith, but has felt the force of surrounding influences upon its original ecclesiastical usages and forms.

The parent society at Newark was originally composed of Congregationalists only, and the process of change in church polity was necessarily slow. When the second Pierson manifested some leanings toward the Presbyterian order, the displeasure of the people was excited, and troubles arose, which resulted in his dismissal, thus proving conclusively that the change in church government was not made without some little friction. Yet, on Oct. 22, 1719, Joseph Webb, in the line of his successors, was ordained and settled over the same flock by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and the next year took a seat in the Synod with a ruling elder from his church at Newark. That event in all probability precipitated the organization at this place; at least, a comparison of dates makes the supposition appear at least probable.

The records of the Newark Church and those of this church also, it is said, perished in the flames or were lost in the time of the Revolution. But in a parcel of old deeds and other papers preserved by the trustees of this church is a deed for twenty acres of land from Thomas Gardner to "Samuel Freeman, Samuel Pierson, Matthew Williams and Samuel Wheeler, and the Society of the Mountain associated with them," which bears date Jan. 13, 1719. As the year began then on the 25th of March, January followed October in the calendar. The deed was therefore given about three months after Mr. Webb's ordination and settlement in Newark. This coincidence taken in connection with the previous history of the old society at Newark, and with the well established fact of the Congregational form of government of the Mountain Society, until after the death of its first minister, affords presumptive evidence of the opinion expressed above, that the change which took place in Newark, stimulated the new movement at the mountain.

The deed of Mr. Gardner was given in "the sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith," etc., the deed informs us was sold "for divers good causes and considerations, me thereunto moving, but more especially for and in consideration of the sum of £25 current money of New York." It was "to be and remain for the use and benefit of a dissenting ministry, such as shall be called to that work by the grantees before named, and their associates from time to time." The

land is described as "situate, lying and being in the bounds and limits of Newark, aforesaid, on the east side of a brook commonly called and known by the name of Parow's Brook." Beginning at said brook, near a bridge by the road that leads to the mountain; thence running easterly as the road runs, so far as that a southwesterly line crosses the said lot (it being twelve chains in breadth) shall include twenty acres of land, English measure; bounded southerly with Joseph Harrison, westerly with said Parow's Brook, northerly with said mountain road, and easterly with my own land." This locates the land east of the present Willow Hall, south of and including the present park between the Mansion House and Park House.

FIRST CHURCH ERECTED. In 1720 ground was purchased of Samuel Wheeler on which to erect a house of worship. This again favors the supposition of a recent organization, and Dr. Stearns places the event "in or about the year 1718," as a congregation was doubtless collected at the mountain by that time, and yet it seems scarcely probable that the church had existed two years before steps were taken to build a sanctuary. With such light as the above facts give, there is no doubt the society took organic form some time during the year 1719.

A meeting-house, which was the central object of interest in every community of Puritans, was the next demand. The site selected for it was on the highway, in the middle of what is now Main Street, between Day and Centre Streets. There are men still living in Orange who remember distinctly the location, and how the road-bed parted, and lay on either side of the old church, and united again on beyond. Who the architect was is not known, neither have the particulars of the contract been preserved.

The mountain congregation, however, was not entirely dependent upon the old society, for Samuel Pierson was a carpenter by trade, and his sons, Joseph, Samuel, James, David and Caleb, all of whom lived to man's estate, and were subsequently identified with the interests of the church, and prominent in township affairs, very likely knew something of the trade.

It is surmised that the pioneer sanctuary went up under the supervision of the elder Pierson, though the use of the broad-ax, saw and auger may have been left to younger hands. Doubtless there were others of the craft connected with the building, and many a right hand lent its cunning, while many a rough hand, accustomed more to the labors of forest and field than to those of the carpenter's bench, lent to the enterprise its manly strength. By whom the pioneer edifice was dedicated is not known, but it is probable that Mr. Webb, of the old society, was

¹ Taken from Pierson's list of the Indians who negotiated for the sale of the lands.

² On the authority of Dr. McWright.

³ See entry in English usage of the colonies become independent.

among the ministers present, for tender ties yet existed between him and the separated portion of his flock.¹

It is much more easy to guess who were some of those who occupied the pews. There was probably Anthony Oliff, or Olive, if not too infirm to attend, and probably the oldest man in the society, eighty-five or more years of age. There was also Nathaniel Wheeler, who had passed his fourscore years, and Matthew Williams, aged about seventy, and probably Azariah Crane, a veteran of seventy-four, and many others.

High up in a little pulpit, with sounding-board above, sat the minister of the day. And in his place, a personage not to be overlooked, stood the precentor, to line out the psalm which the minister had read, and lead the congregation in the solemn service of song.

Time has brought with it many changes not affecting the spirit and benefit of religious worship, and among other things, a change in church polity. The Mountain Society, however, had maintained its independent relations now for about thirty years. But the influences that caused the independent movement resulting in the organization of this church were now yielding to others. The generation of its founders was passing away, and new circumstances produced new views. Either before or in connection with the acquaintance made with Rev. Caleb Smith, who came to them in 1747-48 as their pastor, the church resolved to conform to the prevailing type of ecclesiastical order in the province, which had by this time become almost entirely Presbyterian in form and church government.

SECOND MEETING-HOUSE.—Through all the adverse influences under which the Mountain Society had passed it yet showed signs of prosperity, and Rev. Caleb Smith, their second pastor, had been with them but a very few years when the erection of a new and better place of worship was undertaken. The following contract refers to the finishing of the house the year after its erection:

"*Articles of agreement and contract made this 11th day of March 1754, between the Committee of the Society of Newark Mountain, regularly convened in pursuance of the above-mentioned constitution, and the house and carpenter to be named, Samuel Harrison, Samuel Dodds, Joseph Harrison, Stephen, Ben David Williams, Samuel and John Williams, George, Joseph Riggs, on the one party, and Moses Baldwin on the other party, concerning the said meeting-house to be given and agreed upon by the said Baldwin, past and to finish the said meeting-house, excepting the timber which will now remain to be used in the same, which articles of agreement are as followeth, to wit:—*

"1. That the said Baldwin, shall faithfully and honestly finish the said house in the greatest after time used at this meeting-house, Newark.

"2. That the said Baldwin, shall use one of the ancient timber, but it is silent when questioned relative to the species and persons of that distinct oak. The roof of the first meeting-house is in the house of Mr. — Harrison, late of Valley Forge. It is a heavy timber, of a white-oak, worked down a little from its original size, and having a line of mortises for studs. The post that support it at the east end was also a post in the old meeting-house. The barn, or that part of it, was built by Samuel Harrison. The beam has answered one inquiry for the writer, viz., that the old meeting-house was a very, not a big, building.

"2. The said Baldwin shall find all the material for finishing the said house, such as timber, boards, shingles, glass, oil, iron, putty, nails, hinges, locks, lathe, and tools, with all other kinds of material necessary for finishing the said house, after the model addressed excepting the materials for the masonry-work.

"3. He shall ceil the arch ends above the plate and under the galleries, with whitened boards, and paint the same well with a light sky color.

"4. That he shall take the desk of the old pulpit and saw a window in it that it shall be proportionable to the rest of the work, and that the rest of the gun-work be as the house in Newark, and oiled.

"5. That he shall make sixty pounds on each side of the pulpit, and two on the right and two on the left, fronting the pulpit, with doors and hinges.

"6. That he shall make shutters for the lower tier of windows, painted blue and white.

"7. That he shall set all the glass, and paint the sashes, and put springs in the same to prevent their falling.

"8. That he shall make a row of pews in the front gallery, next the wall.

"9. That the said committee shall pay to the said Baldwin for finishing the said meeting-house, as above mentioned, provided he completes it by the first day of December next, the sum of two hundred and forty pounds current money of this province, the payment to be as follows, viz., that he shall be paid forty pounds upon demand, one hundred pounds more upon the first day of December next, and the last hundred pounds upon this day twelve months.

"10. That the said Baldwin shall employ any of the joiners belonging to this society for so long a time as they shall choose to work, until they have paid what they shall freely give to the said meeting-house, and that he shall allow them four and six pence per day.

"11. That the said Baldwin shall have window in the rear part of the old meeting-house that he shall work up into the new, together with all hooks and hinges, and locks.

"All which articles we whose names are above written do promise and oblige ourselves faithfully to perform and fulfill. In witness whereof we have hereunto interchangeably set our hands the day and year above written."

"SAMUEL HARRISON.

"SAMUEL DODDS.

"JOSEPH HARRISON.

"STEPHEN DODD.

"BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

"SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

"JOSEPH RIGGS.

"MOSES BALDWIN."

By the autumn or, at farthest, the winter of 1754, the then new house of worship was ready for occupancy. It was built of stone, and was more for endurance than architectural beauty, and stood in the middle of Main Street about midway between the present church edifice and the store of N. & G. Lindsley.

THE PARISH INCORPORATED AND NAMING THE CHURCH.—During the pastorate of Rev. Jedediah Chapman, and more than sixty years after the organization of the church, measures were taken to incorporate the parish, its property previously having been held in trust by private individuals for the benefit of the congregation. At a session of the State Legislature, then held in Burlington, an act passed June 11, 1783, incorporating Joseph Riggs, Esq., John Range, Dr. Matthias Pierson, Stephen Harrison, Jr., Samuel Pierson, Jr., Samuel Dodd and John Dodd a board of trustees, the church now receiving the name of "The Second Presbyterian Church of Newark." Their tenure of office was perpetual, and in case

¹ The original is preserved by S. H. Congdon, Esq.

of vacancies by death or removal the power of appointing their successors was conferred upon the "minister or ministers, elders and deacons of the church." The power also extended to the displacement of a trustee, whenever the said ministers, elders and deacons or a majority of them, should judge his removal proper and for the benefit of the corporation. The trustees were required to be persons of the congregation, and the number was limited by law to seven.

TRUSTEES' OATH OF OFFICE.—Prior to his assuming office, took the following oath:

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that I will support the laws of the State of New Jersey."

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that I will support the laws of the State of New Jersey, and will do my best to preserve the peace and tranquility of the people."

"I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear that I will support the laws of the State of New Jersey, and will do my best to preserve the peace and tranquility of the people."

The charter required these oaths to be taken and subscribed by "each and every of the trustees herein appointed and their successors," agreeably to "an Act for the security of the Government of New Jersey," passed Sept. 19, 1776.

The trustees being duly qualified before John Peek, Esq., at the parsonage house Sept. 22, 1783, organized by appointing Joseph Riggs president, and John Range clerk. Mr. Riggs moved to New York the same autumn, when Jonathan Hedden was elected his successor.

The leading features of the charter were not in harmony with the spirit of the times, and the Legislature, agreeably to a petition of the congregation, so amended it, June 3, 1790, as to make "all regular supporters of the gospel in said congregation" electors in the appointment of trustees. The elections were to be held annually on the second Thursday of April by a plurality of voices.¹

CHANGING NAME OF CHURCH.—By the division of the township of Newark in 1806, and the formation of the township of Orange, it became necessary for the church to change its corporate name, and in 1811 application was made to the State Legislature, when the name and title was changed from the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark to the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, which name it still bears.

THE PRESENT CHURCH ERECTED.—During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Hillyer the present beautiful and substantial church edifice was erected. Mr. Hillyer had been with this people about ten years, when he had become so popular in his ministrations, and occupying the only pulpit then in the Oranges, his congregations were naturally large, filling the old stone meeting-house to overflowing. Mr. Hillyer, no doubt, saw the difficulty standing in the way of greater usefulness, and resolved in his own mind to remedy the evil, provided his parishioners inclined with him.

He felt that a new and larger church edifice, one that would better accommodate the people, was sadly needed. Time and the progress of population had created what seemed to him a necessity for this. He made the proposition to his people, when some approved, some objected, some thought it feasible, while some thought it impossible. He asked certain persons of the latter class if they would favor the undertaking, provided he would secure the subscription of a certain sum of money, which he named. Of course the answer to such a query was in the affirmative. He started out with his paper on Monday morning, and by the close of the week had procured double the amount specified, Mr. Jared Harrison opening the subscription list with five hundred dollars, when a laudable emulation was awakened, and those who refused donations stood ready to purchase pews. The thought once fairly before the people, kindled desire, and desire led to action.

At a parish-meeting held in May, 1811, the trustees were authorized to purchase a half-acre of land for a site, lying on the north side of the road, and it was purchased of Stephen D. Day for the sum of four hundred dollars, the site now occupied by the church. The next year the work began under the direction of the trustees, assisted by a building committee. It was voted by the parish that the front and sides of the new edifice should be built of dressed stone, the rear of undressed. The trustees employed an architect, Moses Dodd, and proceeded with the work, many members of the parish preferring to turn in their labor on subscription account. As near as can be ascertained, the corner-stone was laid Sept. 15, 1812. At a meeting of the parish in April, 1813, it was voted to take down the old meeting-house and use the material in the construction of the new. The stone tablet over the door of the old building was transferred to the inside of the tower of the new, where it remains to the present time. The size of the new building is sixty-three by ninety feet, including the convexity of four or five feet in the rear wall, but not including the projection of the tower in front, of four feet. The walls are thirty-six feet from ground to roof, and the tower, eighteen and a half feet wide was carried to the top of the building, and finished in 1814 by Mr. Dodd, the architect, at an extra cost of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The church was dedicated, as nearly as can be ascertained, in December, 1813, Mr. Hillyer preaching the sermon from Gen. xxviii. 17. The cost of the edifice, including the steeple built in 1814, was thirty thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. The parish in April, 1814, voted that the surplus money raised by the sale of pews in the new church remain in the hands of the trustees, to defray the expenses of finishing the house, purchasing a bell and chandeliers, and fencing the church lot. The fund at this time amounted to about six thousand dollars, the most of it secured by bond and mortgage.

¹ The time was changed in 1829 to the 1st day of January, and in 1850 to the second Monday in April.

ants, then thirty years by another pastor, and fourteen years by another pastor, and finally occupied as a tenement house for about forty years before its demolition.

What memories gathered around the old parsonage! There were life's sweetest pleasures and its tenderest joys. It beheld in turn the hymeneal joy and the mourner's anguish, the serene happiness of the fre-side, the calm intellectual life, the steady flame of devotion; all that is generous and grateful in the charities of the heart and the benefactions of the hand, had there a home. Many a kind token found a silent way to its kitchen, its wardrobes, and its library. Warm greetings were exchanged within its doors, and vigorous thoughts were born there. Well-beaten oil went from it to the candlestick of the sanctuary; and there freedom found ever an advocate, if not always a shelter, and in the days of the Revolution it was a mark for British vengeance. But He who guards and blesses the habitation of the just, preserved the old parsonage from the torch of war and the accidents of time till more than a century of years had rolled over it.

Sacred as were the associations which once had clustered round this ancient domicile, they had all been separated from it, or nearly so, by its latter uses, and nobody thought of expending upon it a sigh or a sorrow when its destruction took place. The destruction of the edifice was not the destruction of the material, and it may be of interest to the people of Orange, as they step into Gosline's feed-store, in Willow Hall, or walk over the unnoticed bridge in front of it, that separates their feet from the waters of Parrow's Brook, to know their personal proximity to some of the enduring relics of the old parsonage. As a "beam out of the timber" of the first meeting-house still remains to tell something of its substance, so more than one "stone out of the wall" of the good minister's home still endures, a not unfitting symbol of joys and affections which, like itself, have passed into other relations without ceasing to exist. The old parsonage having been purchased in 1854 by Albert Pierson, one hundred and five years after it was built, its "precious stones" (which, like the piety they once enshrined, were none "the worse for wear,") were set anew, some in improvements about Mr. Pierson's dwelling, some in the foundations of Willow Hall, and some in the bridge over Parrow's Brook, while others have found a still more sacred use in Rosedale Cemetery, where there are "sermons in stones," if anywhere. It is likely they will long remain there, associated henceforth with the solemn eloquence of the dead.

THE NEW PARSONAGE.—Many years previous to the demolition of the old parsonage it had been occupied only as a tenement-house, thus bringing a small revenue to the society, but was of no benefit to the pastor-in-charge.

In 1836 measures were taken to provide a parsonage more suited to the wants of parochial necessities.

A lot on High Street was purchased of Abraham Harrison, "near his residence, at two dollars per foot, fronting on a new street soon to be opened." The lot purchased had a frontage of fifty feet, to which Mr. Harrison added an equal amount by way of donation. Upon this lot a parsonage was built, the contract price being eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, and the money raised by subscription. The house was finished in the spring of 1837, and occupied by Rev. William C. White. Upon the retirement of Mr. White from active service, in 1855, the church, in addition to salary paid, donated to him the parsonage and lot, which is still in possession of his heirs.

At present the church is without a parsonage, only as rented.

THE PARISH LANDS SOLD.—BUILDING LOTS.—FREE COMMON.—The growth of Orange previous to 1802 had created quite a demand for building lots, and in that year the parish was seized with a speculative fever, and resolved to sell a portion of its lands along Main Street for building lots, the interest to be appropriated towards the support of the gospel. Five lots north and eight lots south of the street were accordingly sold, for the sum of three thousand five hundred and forty-six dollars, secured by bond and mortgage.

The strip of ground already used for a "common," lying opposite the parsonage (the parsonage then stood in what is now Grace Church grounds), was to be reserved for that purpose for ever. The eight lots lay along the southern border of this (from Willow Hall east), and contained six acres and fifty-eight hundredths of an acre. The common was for a special and patriotic use, as well as for the public convenience and for the adornment of the village. The martial parade drew hither annually its display of military and a crowd of citizens, old and young, who in those days looked forward upon the occasion as the carnival of the year. Generous dinners were furnished by mine host Munn, who for many years kept the old and popular hostelry, on the site now occupied by the Park House. Traveling hucksters and auctioneers also did a thriving business by the wayside.

ORANGE SLOOP.—Among the other sources of revenue with which the old First Presbyterian Church drew funds from time to time to defray incidental expenses was a project formed in 1784, and called the Orange sloop. The plan was to buy or build a boat to be used for the benefit of the parish, and run it between Newark, N. J., and Albany, N. Y., stopping at intermediate ports. Subscriptions for this purpose were received, and at a parish meeting it was resolved to build a boat, for which purpose a committee of three managers was appointed. In due time the little craft was launched from near the dock the parish had purchased in Newark, and was under full sail on its useful mission, the parish to receive one-third of the profits from each trip. The income from this source was from forty to sixty pounds sterling each year.

In 1806 the parish trustees resolved to build a store-house, eighteen by thirty feet, on the Orange dock. The contract for building it was awarded to Amos Harrison for \$239.75, he being the lowest bidder.

In building the Orange dock and store-house a mortgage for some amount in fifty dollars was executed by Jacob Plum (no doubt for the trustees or parish), bearing date May 25, 1812.

Subsequent to this date we find that the Orange dock was sold, and we infer that the sloop owned by the parish was included in the sale. The proceeds of the sale were probably applied to the building fund, and absorbed in the erection of the present church edifice, which ended the shipping interests of the Mountain Society, as far as it was concerned as a parish.

THE OLD CHURCH BELL.—The old bell that hung in its modest quarters in the old steeple was taken down when the old church of 1754 was demolished, and suspended on a pole to perform its last offices in calling the workmen to their tasks. Some time previous to this the tongue had dropped out when its voice was needed on a funeral occasion, and was taken by the bell-ringer and struck upon the rim of the bell, by which a fracture was produced. The bell was taken to a blacksmith, who attempted to weld the fracture. Not being an expert in working metal of that kind, he melted a piece out of the bell, which proved, however, more of a success than failure, as, by this accident, the tone of the bell was in a good measure, restored. Having in this condition continued to do duty, it was now, as stated, put to a useful service in calling the workmen from labor to refreshment and *vice versa*. But the bell was destined to share the fate of the old church,—bequeathing its metal, while losing its individuality. As the new church drew near completion, one of the workmen, named William Halsey, to secure the parish against possibilities which excited uneasiness in some minds gave the old bell a finishing stroke with his hammer. A piercing knell, and the tongue which had so long discoursed solemnly of eternity and sweetly of heaven, which had called a generation to their nightly repose and to their weekly devotions, which had been the music of their lives and a mourner at their burial, was now forever silent.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHURCH RECORDS.—During the building of the second meeting-house, in 1754, the pastor, Rev. Caleb Smith, seems to have kept the accounts with the several contributors to the building, among which are: May 29, 1754, Samuel Jones, credited for six loads rough stone, 15s.; David Peck, four loads, 10s.; David Williams, by Dave Taylor, two loads, 3s.; Deacon Freeman, laying sleepers, two days, 7s. Justice Harrison, William Crane, Thomas Williams, Samuel Cundict, Isaac Cundict, John Cundict, Stephen Dod, David Williams, Capt. Williams (probably Matthew), Isaac Williams, Joseph Harrison and

others, for "taking down the ceiling of the old meeting-house," and for other work, were duly and equally credited at the rate of three shillings, six pence per day.

In "Justice Harrison's" old account-book, may be found a series of charges to the parsonage account, in July, "when," says the record, "we raised the meeting-house galleries."

From the records kept by the trustees of the parish during the period of Mr. Chapman's pastorate we select the following:

At the annual meeting of parish, in January, 1785, "a move was made by Mr. Samuel Pierson, that there were not a sufficient number of musical clerks for the convenience of public worship;" and "it was agreed to by the major part, that Nathaniel Crane, John Dodd, Jr., Aaron Munn and Joseph Ward shall assist in that office." The custom still continued of reading the lines as the psalm was sung. Watts' Psalmody was then in use, but the time of its introduction is not known. As early as 1763 "Sundry members and congregations" within the bounds of the Synod had adopted it, and the Synod had "no objection to the use of said imitation by such ministers and congregations as incline to use it, until the matter of psalmody be further considered."

"Jan. 12, 1786.—Voted that Stephen Harrison, Esq., do provide a good box or chest, with a lock, to contain the books and public writings belonging to this parish."

"March 12, 1786.—Voted that Cornelius Jones be paid four shillings a load for six loads of stone used at the parsonage well. Also that any person getting stone on the parsonage lands allotted for this parish shall pay into the hands of Deacon Amos Baldwin, Treasurer, the sum of one shilling the load. Also that the old parsonage field may be plowed for a crop of buckwheat the ensuing summer, and that the parish receive every fifth bushel free from all expense, except some person will give more."

"Oct. 12, 1786.—Voted that the buckwheat for the rent of the parsonage land is to be converted to the use of the whole parish. Also that the price of the buckwheat shall be two shillings and sixpence per bushel."

"Jan. 15, 1787.—Voted that the widow of William Matthews have the care of opening the meeting-house and sweeping the same, and taking all care respecting it that those formerly appointed for that purpose had, for the sum of one pound two shillings and sixpence for three months."

During the next year (1788) John Tichenor received the sum of fourteen shillings for pulling down the old oven and building a new one in the parsonage.

In 1789 the "old parsonage field" was put again to buckwheat, the parish to have "every fourth bushel, if nobody will give more."

In 1791 it was "Voted that Aaron Munn do go through the parish and settle with all delinquents

respecting Mr. Chapman's rates, and made report to the Board of Trustees, for which service he shall have a reasonable compensation from the funds of the parish, agreeable to a vote of the same."

In June 1791, Isaac Halecki resigned the office of treasurer, when twenty shillings were voted to his daughter Esther "for her services as Treasurer for a number of years."

In November of the same year Mr. Munn reported that he had spent six days in collecting rates, for which he was rewarded in the sum of as many shillings per day for "time and horse."

It appears that some of the then acting board of trustees put an easy construction upon their oath of office; for in January, 1792, we find the board adjourning to meet again on the 30th of said month, "at Samuel Munn's, at Simsbury, on forfeitures of sixpence." This little addition to the weight of official responsibility appears to have wrought the needed reform, for at the hour specified all the trustees were present.

In 1792 the burying-ground was let out to Josiah Quinby at six shillings. The burying-ground was also enlarged this year by the purchase of about two acres of land from the executors of the estate of Samuel Ogden. Also the parsonage received repairs, and a new roof was put on the meeting-house.

In 1795, Josiah Quinby was engaged by the trustees to ring the church-bell through the year on Sabbath and lecture days, for three pounds and ten shillings; Bethuel Pierson to ring it at nine o'clock every evening, for four pounds; the Widow Martha Davison "to sweep the meeting-house and keep it clean all the year," for four pounds and ten shillings.

The teacher of the academy was allowed to ring the meeting-house bell for the use of the school.

In 1800, Josiah Frost was employed to ring the bell "on Sabbath and lecture days" for three pounds and fourteen shillings, the Widow Sarah Condit having charge of the sweeping at five pounds per annum. The sexton's duties were thus divided between the two until 1805, when the former assumed the whole business at \$33.87. By the terms of the contract he was to take the whole and proper charge of the meeting-house, sweeping the same, finding the sand, ringing the bell, and lighting the candles, the last-named article to be found at the expense of the parish, and "the ends left to go to the person who lights the candles." This service Mr. Frost performed for several years.

Among the items recorded in 1838 by the trustees, was the appointment of James Matthews as sexton, with a salary of sixty dollars per year.

In January, 1839, "William Condit and Smith Williams were appointed a committee on the singing in the church;" and, "inasmuch as intimation had been given to the female part of the choir during the past year that some present should be made to them, it

was 'resolved that a psalm and hymn book, with the select hymns, should be given to each of them.'"

MINISTERS SALARY, AND RETAIL PRICE LIST, 1762.—In the years 1755 to 1765 the average salary of Rev. Caleb Smith, of the "Mountain Society," was not far from £65, or about one hundred and fifty dollars. An old account-book of Mr. Smith's contains the names of about eighty persons, who are regularly charged for their several rates, varying from a few shillings to two pounds and upwards. The rates were doubtless graduated by the civil tax list. From an entry made in his book in 1762 it appears that the dollar was then equal in value to 8s. 8d. Wheat was 6s. to 7s. per bushel; oats, 2s. 6d.; Indian corn, 3½ to 4s.; buckwheat, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; flax, 9d. per pound; tallow, 8d.; beef (by the quarter), 3d.; pork, 6d.; butter, 18d.; cider, 10s. per barrel; cider spirits, 3s. 6d. a gallon; a quart of rum, 15d. Jonathan Young received credit for weaving 114 yards of cloth, at 3d. per yard, and £1 for weaving two coverlets. James Wood, *alias* Gold, received credit at the rate of 3s. per day for cutting wood at the door, 3s. 6d. for cutting saw logs, 4s. for dressing flax. Isaac Williams had 4s. 6d. per day for working in the meadows. Jedediah Crane has a credit of 2s. 6d. for tobacco. Aaron Case has credit for a clock and case, £17.10s. (\$40); for cleaning watch, 3s. 6d.; for grinding five razors, 3s. 9d.

It may seem a little queer that in a minister's account there should appear a quart of rum. But, then, it was a long time ago, and no doubt the quality of piety and preaching of Mr. Smith would admit of a little dilution of that kind.

After a period of thirty-six years, or in October, 1798, we find that the trustees met "to inspect Mr. Chapman's rate (Jedediah Chapman was at this date pastor of the church), and to make a statement of the bad debts." Collectors were appointed to visit those who had unsettled accounts, and Mr. Chapman was applied to for a power of attorney to enforce their settlement. This he reminded them was unnecessary, the power being already theirs. To cover delinquencies, a paper for subscriptions was also circulated, agreeably to a vote taken at a parish-meeting, in order to make the salary equal to what it was at the time of his settlement. It appeared upon examination that the rate, as now received, "amounted to about £134. 6s. yearly." With this stipend, equal to \$357, the pastor had a house, which was kept in repair by the parish, a parsonage lot of four acres, and the twenty acres on the opposite side of the road (where now stands the Mansion House, the Baptist Church, and many dwellings) purchased by the society at its organization.

In January, 1799, the parish agreed to raise the salary to £160, equal to \$427. The plan was: That those who did not assent to this agreement should be rated as heretofore; "then deduct the amount of those who have agreed on the subscription to pay by way

of rate." In December, 1799, the old debts continued to cause trouble, when the trustees appointed Jotham Harrison and Isaac Pierson a committee to wait upon Mr. Chapman, and make some arrangement of the old debts, previous to any suits being commenced.

In his final settlement with the parish, Mr. Chapman received £29 for a study and other buildings added by him to the parsonage, and £10 for money spent in repairs.

In 1809, during the pastorate of Rev. Asa Hillyer, an addition was made to the pastor's salary, raising the amount paid in money from \$625 to \$800. Mr. Hillyer occupied the old stone parsonage till 1815, when the failing health of Mrs. Hillyer caused him to move into a frame building yet standing on the corner of Main and Hillyer Streets, subsequently occupied by his son-in-law, Dr. William Pierson. The parish that year resolved to pay Mr. Hillyer \$200, in lieu of the wood formerly provided for him.

In the spring of 1817 the trustees and committee appointed for that purpose, at a late parish-meeting, reported "That they had agreed with Mr. Hillyer to raise his salary to \$1120 per year on condition that he would relinquish his claim to the old parsonage-house and one-half acre of land adjoining, a quarter of an acre adjoining Samuel W. Tichenor, a quarter of an acre adjoining Allen Dodd, and all the land owned by the parish on the south side of the road." They further reported that they had conferred with Mr. Hillyer upon the subject, and that he was satisfied with the arrangement. The meeting approved and confirmed the contract by a solemn vote, and authorized the trustees to use the above-mentioned pieces of land to enable them to fulfill the contract on their part.

After the death of Mr. Hillyer, April 4, 1828, and the partial failure of Mr. Hillyer's health, he was assigned an assistant pastor, and in May, 1829, he entered into an agreement, that he would accept for the next succeeding years an annual salary of \$920. At the expiration of that term he was to receive \$400 per annum during his natural life, but by a later agreement, made in 1834, he accepted \$600 per annum and a donation of \$1000. This was after the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church. Five-sevenths of the whole was to be paid by the old society, the arrangement to go into effect from the 1st of April, 1833.

Rev. William C. White was settled as pastor in February, 1833, and through the trustees and a committee appointed for that purpose, his salary was fixed at six hundred dollars per annum.

THE FRONTIER SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—When the present church edifice was new there was a class of worshipers for whose accommodation special provision was made, i. e., the slave population. They were brought to notice in a resolution of the parish in 1815, requesting the trustees "to call on the slave-holders for the amount on the pews set apart for their slaves." This

was five years before the emancipation act in this State, and ten years before it began to take effect in the dissolution of the servile bond. It is gratifying to know that while the day of emancipation was dawning thus early, the light of the gospel was already shining on the colored portion of the population, and in 1816 a Sunday-school, the first in the parish, was established for the benefit of the children of colored people, both bond and free.

The second Sabbath-school in this parish, was established in 1817 for the benefit of the youth of the congregation generally. The two schools assembled in the upper and lower part of the academy. Among those who devoted their time and labor to the instruction of the colored children in religious matters was Miss Hillyer, a daughter of the pastor, Rev. Asa Hillyer.

INTERNAL CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.—During the latter years of Mr. White's pastorate new elements were commingling with the old, and innovations and transformations were inevitable, and many who deplored the social changes found a large pecuniary solace for their dissatisfaction, and in 1851 another change was made in the interior arrangements of the church edifice.

The pulpit, built at the south or front end of the building, and the gallery opposite were made to change places. The front of the galleries was lowered, and the entire house re-seated, the seats, together with the pulpit, being transferred from the Duane Street Presbyterian Church, in New York City. The walls were papered, furnaces were placed under the church, and an organ was purchased. These improvements, except organ, were made at a cost of five thousand, eight hundred and forty-five dollars. The organ, made by Henry Pilcher, of Newark, was purchased for eight hundred dollars. By these new furnishings the house was improved in appearance, and an impressive auxiliary supplied to one part of public devotion.

RULING ELDERS.—The church has no records from which the names of its elders can be known prior to 1801. The first three in the following list were obtained from the records of the Synod, the next eleven from the records of the Presbytery, some of them being found also in the oldest minutes of the Session. There must have been other elders before or contemporary with Joseph Peck, but their names are lost sight of. It is said by Ira Harrison that his ancestor, Lewis Crane, who died in 1777, aged fifty-nine, held the office of elder. The evidence is wholly traditional. Henry Osborn was one of the elders who signed the call to Mr. Hillyer in 1801, and from that time to the present the list is quite complete. David Munn was chosen to the office in 1809, but declined to serve.

Joseph Peck, installed 1777, died July 12, 1772, aged 50.

Joseph Peck, re-offer 1796, left the parish 1781, died 1790, aged 70.

Reuben Pierson, installed 1788, died May 16, 1801, aged 70.

REV. JEDEDIAH CHAPMAN was born in East Hadam, Conn., Sept. 27, 1741. He graduated at Yale in 1762, and two years afterward received a license to preach, and preached at Orange as a candidate in the spring of 1766, and was ordained and settled over this church July 22d of that year, being then in his twenty-fifth year.

About the second year of his settlement here he married Miss Blanche Smith, of a family that intermarried with the great Adams family of Massachusetts, and at once occupied the stone parsonage that had been vacant since the death of his predecessor, in 1762.

In the Revolutionary struggle he espoused very warmly the cause of the colonists, and his boldness in doing so made enemies of those who felt loyal to the king, and more than once were plans laid to capture and convey him to the British camp. British soldiers were sent to his house, but, fortunately, he was so surrounded by freedom's sentinels and under the shield of Providence that the enemy's plans were frustrated. He was one of the ministerial figures that played a conspicuous part all through that terrible struggle for liberty, and when the strife was ended none rejoiced more on account of his happy termination than did Rev. Jedediah Chapman.

His pastoral relation with the Mountain Society was dissolved Aug. 13, 1800, after a service of thirty-four years, when the General Assembly assigned him to a missionary field in Western New York, where oldest churches in that region—those at Geneva, Romulus, Ovid, Rushville and Trumansburg—were organized by him.

After a service of fifty years in the ministry, he rested from his labors May 22, 1813, in the seventy-third year of his age, leaving to the Presbyterian Church a patriarchal name and works that do follow him.

REV. EDWARD DORR GRIFFIN was the successor of Mr. Chapman, and during his brief ministry in Orange he was a boarder in the family of Capt. Jonathan Harrison. From a statement drawn up by Mr. Harrison, in June, 1801, and laid before a parish committee appointed the December previous, "for the purpose of securing suitable accommodations for Mr. Griffin," it appears that the boarding account was settled by the parish. What further compensation was given, if any, is not known. As he received no salary from his people in New Hartford during his absence, it is probable that he was paid something in addition to his board for his labors here.

His board for twenty-nine weeks and two days amounted to \$143.74, on three hundred and eighty-five dollars. It included, however, besides board at two pounds per week for Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, a charge for two rooms, entirely furnished (twenty

pounds), the service of a hired woman at six shillings per week, and her board at ten shillings, the wages of a nurse for Mrs. Griffin at sixteen shillings a week and her board at twelve shillings a week, the keeping of a horse at twelve shillings a week, on "one peck of oats a day and the best hay;" harnessing horse for Mr. Griffin and his visitors, cutting wood, making fires, running errands, etc., £11 12s.; candles for the twenty-nine weeks, £2 10s.

Rev. Asa Hillyer was called to this pastorate Oct. 20, 1801, the call being signed by the then trustees of the church, viz.: Aaron Munn, Joseph Pierson, Jr., Thomas Williams, Daniel Williams, Samuel Condit, Isaac Pierson; Elders, Joseph Pierson, Jr., Amos Harrison, John Perry, Aaron Munn, Linus Dodd, Henry Osborn, and by Rev. Dr. Bethuel Dodd, moderator. Mr. Hillyer accepted the call, and was installed Dec. 16, 1801. Dr. MacWhorter presided and gave the charge to the minister; James Richards, of Morristown, preached; Aaron Condit "made the address to the people."

His pastoral relation with this church was dissolved Feb. 12, 1833. Hillyer Street, in Orange, was named in his honor.

REV. GEORGE PIERSON.—Mr. Pierson was a native of Orange, and a member of the Mountain Society, and sat for many years under the teaching of Dr. Hillyer, and when the weight of years was bearing the old patriarch down, and he needed assistance, the church began a canvass of the merits and demerits of different ones as an associate or assistant for Dr. Hillyer, when the choice fell upon George Pierson, who had just finished his education at Princeton. He preached here with great acceptability as a licentiate, and finally ordained as co-pastor June 22, 1829, and remained till 1831, when he was dismissed to another field.

REV. EDWIN F. HATFIELD.—Upon the removal of Mr. Pierson, the late Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, who, in 1832, was just entering upon the ministerial work, was assigned to this place, and soon the thoughts of the people turned to him as candidate for co-pastor, but he declined the offer, and was soon settled in St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Hatfield was here from March 1st to September 1st, preaching four times weekly in Orange during the whole time and frequently in the towns round about, boarding during the time with the old pastor, Rev. Mr. Hillyer.

REV. WILLIAM C. WHITE, successor of Rev. Dr. Hillyer, accepted a call to this church in October or late in the autumn of 1832, and was installed as pastor of this church Feb. 13, 1833. Rev. Dr. Weeks preached the sermon, Dr. Hillyer gave the charge to the pastor, and Dr. Fisher to the people. The text was 1 Timothy, iv. 16.

His relation to this church as pastor ceased on April 18, 1855, at his own request, on account of physical disability. He died in Orange, Feb. 7, 1856, aged fifty-three years.

REV. JAMES HOYT was the ninth pastor of this church and was installed as such, Feb. 14, 1866, just a week after the death of his predecessor.

The following clergyman took part in the installation services: Rev. John Cowell of the Second Church, Orange, presided and put the constitutional questions; Rev. James M. Sherwood (of Bloomfield), preached a sermon from Matt. xiii. 33; Rev. Daniel W. Poor and Rev. James P. Wilson, D.D. (of Newark), delivered the respective charges to the pastor and the people; Rev. Robert W. Landis (of Paterson), who was moderator of the Presbytery, offered prayer.

To Mr. Hoyt, more than to any other person, living or dead, does the church and the people of the Oranges owe a debt of gratitude that will probably never be repaid. Shortly after his settlement as pastor of this church he saw himself standing upon historic ground whose virgin soil had never been turned to the genial rays of the sun, and whose riches of wealth had never been developed by the "crow, pick and spade" of historic research; and it is not surprising that a man of Mr. Hoyt's mental calibre and literary tastes should add to the labors of pastor of a large congregation those of preserving for all time the landmarks set up by the pioneer white settlers of this classic field, which he did so thoroughly and completely in the publication of his "History of the Mountain Society."

To those who knew him he needs no eulogy, and to those who knew him not we need only say he was a loving husband, a kind parent, a faithful servant of God, a beloved pastor, a model Christian. He died Dec. 16, 1896, leaving a widow and no issue.

Mr. Hoyt's successor was Rev. Eldridge Mix, who was settled as pastor of this church Oct. 2, 1867, and dismissed May 9, 1881.

REV. HENRY M. STORRS, the present very popular pastor, was settled over this church Nov. 1, 1882.

Central Presbyterian Church.—About thirty years ago the attractions of this beautiful region had begun rapidly to increase its population by the removal hither of New York and Brooklyn families. A few years later the immigration of Presbyterians had begun to tax the seating capacity of the then existing churches of that order in Orange. Among the more recent comers were a number of families, attending the First and Second Churches, who had been in connection with the Old School branch of the Presbyterian body, and who still retained a decided preference for the doctrine and polity of that section of the church. As both the First and Second Churches were in the New School connection, the forming of another organization offered the only way of meeting this preference. It was in this desire mainly, together with the fact already stated that the time had evidently come when something should be attempted in the way of church extension, that the Central Church had its origin. The result has demonstrated that the

enlargement of church capacity was needed by the growing Presbyterian population, and that the new enterprise was begun at the right time.

On the 12th of November, 1866, twelve men met at St. Mark's school-house, on the borders of Llewellyn Park, to confer about a new church. This meeting, of which Mr. Francis H. Abbot was chairman, was followed by another, on the 20th of the same month, at the house of the Rev. David Irving, D.D.; and this meeting was continued by adjournment on the 27th of the same month, at the house of Mr. A. R. McCay. On this occasion it was resolved to take measures for the forming of a new congregation. Committees were appointed to wait upon the pastors of the First and Second Churches and duly inform them of the project. In pursuance of this appointment, Dr. J. C. Lowrie waited upon the pastor of the Brick Church, and Mr. L. P. Stone conferred with the pastor of the First Church. Messrs. L. P. Stone and J. H. Hazard were appointed a committee to select and secure a temporary place of worship, and Messrs. Edward H. Ensign and J. H. Hazard were appointed to raise funds.

Subsequent to this action a public hall, known as Central Hall, in the third story of a brick block of stores on the north side of Main Street, west of Centre, was leased for the exclusive use of the new church, and suitably fitted up for worship. Nearly two thousand dollars were at once contributed for church expenses.

Public worship was first held on Sunday, the 16th day of December, 1866, when the Rev. W. H. Green, D.D., of the Princeton Theological Seminary, officiated. On the Sabbath next following the services were conducted by the Rev. J. T. Duffield, D.D., of the College of New Jersey, and from this time public worship on the Lord's Day was regularly maintained by various clergymen.

At a meeting on Thursday, the 3d of January, 1867, held in Central Hall, with the Rev. W. H. Kirk in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Lowrie, "that, in reliance on the blessing of the Triune God, we will endeavor to establish a church of Christ, to be known as the Central Presbyterian Church, of Orange, N. J., and that a committee of two be appointed to make application to the Presbytery of Passaic for the organization of this church at as early a day as may be convenient." Messrs. L. P. Stone and David L. Wallace were appointed as said committee.

The church was finally organized, with thirty-three members, by a committee of the Presbytery of Passaic, on the 20th of January, 1867, the Rev. W. H. Hornblower, D.D., of Paterson, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. Irving constituting the committee.

The persons who thus formed the nucleus of the organization brought their letters of dismission from the following churches: From the First Church of Orange, N. J., 17; from the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Newark, N. J., 4; Presbyterian Church,

Astoria, N. Y., 3; Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street Church, N. Y., 2; First Church, N. Y., 2; Rutgers Church, N. Y., 1; Morristown, N. J., 1; Petersburg, Va., 2; and from the Brainard Church, Easton, Pa. About eighteen families, besides some separate individuals, were embraced in the organization at the beginning. It will be seen that the ~~most~~ ^{most} of the ~~congregation~~ ^{congregation} was by no means heavy, and those who were interested in the movement studiously avoided urging any who were not of their own accord thus inclined to go with them in the new church.

The first elders were Francis H. Abbott, L. P. Stone, David L. Wallace, and George W. Thorpe; Deacons, Edward H. Ensign and A. Ramsay McCoy; Trustees, J. H. Hazard, S. W. Tichenor, and Austin M. Knight.

The congregation elected as their first pastor the Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, D.D., then minister of St. Peter's Church, Rochester, N. Y., who began his labors here on the first Sabbath of May, 1867, and was installed on the 2d of July following, the services being conducted by the Rev. D. M. James, moderator of the Presbytery, the sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Irving, the charge to the pastor being delivered by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven, of Newark, and the charge to the people by the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth. Dr. Yeomans had been settled in his new charge but little more than a year, when he died suddenly of apoplexy August 26th, 1868, aged thirty-eight years.

Nothing decisive had thus far been done about the erection of a house of worship. The services were still held in Central Hall. A Sabbath-school was also begun at the same place, having been organized with forty scholars, and Mr. D. L. Wallace as superintendent. Delay in building was at first occasioned by some difference of opinion respecting the best location for the new church. As several of the original families resided in Llewellyn Park, a lot on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and High Street was favorably thought of, and was offered by the owner at a very low price, with the view of adding to the value of property adjoining. A lot just opposite the present location on Main Street, and another on Main Street, near Park, also had their advocates. The Baptist congregation, who had a few years before erected their lecture-room on its present site, and were waiting to gather strength for the building of their main edifice, had some thought of changing their location and removing farther West, and an offer was made of their property, but at so high a figure that the negotiation was not prosecuted.

Meantime, the present pastor, Rev. Alfred Yeomans, D.D., was called from the church in Bellefonte, Pa., and began his ministrations on the third Sabbath of January, 1869. Arrangements for building, which had been interrupted by the vacancy in the pulpit, were resumed in the early spring of the same year.

The location of the church on the corner of Main and Prince Streets was finally agreed upon, the park families not only generously yielding their preference for a site nearer the mountain, but contributing with a noble liberality towards the expense of building so far away from their own doors. The lot eventually purchased was bought at full price as real estate was then selling. It would now be called a very high figure. Two dwelling-houses occupied the ground, the one being the old Pierson homestead of Revolutionary age, which was torn down when the preparations for building were completed; the other being the present parsonage, which originally stood upon the corner now occupied by the church. The price paid for the whole property was twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Ground was at once broken for the erection of the rear extension of this church as it now stands, a two-story building for lecture-room and Sunday-school room, at a cost of about seventeen thousand dollars. The Sabbath services were transferred from Central Hall to the lecture-room as soon as the latter was ready for use, Dec. 19, 1869, and continued to be held there for about two years and a half. An organ, the gift of Mr. Austin M. Knight, was placed in this room, and subsequently removed into the main building, where it is still used in the services of the church.

In the spring of 1871 the congregation, which had been steadily gaining strength, set about the work of rearing their main edifice. The sum of forty thousand dollars was subscribed, payable in three years, in semi-annual installments, and ground was broken in August of that year. A lot was purchased for the parsonage on the west side of Prince Street, at a cost of two thousand dollars, and the building was removed thither, and subsequently enlarged by the addition of a wing for the pastor's study, at an expense of twelve hundred dollars,—the work of the ladies of the congregation. The corner-stone of the church was laid September 11th, the address on that occasion being delivered by the Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D.D., of Newark, N. J.; and the building was finished and dedicated July 14, 1872, the sermon at the dedication being preached by the Rev. W. C. Roberts, D.D., of Elizabeth, N. J. The plans for the building were furnished and the work was superintended by Mr. T. A. Roberts, architect, of Newark.

A large proportion of the cost of the church lot, and the whole of the parsonage lot, had been allowed to stand upon a mortgage; and as the cost of the church, with the furniture, overran the amount subscribed, the church was left with a mortgage debt of twenty-seven thousand dollars when the work of building was completed. For five years and a half the interest on this debt was provided for by a special subscription, and Jan. 19, 1878, the congregation rejoiced in deliverance from this debt. At a congregational meeting held on the third Sabbath of January, 1878, in connection with the usual morning service, with Elder

David L. Wallace in the chair, the whole amount of the debt was placed on the spot, with interest upon the subscriptions until the amounts promised should be paid. Five years' time was allowed for the payments, by quarterly installments, but in less than one year the sum of five thousand dollars had already been paid, instead of five thousand four hundred dollars, which the pledges called for. This made, in round numbers, about twenty thousand dollars worth of property had given for building purposes alone within ten years after the organization of the church, or an average of nine thousand dollars a year, exclusive of the amounts contributed for congregational expenses and benevolence. The total amount raised by this church for congregational purposes for the first twelve years of its existence was, one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars, or an average of thirteen thousand dollars a year.

During the time this congregation was under this heavy tax for building and current expenses they did not suspend their offerings for the benevolent work of the church. Thus far through the life of this church the columns of the General Assembly's minutes do not show, after the first year, a single blank space against its name, indicating a failure to give to each of the causes on its list excepting only that of "sustentation," which may be considered so closely identified with home missions as not to call for a separate contribution. The total annual amount of contributions to benevolence started the first year with the sum of \$1565, and has steadily increased until, in 1876, it reached the sum of \$6329 for the year, from which, however, the total has declined somewhat for the past two years, the figures for 1878 being \$4242. For some years the totals for benevolence ran along about evenly with those for current congregational expenses, and sometimes exceeded them.

The whole amount given to the various causes for the twelve years, estimating the current year to date by the figures of last year, is as follows: To domestic missions, \$12,671; foreign missions, \$15,725; education, \$15,818; publication, \$904; church erection, \$1734; ministerial relief, \$1405; freedmen's committee, \$913; miscellaneous, \$3518. These totals foot up \$32,688, or an average of \$4390 each year. Adding the totals for home expenses and benevolence, we have the sum of \$208,688 as the whole amount contributed by this church in the first twelve years, or a yearly average of \$17,390.

Passing now to the spiritual history of the church, we may see in this also enough of the loving-kindness of our God to call for gratitude. The church began with thirty-three members.

The growth of the communion-roll has not been rapid or phenomenal. The largest number added on profession of faith at any one time was at the communion in March, 1876. The whole number added that year on profession was fifty-two; and the total by letter and profession, sixty-eight. This was the

nearest the church ever came to what might be called a revival. But the growth, if not rapid, has been regular. The whole number received into the church up to the present time is four hundred and twenty-six. Of these, one hundred and ninety were received on profession, and two hundred and thirty-six by letter. Baptism has been administered to twenty-four adults and one hundred and fourteen infants.

The losses number one hundred and four. Of these, twenty-one were removed by death, and eighty-three by letter of dismission. The names now upon the roll number three hundred and twenty-two. Of the original thirty-three members, twenty-seven retain connection, four having been removed by death and two by dismission.

Yet, if the loss in numbers has been light, it has been heavy, indeed, in other ways. The Session has lost by death two of its most valuable members, who were among the original founders of the church. These were George W. Thorp, who died on the 23d of May, 1872, aged forty-seven, and Francis H. Abbott, who died May 12, 1874, aged seventy-seven. To take their places in the eldership, A. R. McCoy and R. L. S. Paton were elected, and installed in their offices June 7, 1874. At the same time Charles H. Jones, George A. Newman and William V. Ruton were elected and installed as deacons.

The Sunday-school has been greatly prospered. There has been no change from the beginning in the office of superintendence. Every year a good proportion of those who have joined the communion have come from its classes. Beginning with forty scholars, it reported to the Presbytery last spring a roll of three hundred and fifty-two officers, teachers and scholars. A teachers' meeting has been maintained, without interruption, almost from the date of the organization of the church; and the school has never been better equipped for effective work, or more earnest in doing its work, than at the present time.

In the fall of 1873 a Young People's Association was formed for benevolent and missionary work and social improvement. This has been a most excellent training-school for such of our young members as have taken a hand in its labors. Experience in missionary work has thus been gained which will be invaluable in after-life, to say nothing of the direct results for good accomplished through the monthly visiting of the various committees, the distribution of religious reading, the Woman's Sewing Class, which meets every week throughout the winter in the Sunday-school room, and the cottage prayer-meetings, held each Monday evening in different quarters of the town. The small sums contributed weekly by the members of the society have in some years exceeded a thousand dollars, and the money has been expended for the material relief and spiritual benefit of the poor. The secret of the continued thrift of the association is to be found in the fact that its main object was not the mere pleasure of the members, but the

promotion of the Gospel cause among the more neglected portions of the population.

The Ladies' Sewing Society and the Woman's Fortnightly Missionary Society, the one organized at the beginning of the church, and the other in about 1873—have carried on the work belonging to such associations with good success. The latter society is supporting in the foreign field Mrs. McGilvary, missionary among the Laos, in Siam. Its receipts are about five hundred dollars a year.

The church debt was completely extinguished in May, 1883. Total cost of property, in round numbers, one hundred thousand dollars. Membership of the church in January, 1884, was three hundred and fifty-seven.

Officers for 1884: Pastor, Rev. Alfred Yeomans, D.D.; Ruling Elders, Levi P. Stone, A. Ramsay McCoy, David L. Wallace, Charles H. Jones; Deacons, George A. Newman, William V. Rulon; Trustees, Thomas Miller (president), James K. Morgan (treasurer), Charles G. Alford, Newton E. Whiteside, Alexander Long, John Dunn, Abner Abbott.

The German Presbyterian Church¹ (whose church edifice is located on William Street between Park and Hillyer Streets, in the city of Orange) is a member of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange.

The pioneer work in this particular branch of the Presbyterian Church was commenced in Orange in July, 1864, by Rev. Christian Wisner, of the German Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, who visited the German people of Orange with the view of organizing a mission or church among them. He was well received by both Germans and Americans, the former answering his call to them, and the latter cordially assisting him in his labors of love. The First Presbyterian Church tendered the use of their session-room to their German-American brethren, which was accepted, while the pastor, Rev. James Hoyt, encouraged the work most energetically. With these aids, then, the Germans were encouraged, and their membership, which was then but twenty-five, soon began to increase; yet, for wise reasons, the organization of the church was deferred till 1866, when a desire for a church organization became more general, and some thirty or more individuals signed a petition for a church at this place, and presented it to the Presbytery of Newark, in whose bounds the Oranges were then located. The petition was duly considered and the request granted, and on March 18, 1866, the First German Presbyterian Church of Orange was duly organized, with Rev. Christian Wisner as pastor.

March 25th of the same year A. Bode and Z. Bodner were duly elected elders of the church, and on April 1st following they were, by the pastor, ordained to their sacred office, at which time the new flock celebrated the Eucharist. In July, 1867, Mr.

Wisner, to the great sorrow of his new congregation, was called to other fields of labor.

Oct. 13, 1867, Rev. Richard S. Rosenthal was unanimously elected and subsequently installed as pastor of the church, and during his pastorate the present church edifice was erected, the corner-stone being laid Aug. 28, 1869, and the church dedicated on the 28th of the following December with appropriate and impressive services.

Sept. 1, 1871, the resignation of Rev. Mr. Rosenthal was accepted, when Rev. Albert J. Winterick accepted the call of the church, entering at once upon his duties as pastor. He remained with the church till Sept. 13, 1874, when he resigned, and the little church was then left for some time without a pastor, being supplied, however, by students from the theological seminary at Bloomfield, N. J.

Nov. 26, 1874, Mr. Herman C. Gruhnert, a licentiate, and student of the Bloomfield Seminary, was elected as stated supply, in which capacity he served till July 14, 1875, when, after having been regularly called, he was duly ordained and installed as pastor of this church by the Presbytery of Morris and Orange, and is still serving the church. During Mr. Gruhnert's pastorate a debt of five thousand dollars on the church and two thousand dollars on the parsonage (located on a lot adjoining the church) has been liquidated, the former through the assistance of the board of church erection of the Presbytery, and the latter by individual effort of the membership of this church, so that their entire church property, valued at twelve thousand dollars, is free from debt, and the church has a membership of one hundred and fifty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.²—The earliest Methodist services in the vicinity of Orange of which we have any record were held in the school-house at Tory Corners, in 1819 or '20, by the late Rev. Charles Pitman, who occasionally filled appointments at that place, though at that time there was no organized society in contemplation; yet, as near as can be learned, occasional services were continued there for several years.

Our next record tells us that in the autumn of 1828, Rev. Isaac Winner, of Belleville, held services semi-monthly in the house of a Mr. Bishop, near the site now occupied by the Orange National Bank, corner of Main and Cone Streets. These meetings however, were discontinued in the early part of 1829. In March, April and May of 1829, Rev. John Kennedy, of Newark, and Rev. Isaac Winner preached on three different occasions in the old white school-house, then standing on the site now occupied by the Brick Church, corner of Main and Prospect Streets, East Orange. These services were not continued after the visitation of Rev. Mr. Kennedy, in May, 1829.

¹ By Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert.

² By Samuel F. Jayne.

advantageously located than was St. Mark's was demonstrated by many of the Episcopalian families, and others leaning towards that doctrinal faith living in the immediate vicinity.

At a public meeting, held March 5, 1854, in what was then Bodwell Hall, corner of Park and William Streets, the organization of the parish was perfected by the election of Judge Jesse Williams and Philander J. Bodwell as wardens, and the following-named persons as vestrymen: Jesse Williams, Philander J. Bodwell, Chauncey Shepard, William Cleveland, Philip Ward, William M. Babbitt, Aaron Dodd, William H. Vermilye, Thomas French, Charles H. Campbell.

The lot upon which Grace Church stands was purchased from the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church at a cost of three thousand dollars, and had been occupied by the old stone parsonage for a period of one hundred and five years.¹

Ground was broken for the new church edifice in the summer of 1856, and August 12th of the same year the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The edifice was built of brown sandstone, taken from a quarry in Pleasant Valley, West Orange township, and was completed in the early summer of 1857, and consecrated on Thursday, July 16th, of that year, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars for edifice and furnishing. The request to consecrate was read by the rector-elect, the Rev. James S. Bush, and the sentence of consecration by the Rev. James A. Williams, rector of St. Mark's Church. Morning prayer was read by Rev. Messrs. Shackelford and Merritt; Rev. Messrs. McCurdy and Cady reading the lessons. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop George Washington Doane, who also administered the Holy Communion, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Vermilye, of New York, the Rev. Mr. Stocking reading the Epistle. There were also present the Rev. Messrs. Reed, Moore, Mayers, and Rev. Drs. Diller and Cook, of New York. The beautiful altar window (symbolic of Faith, Hope and Charity) was a gift from the maker, Mr. Doremus, a parishioner of Grace Church. At the time of the consecration of the church edifice there were in the congregation one hundred and thirteen communicants.

We learn from the *Orange Journal* of July 18, 1857, that the text of Bishop Doane on the occasion of consecrating the church may be found in Eccl. v. 1,—“Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God,”—and that the subject was reverence for the house of God. The bishop declared that he felt ashamed of Christians when he learned from a devout heathen that his idols were always approached with bowed head, eyes downcast and robes wrapped closely about the body, and had to contrast all this with the lofty flaunting of people into our churches, thoughtlessly,

gayly and irreverently, for the purpose of whiling away an idle hour, looking about and being looked at. The bishop's voice sounded out that day the freedom of the gospel and of the church in these words: “If it were not for the weather, I would have no doors to a church. It should stand open all the time.”

In 1868 a commodious rectory was built in rear of the church edifice, at a cost of nine thousand dollars.

In 1872 a brown-stone transept and chancel, additions to the church edifice, were built at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, including organ, carpets, etc., thereby increasing the seating capacity one-half. In 1877 another addition was made, consisting of a brown-stone chapel, connected with the transept, at a cost of six thousand dollars, and having a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. The church lot is one of the most valuable in the city, running from Main to Williams Street, and is valued, with the buildings upon it, at sixty thousand dollars. The church offerings for 1883 amounted to eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars, and the communicants in January, 1884, numbered three hundred and thirty-two.

Rev. Mr. Berry and others had charge of the parish until its first rector, Rev. James S. Bush, was called, in July, 1856. He resigned in 1867, and was succeeded in 1868 by the present rector, Rev. Anthony Schuyler.

The wardens in 1884 were James S. Cox and Francis C. Cantine; Vestrymen, J. J. Browne, Henry Folsom, James O. Watson, Marshall Shepard, William M. Franklin, Dexter N. Force, Lewis B. Henry, Jay C. Young, Edward W. Ashley and Henry C. Pedder.

North Orange Baptist Church.²—The first public meeting of resident Baptists, to take into consideration measures for organizing public worship in Orange was held May 11, 1857, in Waverly Hall, at which time Samuel Colgate was chosen chairman and Charles J. Martin, secretary.

At that meeting it was decided to engage Waverly Hall for one year, in which to hold meetings on the Sabbath, and in which to establish a Sabbath-school. The school was established May 31, 1857, with forty scholars, seven teachers, and Samuel Colgate as superintendent. Mr. Colgate has held the position of superintendent continuously to the present time, and has increased the numerical force of the school from forty to nearly five hundred scholars and over fifty teachers, with a library of thirteen hundred volumes.

At a meeting of the society held Aug. 3d, 1857, thirty-nine brethren and sisters signified their willingness to unite in the formation of a Baptist Church, and extended an invitation to Rev. G. W. Northrup to become their pastor, which call was declined. September 23d of the same year Rev. J. B. Morse was chosen pastor of the society and church when organ-

¹ See history of "Old Stone Parsonage" in History of First Presbyterian Church.

² From a sketch of the church furnished by E. Eugene Burton.

ized. Mr. Morse accepted the call, and a meeting was called to meet on Thursday, Nov. 3, 1857, to examine and ordain the pastor-elect, and publicly to recognize the church. Tuesday evening, November 11, the following-named persons were duly elected trustees: Charles J. Martin, Samuel Colgate, John J. Banta, Joseph Mosby, Otis G. Corbitt, Benjamin Cairns, and William M. Price. The deacons elected at the same time were Samuel Colgate and William M. Price, and at the same meeting the title of the North Orange Baptist Church was adopted. November 14, the Articles of Faith and Church Covenant were adopted, and the following-named persons presented their letters and became constituent members of this church.

From the First Baptist Church, East Orange, N. J., John J. Banta, Rebecca R. Banta, Letitia Dodd, Oliver Blue, Almira Roff, Otis G. Corbitt, Josephine M. Corbitt, Mary Halstead, Catharine Van Ness, Francis Wilcox, and Charles W. Monroe.

From the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., Joseph Mosby, Martha T. Mosby.

From the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., William M. Price and Mary Jane Price.

From the Pierrepont Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., Philip J. Anshutz, Emily Anshutz and Maria Anshutz.

From the Bloomfield Baptist Church, Bloomfield, N. J., John Ouderson, Catherine Ouderson and Lorraine E. Cairns.

From the Tabernacle Baptist Church, New York City, Samuel Colgate, Charles J. Martin and Mary Martin.

From the Pearl Street Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y., J. B. Morse.

From the South Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., Mary Harrison.

From the Bedford Baptist Church, Bedford, N. Y., Elizabeth Wiseman.

Rev. J. B. Morse was ordained and installed as pastor Nov. 5, 1857, and remained with this church till Oct. 1, 1859. During his pastorate there were added to the church by baptism thirty-six and by letter fourteen.

Rev. George Webster, of Catskill, N. Y., was called and entered upon his pastoral duties in December, 1859.

In December, 1859, the trustees purchased a lot on Main Street, upon which was built the present lecture-room which was dedicated Dec. 5, 1861.

Rev. Mr. Webster resigned the pastorate of this church May 1, 1862. During his pastorate there were received by baptism twelve and by letter nineteen.

Aug. 12, 1862, Rev. George E. Horr of Chickopee, Mass., accepted a call to this church, and entered upon his pastoral duties Oct. 1, 1862, at which time he was duly installed. During his pastorate there were added to the church sixty-nine by baptism and forty-five by letter. He resigned May 1, 1866.

Jan. 29, 1867, Rev. Joseph F. Elder of Rochester, N. Y., accepted a call to this church, and was ordained and installed May 1st of the same year.

Nov. 1, 1869 a lot on the corner of Main and Essex Streets was purchased by the church, on which it was intended to build a church edifice; but it, being found unsuited for church purposes, was sold in February, 1871.

During the pastorate of Rev. Joseph F. Elder, which terminated Dec. 17, 1869, he having accepted a call to the Madison Avenue Church, New York City, there were added to the church thirty-one by baptism and twenty-five by letter.

Oct. 2, 1870 Rev. William Hague, D.D., whose a professor in the Theological Seminary at Chicago, was chosen pastor of this church, and entered upon his labors in November of that year.

Dec. 9, 1872, a plan was perfected, submitted and adopted for the building of the present church edifice (the lecture-room having already been built), and thirty-one thousand three hundred dollars pledged for the building, which was completed and dedicated May 31, 1874, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Oct. 2, 1874, Rev. Mr. Hague, on account of impaired health, tendered his resignation, to take effect December 1st following. During his ministry there were added to the church sixty-six by baptism and sixty by letter.

Nov. 13, 1874, Rev. Edward Judson, professor in Madison University, was invited and accepted a call to this church, commencing his labors in April, 1875. During his ministry, which terminated June 1, 1881, six hundred and eighty-nine were added to the church.

Rev. Thomas S. Barbour accepted a call of the church, and commenced his labors Oct. 1, 1881, and remained till Oct. 1, 1883, and during this time ninety were added to the church.

The membership of the church in January, 1884, was seven hundred and three.

Up to Dec. 31, 1882, the following amounts had been contributed by this church:

For contributions	\$80,000 00
For expenses	100,000 00
Benevolent offerings	100,000 00
Total	\$280,000 00

To the above amount is to be added the church expenses and benevolent collections for the year 1883.

The officers of the church for 1884 were as follows: Deacons, Samuel Colgate, Edwin C. Burt, Edward Austen, George Gault, S. C. Burdick, G. R. Colby, R. Martin, C. F. Linde and E. J. Brockett; Trustees, Gardner R. Colby, E. C. Burt, Samuel Colgate, A. G. Stevenson, J. D. Mill and F. E. Burton; Treasurer, A. G. Stevenson; Church Clerk, Alfred Owens; Sexton, Edward Perry.

The following-named persons have been licensed by this church to preach: Feb. 5, 1864, W. H. Berg-

fels; June 3, 1870, Asa J. Wilcox; March 13, 1874, Jacob A. Friday.

Second Baptist Church (Colored).¹—At a meeting of a number of colored people, members of the Baptist Church, held in Central Hall, Oct. 22, 1871, for the purpose of organizing a Colored Baptist Church, the Rev. Ebenezer Bird was appointed chairman of the meeting, and Abram V. Middleswarth secretary.

By a vote of the meeting, Henry F. Ballard, Dana Hall, J. D. Ballard, Joshua Johnson, John Edwards and A. V. Middleswarth were appointed to act as officers until such time as this body shall be regularly organized as a church.

Meetings continued to be held regularly every Sabbath in Central Hall until June, 1872, when the services were transferred to Lindsley Hall, on Cone Street, where, on Jan. 2, 1873, the society was regularly organized as a church, with the following-named persons as the constituent members: J. D. Ballard, A. V. Middleswarth, H. F. Ballard, Joshua Johnson, Napoleon Ganaway, Nancy Middleswarth, Mary Patterson, Minerva Bell, Clementina Scott, Mary Sewall, Hannah Woodson, Susan Randolph and John Edwards.

Feb. 20th of the same year, Rev. S. B. Myler accepted a call from the church as its first regular pastor, and on April 20th following J. D. Ballard and A. V. Middleswarth were ordained as deacons, and on June 5th this church was recognized by a regular Baptist Council.

The church was duly incorporated March 11, 1878, as the Second Baptist Church of Orange, and during the following summer the commodious church edifice, located on Oakwood Avenue, in which the society now worships, was built, and dedicated Aug. 15, 1878, with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. J. A. Broadus, D. D., preaching the sermon, from Revelation xxii. 9,—“Worship God.” The membership in April, 1884, was sixty-five. The pastors of the church have been Revs. S. B. Myler, B. Brooker, A. Marable, T. T. Jackson and G. Jones.

The officers of the church for 1884 were A. V. Middleswarth and A. Burke, deacons; C. Minor, H. F. Ballard and H. Watkins, trustees; with A. V. Middleswarth as church clerk.

Washington Street Baptist Church.—The causes which led to the erection of the chapel and organization of a society for holding Sunday-school and meetings, and the growth of the movement, first as a non-sectarian or union organization and afterwards as a Baptist chapel connected with the North Orange Baptist Church, will doubtless be of much interest. The chapel was built in the summer of 1873, and grew out of union neighborhood prayer-meetings, which were held at private houses on Thursday evening of each week. The meetings were attended by members

of all religious organizations, and were strictly non-sectarian. They were conducted by Mr. Willard E. Howell, a Baptist, assisted by Mr. Zenas Williams, a Presbyterian. Mr. Howell and Mr. Williams were the leading spirits in the work afterward done in securing funds to be used in building the chapel. The attendance at these neighborhood prayer-meetings grew so rapidly, and the interest in them so increased, that it became necessary to have more commodious quarters. To meet this want, those interested set to work soliciting money to build a chapel. No church organization was asked to contribute, the money being contributed by individuals who felt an interest in the work; but the greater part of those who gave were members of the Presbyterian and Baptist denominations. A plot of ground on Washington Street, near the Watchung Railroad, was secured, and a small chapel, with a seating capacity of about one hundred and fifty, was erected, which, together with the lot, furniture, etc., cost about two thousand dollars. Dedicatory services were held in the chapel on Sept. 24, 1873. The property was held in the name of the trustees elected by the chapel society. When the building was first begun, both Baptists and Presbyterians mutually agreed that the chapel should be non-sectarian, but when the time came for it to be denominational the Baptists should be given the first opportunity to take it. In addition to the Thursday evening meetings, a service on Sunday evening was begun and a Sunday-school was organized. Mr. Howell, who had been licensed to preach in the Livingston Baptist Church, preached in the chapel Sunday evenings and conducted the prayer-meetings, and the Rev. H. Kirke White, a Presbyterian minister, and now a home missionary in the West, was elected superintendent of the Sunday-school. The chapel continued non-sectarian for several years, and the attendance at all the meetings was largely increased, until in 1877, when it became necessary to enlarge the chapel, which was done by adding two wings. The Rev. Mr. White held the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school for more than a year, and was succeeded by Mr. Howell, who held the position until the election of Mr. Zenas Williams, in the winter of 1875-76.

In 1879 the question of making the chapel denominational came up. According to agreement, the Baptists had the first opportunity to claim it, but they waived their claim to the Presbyterians, who, however, did not accept it. The Baptists then paid off the mortgage on the chapel and assumed control of it. They, however, did not make it denominational, but conducted it as before, Mr. Williams still being superintendent of the Sunday-school. The Rev. J. L. Davis, who had been supplying a Baptist Church at Croton, N. Y., for some time, in May of that year accepted a call from the North Orange Baptist Church to take charge of the chapel, in which he preached his first sermon on Sunday, June 15, 1879, Mr.

¹ By A. V. Middleswarth.

Howell having stopped preaching there some time previous. In the early part of 1881 the North Orange Baptist Church decided to conduct the chapel strictly as a Baptist Church. The Presbyterians then meeting there, withdrew, and at the same time took their children from the Sunday-school. This weakened the attendance considerably, but it soon began to increase again, and in the summer of 1882 the chapel was once more enlarged, an addition being put on the rear. Mr. Williams was succeeded by Mr. Ira L. Beebe as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Beebe served one year, and was followed by Mr. George Cooke, who served until January, 1884, when Mr. John Berryman was elected.

The organization of the chapel as an independent church was formally completed at the services held there Sunday morning, Feb. 3, 1884, when a large congregation was present. After the usual devotional exercises were concluded six candidates for baptism related their experience, when the usual preamble and resolutions necessary to organization, together with the rules of order, etc., were read and adopted. The name of the Washington Street Baptist Church was adopted, and the Rev. J. L. Davis was chosen pastor, and Alpheus A. Williams and George Cooke were elected deacons. William H. Canfield was elected clerk, and Mr. George Cooke treasurer. The ordinance of baptism was administered after the usual exercises. The chapel thus began its life as an independent church with forty-nine members, forty-two of whom were from the mother-church, the other seven joining by letter from other churches. The six baptized in the evening increased the membership to fifty-five. The church building has a seating capacity of four hundred. The Sunday-school attached is attended by two hundred and twenty-five scholars, who are taught by sixteen teachers.

RECOGNITION OF THE CHURCH.—An Ecclesiastical Council called by the church was convened in the church on Thursday, Feb. 28, 1884, at 2.30 o'clock, P.M. It was organized by choosing Rev. W. H. Parmley, D.D., of Jersey City, as moderator, and Rev. E. Thompson, of Lakewood, as clerk. Prayer was offered by Rev. T. Vassar, D.D., of Newark. Twenty-three churches were represented.

The letter by which the Council was called, and the records of the church in reference thereto, were read, stating the object to be the recognition of a body of baptized believers as a regular Baptist Church. The articles of faith, church covenant, standing resolution and rules of order were referred to a committee consisting of Rev. E. D. Simour, T. E. Vassar and Deacon E. C. Burt.

The committee on articles of faith, reported favorably, and the following resolution was adopted after hearing them read:

"WHEREAS, We have heard with great pleasure the reading of the Church's Covenant, Rules of order and standing Resolutions, and esteem them most excellent and deserving of special notice and worthy of the

recognition and adoption of this body; and whereas, the said articles of faith and standing Resolutions are of such a nature as to be in accordance with the principles of a Baptist Church, and are in the best interests of the Church, we do hereby

Resolved, That we recognize this body as a Baptist Church, in accordance with the principles of a Baptist Church."

A committee of arrangements for the recognition services to be held in the evening was appointed, consisting of Revs. J. N. Folwell, Davis, Bourne, Hunt and Gibb. Rev. Addison Parker presided at the recognition services; reading of Scriptures by Rev. E. Thompson, of Lakewood; opening prayer, Addison Parker, of Morristown; recognition sermon, E. A. Woods, of Paterson; prayer of recognition, R. M. Martin, of Orange; hand of fellowship, W. F. Taylor, of East Orange; charge to the church, A. W. Bourne, of Newark; benediction by the pastor, Rev. J. L. David. The Council was dissolved after prayer by Rev. W. H. Parmley.

Orange Valley Congregational Church.—The first pastor of this church was Rev. George B. Bacon, D.D., who served from 1861 until his death, in 1876. His successor in the pastoral office was Rev. Joseph A. Ely, who served from 1876 till the autumn of 1883. The church edifice is a beautiful Gothic structure, built in 1868, of trap rock, with brown-stone trimmings, tall spire and chime of bells. The church is located on Highland Avenue, near Lincoln Avenue.

The deacons in 1881 were James Bell, A. Carter, Jr., Lowell Mason, A. T. Moore and R. H. Thayer; Standing Committee, Alexander Brownlee, Alfred Crommelin and Richard Russell; Clerk, C. B. Crommelin; Trustees, R. H. Thayer, I. R. Lane, C. D. Merrell, G. Spottiswood, A. T. Hamilton and W. B. Gould. The membership of the church in 1881 was three hundred and thirty-six. Value of church property, seventy thousand dollars.

St. John's Church (Roman Catholic).—This parish was organized in 1850, and has continued to flourish from the start, and in 1869 commenced the erection of one of the most beautiful and imposing church edifices in the State. It is built of red sandstone and trap rock, taken from Orange Mountain, and is located on the corner of Ridge and White Streets, the highest point of land in the city, rising to the height of two hundred and thirty-eight feet above the sea-level. The church is surmounted by a stone spire and cross, reaching an altitude of nearly or quite two hundred feet above the base of the edifice, and contains a chime of bells, the music of which greets the ears of the citizens of Orange both morning and evening, calling them from the cares of the world to the sanctuary of the Most High. The interior of the church is one of grandeur and beauty, finished in the most elaborate style of Gothic architecture, and has a seating capacity of one thousand, and a membership of four thousand. St. John's owns several adjoining lots upon which are buildings and residences suitable for the great work this parish seems to have in hand. The Rev. H. P. Fleming, the present beloved

priest of the parish, was installed in 1874. The schools of the parish are well attended and in a flourishing condition. The Roman Catholic missions and schools in the valley are out-missions of St. John's. Value of church property, one hundred thousand dollars.

One of the Pioneer Ministers of the Mountain settled near Rock House, Taylor, who came here as early as 1721, and purchased property on the corner of what is now Main and Hillyer Streets. From the number of deeds witnessed and apparently drawn by Mr. Taylor, he appears to have been the scrivener, as well as the minister of the parish. His ready pen and knowledge of legal forms were in frequent demand, and no doubt saved to the pioneer planters and parishioners many a fee that would otherwise have gone to the lawyers. His residence (afterward the tavern where the Park House now stands) bordered on the twenty acres bought of Thomas Gardner by the parish.

Besides the homestead, he had a tract of land lying a quarter of a mile to the north, on the southwest side of what is now Washington Street, afterward owned by the Williams family. Fifteen acres of this land were described as

... bounded by the parish of said street, being and being in the town of Newark, and being of the mountain, pointing as is called, and on a brook, running creek, and known by the name of Parkers brook, running in a westerly direction, on the west side of the highway, there is a tract of land, four to said brook, to the north, as the brook runs, to the land of said Matthew Williams; and thence to the road to the highway, and so round by highway to the place where the brook, continuing, and bounding the same, and thence to the highway.

Signature: DANIEL TAYLOR
 THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, Jr.
 THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, Jr.
 mark.

This tract lay between the upper end of what is now Park Street and the brook, and was deeded by Daniel Taylor to Matthew Williams, Jr., June 1, 1731. The rest of his tract lay on the other side of Park Street, including the lot on which — Williams now resides. Between this and the road were twenty-six acres owned by Nathaniel Williams, and sold by him, Feb. 10, 1735, to Matthew Williams, who sold four acres of the same to the parish, or Mountain Society in 1745.

CHAPTER LXII.

CITY OF ORANGE.

Cemeteries—OLD, OR PRESBYTERIAN BURYING-GROUND.—The "old cemetery," as it is known, is located on the corner of Main and Scotland Streets, in the city of Orange, and is no doubt the oldest burying-ground in the county, outside the city of Newark, and for many years the only one in this part

of the county. It was deeded to the Mountain Society by Nathaniel Wheeler. In 1792 about two acres were added to it by purchase from the heirs of Samuel Ogden. In it lie the remains of the ancestors of many of the prominent families now residing in the Oranges. The following are a few of the many inscriptions to be found in this city of the dead:

Joseph Williams, born Nov. 3, 1708, aged 65.
 David Williams, died March 8, 1781, aged 78.
 Phoebe Williams, died May 3, 1795, aged 60.
 Samuel Wheeler, died May 1, 1799, aged 60.
 Nathaniel Wheeler, died Oct. 4, 1799, aged 85.
 Esther Wheeler, died March 14, 1732-3, aged 87.
 Samuel Wheeler, died May 1, 1750, aged 84.
 Japhaz Harrison, died Nov. 13, 1823, aged 47.
 Amos Harrison, Esq., died Sept. 2, 1832, aged 77.
 Martha Harrison, died March 16, 1815, aged 75.
 Samuel Lindsey, died June 18, 1820, aged 70.
 Phoebe Lindsey, died March 1, 1825, aged 63.
 Samuel Lindsey, Jr., died Aug. 31, 1829, aged 31.
 Thomas Williams, died April 19, 1795, aged 95.
 Samuel Harrison, Esq., died Sept. 15, 1776, aged 93.
 Jemima Harrison, died Feb. 20, 1758, aged 73.
 Samuel Harrison, died Sept. 21, 1810, aged 91.
 Bethuel Harrison, died Sept. 5, 1832, aged 44.
 Mary Harrison, died Aug. 21, 1838, aged 69.
 Capt. Amos Williams, died Aug. 17, 1744, aged 74.
 Eunice Williams, died Aug. 10, 1752, aged 69.
 Matthew Williams, died Nov. 12, 1732, aged 81.
 Matthew Williams, died June 22, 1772, aged 78.
 Ruth Williams, died July 27, 1724, aged 67.
 Abigail Williams, died Sept. 1, 1771, aged 73.
 Amos Williams, died June 26, 1754, aged 64.
 Mary Williams, died Feb. 18, 1777, aged 77.
 Rev. Caleb Smith, died Oct. 22, 1762, aged 39.
 Sarah Williams, died July 27, 1780, aged 60.
 Samuel Jones, died Oct. 18, 1764, aged 56.
 Joseph Jones, died Nov. 30, 1751, aged 70.
 Anthony Olive, died March 16, 1723, aged 87.
 Samuel Ray, died June 23, 1777, aged 38.
 John Ray, died June 17, 1781, aged 69.
 Isaac Crane, died Aug. 15, 1775, aged 60.
 Mary Crane, died Nov. 15, 1781, aged 59.
 Isaac Crane, died Oct. 29, 1815, aged 60.
 John Crane, died Dec. 9, 1822, aged 72.
 Samuel Pierson, died March 6, 1781, aged 82.
 Mary Pierson, died Dec. 17, 1779, aged 79.
 Thomas Pierson, died March 15, 1785, aged 80.
 Mary Pierson, daughter of Richard Harrison, died Nov. 10, 1792, aged 60.
 Samuel Pierson, died March 10, 1760, aged 67.
 Deacon Rufus Pierson, died May 10, 1791, aged 70.
 Elizabeth Pierson, died Dec. 26, 1790, aged 62.
 Joseph Pierson, died Aug. 26, 1759, aged 60.
 Hephzibah Pierson, died Nov. 12, 1769, aged 73.
 John Dod, died Nov. 13, 1765, aged 69.
 Hannah Lewis, died Sept. 15, 1777, aged 47.
 David Dodd, Sr., died March 31, 1817, aged 85.
 Sarah Dodd, died November 18, 1827, aged 60.
 Mathias Crane, died Sept. 14, 1786, aged 43.
 Aaron Baldwin, died March 27, 1805, aged 46.
 Auther Perry, died Jan. 1, 1777, aged 60.
 John Perry, died March 10, 1780, aged 60.
 Benjamin Munn, died July 26, 1818, aged 87.
 Jemimah Munn, died Sept. 17, 1819, aged 85.
 David Munn, died April 22, 1843, aged 82.
 Abigail Munn, died Sept. 16, 1833, aged 73.
 Samuel Dodd, Jr., died April 16, 1770, aged 78.
 John Johnson, died Aug. 29, 1767, aged 59.
 John Walls, died Nov. 27, 1769, aged 85.
 Samuel Ogden, died January 1, 1755, aged 45.
 Sarah Ogden, died Dec. 18, 1860, aged 44.
 Thomas F. Connel, died March 24, 1869, aged 60.

[illegible]

Lydia Williams, died Jan. 18, 1840, aged 70.
 Henry Williams, died Jan. 18, 1840, aged 70.
 Hannah Williams, died Jan. 18, 1840, aged 70.
 Mary Williams, died Jan. 18, 1840, aged 70.
 John Williams, died Jan. 18, 1840, aged 70.
 Susan Baldwin, died Sept. 8, 1832, aged 75.
 Nathan Williams, died Oct. 10, 1841, aged 75.
 Catharine Williams, died Aug. 5, 1841, aged 61.
 Jonathan Williams, died Nov. 15, 1838, aged 91.
 Mary Williams, died Nov. 15, 1838, aged 91.
 V. Williams, died Nov. 15, 1838, aged 91.
 John Wright, died May 23, 1824, aged 79.
 Elizabeth Wright, died Oct. 4, 1819, aged 71.
 Robert Williams, died Oct. 4, 1819, aged 71.
 Sarah Williams, died May 7, 1842, aged 60.
 Samuel Williams, Jr., died April 7, 1824, aged 70.
 Eunice Williams, died Jan. 2, 1842, aged 82.
 Samuel Williams, died April 1, 1842, aged 89.
 Hannah Williams, died April 6, 1810, aged 87.
 Lydia Williams, died Jan. 6, 1836, aged 73.
 Mary Williams, died Sept. 26, 1841, aged 77.
 John May, died Dec. 29, 1847, aged 65.
 Henry May, died Dec. 29, 1847, aged 65.
 Sarah Condit, died Aug. 13, 1803, aged 49.
 Joseph Williams, died July 1, 1815, aged 57.
 Tubutha Wade, died Oct. 6, 1848, aged 75.
 Richard Harrison, died April 30, 1822, aged 79.
 Elizabeth Harrison, died July 22, 1817, aged 72.
 Moses B. Harrison, died Oct. 30, 1853, aged 47.
 Deacon Abraham Harrison, died Dec. 1, 1851, aged 74.
 Joseph Harrison, Sr., died July 11, 1779, aged 82.
 Mary Harrison, died Aug. 13, 1778, aged 70.
 Moses Harrison, died Dec. 8, 1862, aged 87.
 Nathaniel Harrison, died April 24, 1779, aged 74.
 Richard Harrison, died May 16, 1786, aged 95.
 Sarah Wilkins, died Aug. 15, 1844, aged 68.
 James Ward, died June 31, 1794, aged 54.
 Samuel Ward, died May 15, 1793, aged 52.
 Samuel M. Ward, died March 25, 1822, aged 72.
 Mary Ward, died Sept. 27, 1822, aged 69.
 Amos Harrison, died March 3, 1785, aged 74.
 Hannah Harrison, died May 5, 1794, aged 77.
 Stephen Harrison, died March 24, 1786, aged 89.
 Joanna Harrison, died July 16, 1796, aged 76.
 Japhia Condit, died April 5, 1849, aged 80.
 Moses Baldwin, Jr., died June 26, 1802, aged 44.
 Capt. Jonathan Harrison, died July 28, 1806, aged 55.
 Elizabeth Harrison, died Dec. 29, 1818, aged 51.
 Stephen Harrison, Esq., died Jan. 29, 1812, aged 78.
 Lydia Harrison, died Aug. 9, 1811, aged 80.
 Rhoda Tichenor, died Oct. 4, 1813, aged 40.
 Daniel S. Williams, died Nov. 19, 1853, aged 69.
 Eunice Williams, died March 8, 1850, aged 65.
 Eunice Williams, died Dec. 12, 1845, aged 55.
 Linus Williams, died May 17, 1848, aged 55.
 Amos S. Williams, died May 7, 1832, aged 51.
 Rachel Williams, died Nov. 6, 1836, aged 51.
 Charlotte Harrison, died April 22, 1788, aged 158.
 Timothy Brewster, died May 1, 1835, aged 78.
 Israel Brundage, died Oct. 11, 1835, aged 78.
 Amos Vincent, died June 24, 1833, aged 74.
 Peter Vincent, died April 9, 1819, aged 66.
 Phineas Vincent, died Nov. 2, 1813, aged 58.

Jane Campbell, died Aug. 12, 1829, aged 63.
 Moses Condit, died Sept. 14, 1820, aged 44.
 Isaac A. Smith, died April 25, 1845, aged 43.
 Joseph Matthews, died June 4, 1848, aged 69.
 Sarah Matthews, died Dec. 16, 1841, aged 58.
 Joseph Edwards, died March 20, 1832, aged 76.
 Phoebe Edwards, died Aug. 2, 1852, aged 73.
 Ziba E. Tompkins, died August 5, 1855, aged 49.
 Ziba Tompkins, died March 15, 1852, aged 85.
 Lois Tompkins, died Dec. 31, 1853, aged 78.
 Aaron Tompkins, died Sept. 9, 1843, aged 42.
 Bethia, wife of Joseph Tompkins, died Jan. 1, 1804, aged 65.
 Daniel Freeman, died Aug. 22, 1872, aged 48.
 David Ball, died July 24, 1805, aged 49.
 Mary Ball, died March 12, 1814, aged 59.
 John Ball, died Feb. 24, 1838, aged 56.
 Esther Ball, died May 21, 1840, aged 60.
 Lydia Ball, died April 21, 1839, aged 71.
 Timothy Ball, died Jan. 7, 1758, aged 47.
 Esther Ball, died Oct. 10, 1805, aged 88.
 Elizabeth Smith, died July 29, 1733, aged 37.
 Joseph Riggs, died Sept. 11, 1744, aged 69.
 Sarah Riggs, died June 17, 1744, aged 62.
 Nathan Squier, died March 11, 1827, aged 61.
 Eunice Squier, died March 3, 1829, aged 66.
 Hannah Squier, died Nov. 18, 1814, aged 71.
 Hannah Stanborough, died Aug. 6, 1747, aged 54.
 Ebenezer Linsley, died Nov. 1, 1743, aged 78.
 John M. Linsley, died Oct. 19, 1863, aged 79.
 Charlotte Linsley, died Aug. 25, 1857, aged 69.
 John Linsley, died Dec. 19, 1819, aged 67.
 Phoebe Linsley, died April 5, 1830, aged 92.
 Benjamin Linsley, died Sept. 3, 1785, aged 70.
 Dorcas Linsley, died March 10, 1808, aged 82.
 Job Brown, died Jan. 5, 1826, aged 75.
 Jane Brown, died Feb. 20, 1810, aged 62.
 Job Brown, died Oct. 1, 1768, aged 59.
 David and Jonathan Brown, twins, died April, 1829, aged 31.
 Samuel Brown, died June 8, 1858, aged 82.
 Abner Crowell, died July 28, 1845, aged 78.
 Eleazar Ogden, died June 15, 1826, aged 76.
 Jemima Ogden, died Oct. 16, 1859, aged 83.
 Capt. Abraham Ogden, died May 11, 1790, aged 67.
 Susanna Ogden, died Jan. 29, 1793, aged 67.
 David N. Ogden, died April 25, 1820, aged 58.
 Sarah Ogden, died July 29, 1821, aged 58.
 Isaac Ogden, died Dec. 10, 1845, aged 76.
 Abby Ogden, died Jan. 22, 1842, aged 69.
 Jedediah Freeman, died Oct. 15, 1811, aged 85.
 Martha Freeman, died Jan. 6, 1831, aged 99.
 Elihu Ward, died Dec. 24, 1796, aged 81.
 Samuel Freeman, died Dec. 31, 1865, aged 56.
 Amos Freeman, died April 13, 1833, aged 85.
 Mary Freeman, died Feb. 21, 1830, aged 83.
 Jane Dodd, died Oct. 19, 1775, aged 52.
 Elizabeth Freeman, died Nov. 13, 1732, aged 70.
 Keziah Freeman, died Sept. 26, 1781, aged 188.
 Samuel Freeman, died Oct. 21, 1782, aged 66.
 Keziah Freeman, died March 19, 1773, aged 18.
 Nathaniel Stone, died Aug. 7, 1850, aged 64.
 James Smith, died July 29, 1779, aged 85.
 Robert Baldwin, died Nov. 16, 1772, aged 54.
 Joseph Smith, died June 4, 1768, aged 67.
 Hannah Smith, died April 14, 1773, aged 72.
 David Smith, died Feb. 5, 1777, aged 72.
 Zenas Baldwin, died Nov. 26, 1826, aged 72.
 Jemima Baldwin, died Jan. 12, 1844, aged 76.
 Joshua Baldwin, died May 17, 1767, aged 57.
 Martha, wife of Lewis Baldwin, died Jan. 29, 1824, aged 80.
 Amos Baldwin, died Feb. 25, 1805, aged 45.
 Mary Baldwin, died Sept. 30, 1795, aged 75.
 Moses Dodd, died June 1, 1844, aged 70.
 Joseph Dodd, died June 4, 1769, aged 57.
 Joseph Dodd, died Sept. 2, 1818, aged 76.
 Amos Dodd, died Sept. 20, 1839, aged 71.
 Sarah Matthews, died Dec. 16, 1841, aged 58.

[illegible]

The Episcopal Cemetery is located on upper Main Street, adjoining the "old cemetery," and has been occupied as a burial-place by the Protestant Episcopal Church since the organization of that church in the Orange in the early part of the present century. Of those buried here, the following are a small portion; the name, date of death and age only are given. —

Samuel Spurr, died April 7, 1847, aged 44.
Catherine Osborn, died Sept. 18, 1868, aged 82.
Ann, widow of Samuel, died 1871, aged 74.
Charles V. Shelley, died Feb. 7, 1880, aged 57.
Mary Ann Shelley, died July 29, 1870, aged 138.
James Jarvis, died June 4, 1860, aged 61.
Charlotte William Van Buskirk, died Oct. 13, 1874, aged 51.
William Jarvis, died Oct. 7, 1860, aged 70.
Catherine Benson, died March 25, 1867, aged 70.

William Bond, died Sept. 28, 1860, aged 41.
 William Bond, died Aug. 10, 1861, aged 41.
 Roscoe Bond, died April 9, 1876, aged 41.
 William Bondington, died Sept. 24, 1879, aged 41.
 George Bondington, died Sept. 14, 1880, aged 41.
 Henry Bondington, died Oct. 10, 1880, aged 41.
 Maria Gilman, died Oct. 10, 1892, aged 74.
 Frederick Stiles, died Dec. 12, 1887, aged 69.
 Deborah Bondington, died Dec. 18, 1893, aged 76.
 Margaret Perry Bonister, died March 31, 1879, aged 48.
 Samuel C. Cleveland, died Oct. 25, 1851, aged 50.
 Sarah C. Cleveland, died Aug. 10, 1877, aged 44.
 Rev. Dr. William Robinson Whittingham, bishop of the diocese of
 New York, died Oct. 1, 1860, aged 65. He was an able, energetic, and

Elizabeth Robinson Rickard, died Dec. 10, 1870, aged 75.
John Vermylye, died April 14, 1850, aged 42.
Harriet Vermylye, died July 20, 1859, aged 42.
Charles Vermylye, died Jan. 28, 1870, aged 70.
Mary Vermylye, died Feb. 28, 1870, aged 187.
Mary Dight, died Jan. 10, 1858, aged 52.
Alexander Bell, died May 27, 1857, aged 47.
David Watson, died Feb. 1, 1849, aged 35.
Euse C. Tompkins, died March 4, 1867, aged 57.
Abraham P. Meeker, died May 7, 1850, aged 69.
Elizabeth Meeker, died April 3, 1857, aged 53.
William Smith, died Oct. 27, 1851, aged 83.
Ruth Smith, died Nov. 20, 1849, aged 76.
Isaac Smith, died August 8, 1850, aged 71.
Elizabeth Smith, died April 14, 1871, aged 71.
Matilda Thurston, died June 10, 1880, aged 50.
Mary A. Freeman, died June 4, 1869, aged 47.
John Rowe, died Nov. 10, 1872, aged 40.
Henry A. Dobridge, died Oct. 10, 1873, aged 73.
Robert Dobridge, died Feb. 28, 1845, aged 80.
John Rowe, died Sept. 24, 1861, aged 54.
Daniel Babbitt, died May 16, 1864, aged 75.
Phoebe Mathews, died Jan. 20, 1835, aged 69.
Nora Williams, died Aug. 3, 1861, aged 81.
Martha Williams, died Jan. 24, 1845, aged 81.
Nomi Williams, died Jan. 9, 1851, aged 70.
Abraham Williams, died April 3, 1861, aged 61.
Matilda S. Williams, died Jan. 28, 1858, aged 50.
Anna Williams, died Jan. 10, 1845, aged 6.
Nanna Williams, died Oct. 2, 1841, aged 43.
Elizabeth Ann Williams, died March 1, 1862, aged 36.
Rev. Dr. James A. Williams, born Sept. 6, 1809; died Sept. 2, 1863.
Walter Smith, died April 7, 1854, aged 77.
Abigail Smith, died Sept. 30, 1853, aged 71.
Stephen Smith, died Feb. 11, 1855, aged 42.
Philander J. Bodwell, died July 11, 1871, aged 61.
Sarah Bodwell, died Nov. 3, 1870, aged 71.
Samuel Williams, died May 10, 1843, aged 59.
Phoebe Williams, died June 9, 1856, aged 71.
Benjamin Williams, died Sept. 4, 1826, aged 87.
Hannah Crane, died July 10, 1870, aged 78.
Nancy Baldwin, died March 16, 1866, aged 70.
Margaret Hyde Matthews, died Feb. 20, 1885, aged 100.
David A. Smith, died July 4, 1869, aged 65.
Frederic B. Smith, died Sept. 18, 1867, aged 61.
Ann Sharp, died Oct. 16, 1865, aged 78.
Albert Matthews, died Feb. 11, 1869, aged 54.
Daniel Bond, died Dec. 11, 1877, aged 82.
Phoebe Mitchell Bond, died May 16, 1872, aged 75.
Simon Harrison, died March 26, 1872, aged 78.
Caleb Harrison, died Sept. 10, 1854, aged 84.
Katurah Harrison, died April 9, 1855, aged 86.
Simon Harrison, died Sept. 20, 1819, aged 78.
Hannah Harrison, died Jan. 12, 1839, aged 93.
John Harrison, died Dec. 1854, aged 80.
Abby Harrison, died Jan. 2, 1851, aged 70.
John F. Bruen, died Feb. 15, 1826, aged 45.
Hannah Bruen, died March 3, 1826, aged 47.
James W. Burnside, died April 23, 1871, aged 58.
Thomas Burnside, died Feb. 20, 1861, aged 36.

Abner Baldwin, died Feb. 10, 1851, aged 70.
 Phoebe Field, born Jan. 2, 1744, and died Dec. 10, 1835, aged 91.
 Samuel Field, born Nov. 17, 1787, and died Nov. 7, 1866, aged 78.
 James Field, born Aug. 26, 1790, aged 65, died Nov. 15, 1855.
 Rebecca Linnick Brown Smith, born July 25, 1794, died 1870.
 George Washington Smith, died Dec. 1, 1849, aged 37.
 Isaac Smith, born in England, died Dec. 15, 1870.
 Rebecca Condit, born Sept. 28, 1798, died Dec. 12, 1873.
 Abner M. Condit, born Dec. 12, 1800, died Dec. 12, 1873.
 Rev. James A. Williams, born Sept. 6, 1809, died Sept. 2, 1883.
 Francis A. Williams, President of Essex County Court, born May 1, 1813; died March 1, 1890.
 Spring House, built by J. Daniel Brown in 1809, died Feb. 15, 1884.

Wick, of Morristown, N. J., on the 24th of September, 1802, and had children,—Abraham, Isaac P., Elizabeth (Mrs. Cyrus Baldwin), James C. and Henry S. His son Abraham was born Aug. 27, 1805, in Orange, where his boyhood was passed with but limited opportunities for acquiring a thorough education. He became an apprentice to the hatter's trade in Orange, and on perfecting himself in its various branches, worked as a journeyman until 1850, when, in connection with Daniel J. Kilburn, he established a manu-



Abraham Mandeville

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABRAHAM MANDEVILLE.

The subject of this biographical sketch is descended from Huguenot stock. Yellis (Giles) Mandeville, his great-grandfather, was born Jan. 25, 1708, and married Leah Brown, whose birth occurred June 18, 1709. They had five sons, of whom Abraham, born Oct. 25, 1750, married Ann Van Waggoner, whose birth took place Jan. 27, 1751. Their children were Catharine, Yellis, Cornelius, William, Helmah, Abraham, Catharine (2d) and Leah. Yellis, of this number, was born Nov. 29, 1777, at Pompton Plains, Morris Co., and in Newark learned the trade of a tailor, which he followed for many years. He settled in Orange in 1800, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Mr. Mandeville married Sally, daughter of Henry

factory in Orange, and later formed a copartnership with Edwin B. Whiting, which was continued until 1860. Mr. Mandeville then embarked in the flour and feed business, and subsequently, in connection with A. F. Pierson (under the firm-name of A. F. Pierson & Co.), engaged in the sale of coal. This was continued until 1883, when he retired from commercial life, though still a resident of the homestead in Orange. He has been for many years active in the field of politics, first as a Whig and later as a Republican, having for fifteen years filled the office of justice of the peace, and acted as coroner and held other positions of importance in the township. He was one of the incorporators of the Orange Savings Bank, of which he is still on the board of management. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, of Free and Accepted Masons of Orange, and doubtless the oldest living Mason in the city. His religious associations



Jesse Williams

are in connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. Mr. Mandeville was, on the 16th of November, 1826, married to Lydia, daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Kilbuck, of the same place. Their children are Lewis A. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Giles P., Thome A. (Mrs. Lewis D. Harrison), and Mary K. (Mrs. Joseph A. Mudgett). Mrs. Mandeville's death occurred Dec. 23, 1873.

JESSE WILLIAMS.

Matthew Williams emigrated about the year 1625 from Wales, and on the vessel which bore him to American shores married his wife, who was of Scotch birth. They settled near Weathersfield, Conn. Matthew, one of his three sons, removed to Newark in 1680, but not being altogether satisfied with his surroundings, chose the present West Orange township as his permanent abode, where he acquired a considerable tract of land. His four sons were Amos, Matthew, Gershom, and Thomas. Matthew, the great-grandfather of Jesse, married Abigail Nutman, and settled on the site of his great-grandson's present home, where he was a farmer and master of the trade of a stone-mason. His youngest son, Thomas, was born in 1749 and died in 1820, having been a captain of militia during the Revolutionary war. His wife was Dorcas Harrison, to whom were born four sons—Moses, Matthew, William, and Jesse—and five daughters. Matthew, of this number, was born in 1776 and died in 1820. He cultivated the land he inherited, and also learned the trade of a carpenter. He married Phebe Williams, and had children—Phebe, Philip and Sarah—all deceased. By a second union, with Elizabeth Leonard, were children—John, Jesse, Abigail and Amzi—all of whom are deceased, with the exception of Jesse, who was born April 29, 1810, on the homestead now occupied by him. Opportunities for a thorough scholastic training were in those early days exceedingly limited, and when a youth he was apprenticed to the hatter's trade, his period of service being concluded at the age of twenty-seven. He then inherited a farm, and since that date has been devoted to the employments of a farmer, having purchased various other tracts of land, which he cultivated and improved. In addition, he for many years conducted a grist mill, but has recently abandoned this pursuit and confines his attention exclusively to farming. Mr. Williams was, on the 20th of November, 1832, married to Mary Williams, of West Orange, and has children—Julia, Mary, Jesse (deceased), Matthew (deceased), and two who died in infancy. In politics Mr. Williams formerly adhered to the platform of the Whig party and later became a pronounced Republican. He has been honored with various offices, having been for one term judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for fifteen years justice of the peace, and for two terms director of the Board of Freeholders of the county. He also held for many years a commission as major of

militia, and was for several years a member of the Essex County Road Board. He was one of the incorporators and is a trustee of the Orange Savings-Bank. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 11, of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was for one year Master, and actively identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church as a member. Judge Williams has for sixty years been an outspoken temperance advocate, and given his influence and example to the cause of total abstinence.

CHAPTER LXIII.

SOUTH ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

SOUTH ORANGE, as a town, is a derivative of a territory to the date of its organization as a separate township. Some of the original settlers of Newark took up lands within its present limits. They and their descendants remained inhabitants of the town of Newark until 1806-7, at which time a division of Newark was made, and Orange ward was constituted. The town meetings were held regularly: the place of meeting, however, does not appear upon record until "Oct. 3, 1763, Warned by the Constable, held at the Court House at Newark," and from the latter date the meetings appear to have been so held until the meeting held "the 14th day of April, 1800," at which time a provision was made for holding "the next Annual Election for Members of the State Legislature, etc.," be opened at the House of Bethuel Pierson, at Orange, and continued there during the first day of the same, and that the said Election on the Second Day, be opened, held, and Closed at the Court House in Newark." This plan appeared to have been practiced until 1807, possibly still later. In the records of 1807, however, there is the following:

"Agreed, in the 18th December, 1807, that since the meeting of the Townships Committee and Assessors are, and will be, at Newark, the Town of Orange, as constituted by May, 1806, when it was voted that the town should be the Town of Newark, beginning at the Green Island in Passaic River, and extending from thence to the Orange Spring, and ending at Philip's Bridge, and from thence to the Bridge at the mouth between the houses of Jonathan, Rebecca, and Eliza Pierson, and then across to the Bridge near Sam's Tavern, and from thence to the bridge near Martin's Barn, and from thence to Turkey Run, and from the top of the first Mountain where the river shall cross the line between the Blue-birds, War, and the Western of Newark, and thence. And also that the line between Newark and Orange Ward shall begin at the Blue-bird Spring, and to the first Mountain, Peck's Bridge on Great Meadow Brook, and from thence to the Bridge called Coleman's Bridge; and from thence following the River called Elizabeth or Elizabeth River to the line of the Township of Elizabeth. Witness my hand this 10th day of May, 1808. At Newark, N. J. Baldwin, Stephen Hays, Stephen D. Day, Township Committee; Elias A. Baldwin, John Davis, Northern-Squire, Assessors.

The time and circumstances under which the name South Orange originated will, probably, never be

known, and he got obliged to get back on a foundation. Mr. Nathan Sargent, as usual the frame in an advertisement offering wood for sale at vendue.

Civil Organization.—Township officers have been elected as follows, viz:

1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798.
 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873.
 Aaron Bishop Baldwin, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77 and '78.
 Charles E. Gardner, 1861 and 1862.
 Ephraim Pollock, 1866, '67 and '68.
 Thomas Ferner, 1869.
 Moses P. Smith, 1870, '71, '72 and '73.
 Joseph W. Willey, 1874 and 1875.
 Charles R. Crowell, 1876.
 Lewis H. Smith, 1877 and 1878.
 Aaron G. Smith, 1879 and 1880.
 James M. Van Ness, 1881 and 1882.
 M. H. C. Vail, 1882 and 1883.
 George C. Murray, 1884.
 James M. Cushman, 1885.
 Isaac A. Smith, 1886.

		Statement of property assessed to	
Year.	Assessed to	Assessed to	Assessed to
1791	1,000,000	1,000,000	644
1792	1,000,000	1,000,000	717
1793	1,000,000	1,000,000	821
1794	1,000,000	1,000,000	86
1795	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1796	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1797	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1798	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1799	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1800	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1801	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1802	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1803	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1804	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1805	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1806	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1807	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1808	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1809	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1810	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1811	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1812	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1813	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1814	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1815	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1816	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1817	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1818	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1819	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1820	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
1821	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,080
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EAST ORANGE

NEWARK



In 1676, Joseph Riggs conveyed to his brother, Edward Riggs, a part of his home lot, but no wife is then mentioned.

He also filled various posts of duty, and is mentioned in the records of 1670 as agreeing to floor one-half the meeting-house.

The will of Joseph Riggs, proved Nov. 27, 1689, has the following items in brief: "My wife to enjoy the whole estate, excepting two guns and one sword." His son John, after his mother's decease, to have his whole accommodation, except as below. His wife marrying again—then John was to have possession when twenty years of age, together with any future division of lands, also "My hunting gun and my sword." His sons Samuel and Zophar were to have all his land at the mountain, and Samuel to have the other gun.

His "daughter Elizabeth to be at her mother's dispose to bestow upon her according to ability, at her age of eighteen or at her marriage."

The will of Samuel Riggs was proven in 1710.

Letters of administration were issued in 1773 to Phebe, widow of Zophar Riggs, of Morris County.

In 1701-2, John Riggs, son of Joseph, and Paul Day, son of Mary, owned a tract of land, designated as formerly belonging to "our honored grandfather, Edward Riggs, deceased," they being jointly interested therein. Edward Riggs, second of the name, had a home lot situated on what is now Clinton Avenue, in Newark. In 1691 he conveyed the same to John Brown, Jr., wife Mary signing the deed. Tradition says they had children,—Joseph, James, Samuel, John, Anna Gage, Mary Lindsley, Martha Freeman, Elizabeth Lyon and Charity.

Gideon Riggs and Zebulon Riggs, sons of Joseph, probably removed to Morris County (at that time Hunterdon), and had numerous descendants.

Joseph Riggs, the third son of Joseph, married Abigail Brown. His services for the public began as collector in 1742, and continued with great regularity in different forms, and closed as moderator. This office he had filled in the years 1761 (following John Ogden, Esq., in 1759, and Joseph Camp, Esq., in 1760, the first two of record,) 1764, 1766, 1770, 1778, 1779 and 1781.

In 1766 he was in office as an elder in the Church of Orange, and in 1783 his name heads the list of trustees appointed by the Legislature of the State in the act of incorporation. He, however, removed from the parish within the year of his appointment. (Hoyt, 131 and 275.)

He was well known as Justice Riggs. His residence was situated on what is now Prospect Street, and on land now owned by Mr. R. Van Burskirk, and included all the land bounded by Irvington Avenue on the northeast, Hayes' land southeast, and Silas Ball southwest.¹

The farm of Justice Riggs, as appears by documents executed in 1765, was purchased, seventeen and a half acres of James Banks in 1750, and thirty-two acres of Joseph Tompkins in 1746-47. A part of the land had been surveyed in 1726 to Jacob Arents, and afterward sold by the sheriff, in 1744, to David Ogden, and by Ogden transferred to Mr. James Alexander.

The old house on the premises, and which was recently demolished, was occupied by him for many years. The writer has no data showing who built the house.

The premises were afterward owned by Mr. Aaron Tichenor, and a part thereof is still held by his descendants.²

The will of Joseph Riggs names children,—Cyrenus, Caleb Smith, Abigail Crane, Sarah Myer, Prudence Young, Hannah Ward, Jerusha Swan and Experience Smith. (Congar Rec.)

Daniel Riggs, the fourth son of Joseph, was apparently appointed to settle the estate after the death of his father, and although only twenty-years old, his book of accounts shows that his education had not been neglected, and that he possessed a method or capacity for transacting business.

The first entry in the book is as follows: "September ye 28th, 1744. Then, in consideration of eighteen pence per pound, I am to settle accounts with people and receive what is due." The record then shows the dates and various settlements in the following form: "Reckoned with Ezekiel Johnson and remaining due, 1, 13, 2." (Evidently pounds, shillings and pence.)

As the book contains the greatest number of names of the then residents known to the writer, we present them, as follows, viz.: Ezekiel Johnson, Aaron Ball, Samuel Crowell, Jeremiah Johnson, Bethuel Pierson, William Smith, Sr., James Tompkins, Daniel Baldwin, Sr., Isaac Ward, Ebenezer Hedden, Hannah Singleton, Elihu Lindsley, Timothy Osborn, Joseph Riggs, Daniel Roberts, Samuel Condit, Daniel Ward, Job Brown, Samuel Lamson, Nathaniel Campbell, Nathaniel Williams, Mary Johnson (widow), Thomas Day, Elisha Stansborough, Gilbert Hedden, Ebenezer Faren, Daniel Taylor, Capt. Williams, Timothy Ball, Joseph Jones, Swain Ogden, Benjamin Lindsley, Leonard Ward, William Smith, Jr., Hugh Robords, Sarah Riggs, Thomas Cushman, John Hedden, Matthew Williams, estate of Thomas Ball (paid by Timothy Ball), Amos Harrison, Samuel Ogdain (by Joseph Pierson), Thomas Dean, Isaac Condit (for Thomas Day), Nathaniel Ogden, Benony Tomas (afterward written Thomas), Mary Walls, Ebenezer Lindsley, Josiah Linsly, James Wood, Samuel Nuttman, Sr., John Condit, Samuel Freeman.

Among the items are payments to Dr. Burnet, 16s. 6d., and to Isaac Condit for digging a grave.

The name Ichabod Burnet appears in a different

¹ See 33, township map.

² See 41, township map.

handwriting, but for the same amount as that named above to Dr. Burnett.

The book also contains the record of his marriage to Sarah Lamson, "November ye 23, 1748." The date of the birth of their children, their names, and the date of the death of his wife and several of the children, five deaths occurring respectively, Sept. 9, 15 and 21, his wife on Sept. 24, 1776 and Jan. 25, 1777.

The farm of Daniel Riggs extended from Rahway River to the westerly side of the mountain, the dwelling-house standing upon the site now occupied by the rectory of the church of the Holy Communion.

By the will of Daniel Riggs, bearing date Oct. 1, 1786, his homestead was divided by marked points; the northerly side including the house and barns in fee to one of his sons, and the southerly portion to another married son, subject, however, to his having issue, in default of which the land so devised was to go to his surviving heirs. To another son he gave a farm "known as Bower's Place," excepting five acres on the southeasterly corner thereof, which he gave to his daughter, Phebe Terril.

"Bower's Place" is frequently named in the records. Mr. Riggs bought it of Joseph Gardner in 1767; it was bounded by Ward's Lane on the east, South Orange Avenue on the northeast, Irvington Avenue southwest, and Mary, widow of Josiah Hedden, northwest; a large portion of it is still owned by his descendants, some of whom bear the family name.¹ The original deed is in possession of Daniel T. Clark, Esq.

A large-sized Bible which belonged to Daniel Riggs is now in possession of a great-grandson, Daniel Riggs, of Philadelphia. It contains upon the leaves between the Old and New Testament a record made by Benjamin Riggs, as follows: date—"This day finished reading the Bible in course." This record is made one hundred and twenty-nine times.

THE BOWER'S PLANTATION is designated on the township map by several different references in connection with the various subsequent owners. It was sold by Joseph Gardner and Mary, his wife, to Daniel Riggs, by deed bearing date Nov. 25, 1767, and is described as follows:

"Beginning at a Corner, being a Corner of the widow Mary Hedden's Land, thence Southerly on sd. Mary Hedden's Line to the Road, thence South Easterly along sd. Road until it comes to the Road that goes to Elisha Ward's, thence North Easterly as the Road goes until it comes to the Road that comes from Newark, Abel Ward, thence Northwesterly as the Road goes until it Comes to the first mentioned corner or place." The witnesses to the deed were Bethuel Pierson and John Hedden, Jr.

The following is a survey of ten acres of the

Bowers place that was to go to John Hedden, and four acres to Phebe Riggs:

"Then I began passeth John Hedden into hand, . . . Beginning at the corner of the widow Mary Hedden, By the Road that goes to a past Bethuel Pierson's and from thence a straight Degree, cut, half west, 64 ch., strikes to the Road that Leads to Town by Daniel Hays, thence along a Road south 29 degs east 34 ch. to a stake by sd. Road, thence north 12 degs and 40 min., east 11 ch. and 30 l. to a stake by the Road first above mentioned, and then against sd. Pierson's house, thence along sd. Road North 61 degs and 35 min., West 1 ch. and 15 l., thence North 79 Degs and 40 min., West 1 ch. and 75 links to the Beginning Corner, containing ten acres, Strict Measure.

"Done at a Session of the Town of Rahway

THOMAS BALL.

A SURVEY OF A TRACT OF TWENTY-ONE ACRES NEAR MR. EDWARD WARD'S, and one of four and one half acres, the same tract was given to Phebe, Daughter of Daniel Riggs, now the wife of Amos Terril, by her father, Daniel Riggs, Esq.

"Subscribed August 21st, 1787, at

THOMAS BALL, D. Surveyor."

BALL FAMILY.—"Edward Ball, from Branford, 1664, High Sheriff of Essex, 1693, Grand Juror, 1709, acknowledged agreement with Azariah Crane to prevent any difference hereafter, in 1724." He had Joseph, Moses, Thomas, Caleb, Lydia Peck, Abigail Harrison, (Congar Record.)

He was, in addition to the above, appointed and elected to fill various offices and upon committees to act in certain matters, the records show that he was messenger for the town court in 1675 and 1677; town attorney in 1679, 1680 and 1686; overseer of the poor in 1692; of the town's men in 1679, 1680, 1685 and 1691; constable in 1683, 1689; surveyor of highways in 1674, 1678; and grave-digger in 1679. The agreement above-mentioned is as follows:

"That whereas Azariah Crane, of the County of Essex, in the Eastern Division of New Jersey, have by and through his attorney, the said Edward Ball, living in the town of said Newark, at a place called the Mountain, the commonly so called, and at our first settling, no dividing line between us, but upon consideration of the said Crane and our party upon matters of division have concluded and doth conclude, the said Crane and the said Edward Ball, in us, and to prevent any difference that might hereafter arise thereon, we, the parties above named, have agreed that line between us shall be as the said fence now standeth, from the Mountain to the Highway, only to come straight toward the Mountain where it elows into the said deacon Crane's land; and it is agreed that where it comes to the Highway below the Spring, that the Highway shall run down upon the bar of land as near to the Swamp next Deacon Crane's as is most feasible for a cart and cattle to go till it comes over a small run and between a small chestnut tree and a Birch tree standing not above two rods or three asunder, and thence to run upon a direct line to the corner tree, it being a white oak, and to this present agreement we, the above named Azariah Crane and Edward Ball have set to our hands this 18th March, 1715.

"AZARIAH CRANE, SR.,

NATHANIEL CRANE,

ABRAHAM CRANE,

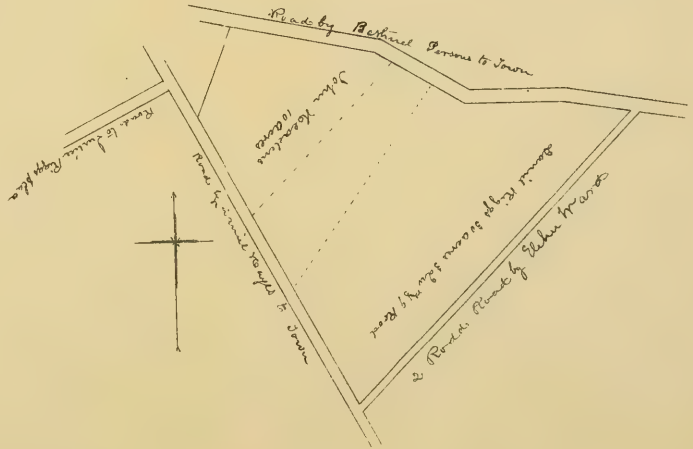
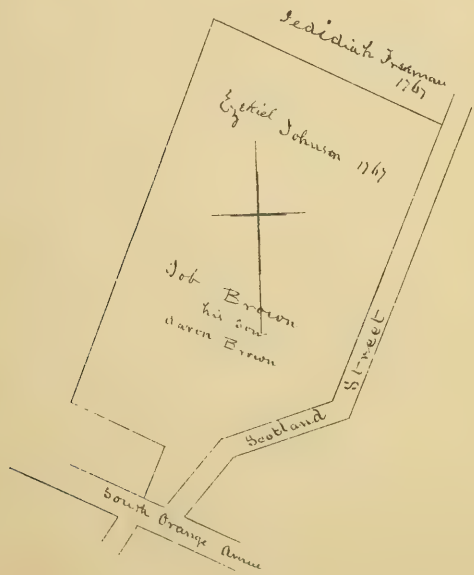
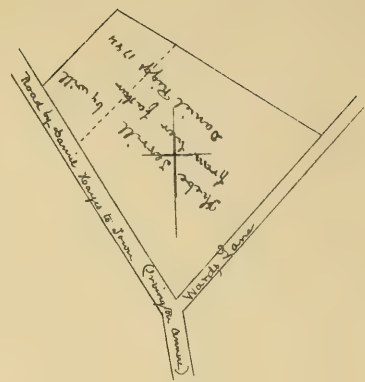
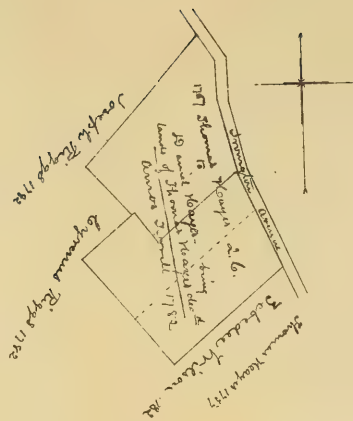
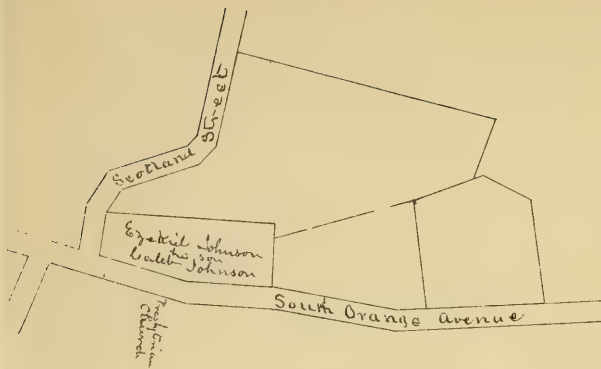
EDWARD BALL.

"That doth sheweth, that, appeared before me the above named persons, and owned the above written agreement for themselves, their heirs and assigns forever.

"JOSEPH HARRISON, JUSTICE."

"Done at 1724. There appeared before me John Cooper, one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Essex, in New Jersey, the within named Azariah Crane and Edward Ball, and made oath that the within agreement was verbally made and concluded between them, the said Azariah Crane, Sen., and Edward Ball, when they were the rightful owners and in actual possession of the said tracts of land,

¹ See S. 33, township map for Bower's Place.



1690, "appraised Dec. 4, 1690, by us, John Curtis and Ephraim Burwell," amounted to the sum of seventy pounds and sixteen shillings.

Among the devisees was the following: "To my two sons, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, their heirs, etc., forty acres beyond Elizabeth River as bounded in my Patent to be equally divided between them." The town had, however, in 1686, adopted the following: "Item, Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown have Liberty granted to exchange their Father's Third Division of Land lying beyond Elizabeth River and to take up the Quantity thereof on this side Raway River, below the Mouth of Stone House Brook." They also "had liberty to take up sixty acres of land between them."

The survey for Joseph Brown was made by the town surveyor in 1686, in brief: "a piece of upland granted by the Town vote, 50th acres on the mountain side down to Rahway River, bounded by the River East, John Treat South, Top of the Hill West, and Thomas Brown North;" and the following memorandum was added: "note this Land hath a House on it, built by Joseph Brown and Thomas Brown, either of them having an equal share of it."¹

The survey to Thomas Brown was made at the same time and had Samuel Tichenor north; and the same proviso in regard to the ownership of the house.

The land so given to Joseph Brown (it is understood) has never passed out of the possession of his family and descendants, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. A. F. Tillou, who married a daughter of Samuel Brown, a lineal descendant.

The land of Thomas Brown was sold in A.D. 1800 by Moses Osborn to Amos Freeman, and is described as "the farm formerly of Timothy Osborn, and was left by him to his son, Moses Osborn, said premises being those conveyed to said Timothy Osborn by Thomas Brown and David Brown (sons of Thomas; Congar Record) by Deed, May 19th, 1720, . . . binding north on Henry Squier, south on Samuel Brown, west on Top of the Mountain, east on Rahway River." The property is now owned by — Martin, who purchased it of the heirs of Ira T. Freeman in 1880.

A survey, made by John Curtis, deputy surveyor, for John Treat, bears date April 27, 1694, for "a tract of upland by Rahway River on the east side, beginning at Stone House Brook, thence down the River 26 chains, . . . 12 chains at the south end, and 20 chains at the north end," and "bounded north by the Brook, west by the River, south and east by unsurveyed Land."

The writer has no record showing who succeeded Mr. Treat as owner. A reference is made to the property, in a deed made by William Chetwood, Esq., high sheriff, to David Ogden, dated Aug. 1, 1744, the sale being made by order of court, the following being part of the description, viz.:

"Also a tract of land in townships of Newark on the eastward side of Rahway River, and beginning at the south west by a line of Samuel Tompkins' land, which was patented to John Treat, and of said Newark, Esquire, deceased, in August, 1694, on the east bank of said River, thence east 42 chains and 5th of 16, 20 chains along said patented land to a high-way, thence along said high-way 25 chains to a line of John Walls, thence along John Walls line S. 41° W. 36 chains, thence S. 61° W. 2 chains, thence S. 45° E. 1 chain to the house, and 140 feet Walls at the line of Robert Campbell, thence N. 41° E. 1 chain, thence along the line of Campbell 47 chains. Said River, thence on a straight line to where it begins."

This tract contained fifty-three acres, and was purchased by Dr. Jacob Arends, defendant in the suit of Peter Sonman, May 17, 1726. . . . The tract was subsequently conveyed by Mr. Ogden to James Alexander.

In 1751, Samuel Tompkins conveyed to Jonathan Tompkins² (possibly son or brother) for five shillings, one hundred acres, bounded west by the Rahway River, north by Stone House Brook, east by a highway (now Prospect Street, MSS in possession of Mr. Aaron Brown).

The following copy of an original document is in the possession of the writer hereof, and is presented as an illustration of the manner in which business was transacted at an early date.

"Know all men by these presents that I, John Lyons, of Newark, do promise & agree to keep Thomas Tompkins in benevolent & amicable face, with piece of land being in the possession of Samuel Tompkins. It being a small piece of land about half an acre, lying between the highway & stone house brook, which has ever remained in use & possession, between the said John Lyons, & the said presents promise to fulfill the above obligation, as witness, I have set hereunto my hand this sixth day of Nov. in the fourth year of his Britannic Majesty, 1723.

JOHN LYONS.

JOSEPH TOMPKINS.

JOHN LYONS.

In 1802 the heirs of Job Tompkins quit-claimed to each other their rights to the above property, Mr. Job Brown and Mr. Nathan Squier father of Mr. Daniel Squier, being among the number.³

A part of the tract mentioned as being conveyed by Mr. Ogden to Mr. Alexander afterward came into possession of James Banks, who sold it to Joseph Riggs, Jr., Nov. 16, 1750. Upon this was located the house (recently demolished) which Mr. Riggs occupied for many years. The land was bounded by the highway to Newark N. Ely, Hayes land S. Ely, Sila, Ball, S'y, and the next-mentioned tract W'y. . . . In 1747, Joseph Tompkins conveyed to Joseph Riggs, Jr., "32 acres, bounded S'y by land late of Samuel Tompkins, and partly by a cross road, leading to Bethuel Pierson's Mill, E'y by the highway leading to Newark, and S'y by the above mentioned."

Mr. Riggs remained the owner for many years, and in 1771 executed a mortgage thereon, . . . "being the farm whereon he lately lived."

It was owned by Mr. Aaron Tichenor for many years, and was divided among heirs, some of whom still hold possession.⁴

¹ N. J. townships map.

² See map.

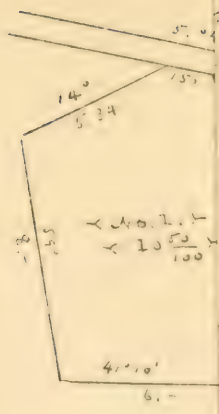
³ See Joseph Riggs.

⁴ N. J. townships map.

1883
Mrs. Brown

Thompson, deceased - Contains
the devised of said deceased
from the Orleans Court for

ness whereof we have herewith
eighth day of June A.D.
and two



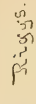
John Lindsay
Amos Harrison.
John Dodd

To Orange



Miss Brown. - 1686

To Orange



Sichenor Lane
now Prospect St

1750. 1751. 1752.

Copied from Original, by
Lewis P. Taylor
South Orange, N.J.
1884.

A survey for land in the Mountain, dated April 27, 1694, for Martin Tichenor, at the Mountain, 35x5, bounded east by the River, west by the Mountain, north John Brown, south Thomas Brown.

Survey for Samuel Freeman, April 27, 1694. Beginning at the S. E. corner of his own land, . . . S. to the Brook . . . 2 W. 45 . . .

Survey for John Curtis, August, 1693. . . . Upstream on the branch of Railway River, 20x20, bounded E. by River, W. Samuel Freeman, N. Caputo Swaine, S. unsurveyed.

Henry Spoor in 1774 resided in the stone house now the farm-house on the Redmond estate.¹ His son, Nathaniel Spoor, was Sheriff of Essex County.

WARD FAMILY.—By the will of Abel Ward, 1792, he devised a portion of the land to his son Aaron, and the remainder, including the buildings, to his son Jonathan.

On the 29th of March, 1796, Jonathan Ward and wife Rachel, conveyed to James Pierson and Isaac Pierson, "in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, good and lawful money of the State of New Jersey." As this deed was not recorded, we quote the description, and thereby locate the lands beyond reasonable doubt.

On the 29th of March, 1796, Jonathan Ward and wife Rachel, conveyed to James Pierson and Isaac Pierson, "in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and fifty pounds, good and lawful money of the State of New Jersey." As this deed was not recorded, we quote the description, and thereby locate the lands beyond reasonable doubt.

Beginning at the south corner of the lot owned by the South Orange Turnpike, and running S. 80° E. 22 chains into swamp, (4) 19 chains, to beginning, containing 48 acres and $\frac{1}{4}$, bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land."

On June 23, 1837, one John Ward conveyed by deed to Abner Ward and Nathaniel Ward, in consideration of seventy pounds, "Forty-eight and three-quarter acres, at the mountain plantation, so-called, at a place commonly called and known by the name of Chestnut Hill. Beginning at tree by Swamp, and thence running (1) N.W. 5 degrees, W. 28 chains to stake by a Highway, (2) S.W. twenty degrees S. twenty-one chains, (3) S. eight degrees, E. twenty-two chains into the swamp, (4) thence nineteen chains to the beginning. Having Joseph Pierson S., Highway W., David Smith N., Elisha Stansborough, E., . . ."

The two descriptions being so nearly identical, we are disposed to believe that they refer to the same premises, but as they do not designate the locality definitely, other conveyances must be relied upon for the purpose, and we find that in 1767 a conveyance of a well-known tract was made to Daniel Riggs, in which the road passing the house of Elihu Ward (now known as Ward's Lane) and the road from Newark passing by Abel Ward's House, are given as boundaries. As the writer has no knowledge of any other lands owned by the family of Ward in South Orange, he takes it for granted that the original survey covered a part of the lands owned by the brothers Abel and Elihu Ward.

The land of Elihu Ward was bounded by Ward's Lane N. W'y, Irvington avenue S. W'y, Lands now owned and occupied by Mr. William Bradbury, S. E'y and N. E'y, extending into "Dismal Swamp." His dwelling stood facing the south, near the line of the road (Ward's Lane), and was owned and occupied, within a recent period, by Mr. Aaron Ward.²

That portion of the lands of Elihu Ward on the southeast became the property, by devise, of his daughter-in-law, Mr. Aaron Crowell, until it was now owned and occupied by his grandson, Mr. Calvin Crowell.

Other portions are owned by Mr. Philander Ball, Joseph W. Taylor, J. W. Hughes and others.

The land of Abel Ward adjoined his brother Elihu on the N.E., and extended S.E. into "Dismal Swamp," N.E. to land of Benjamin Baldwin (crossing South Orange Avenue), and binding in part on the road (Ward's Lane).

BALDWIN FAMILY.—Benjamin Baldwin, in his will dated Sept. 1, 1801, proved April 9, 1804, in addition other devise, gives "to eldest son Josias, in addition to the farm he now lives on, all that ten-acre lot I bought of Benjamin Coe adjoining on Gershom Kilborn . . . To son Uzal all that farm he now

those running N.W. 5 W. 28 chains to stake by a Highway . . . S.W. 20 S. 21 chains, . . . S.E. S.E. 22 chains into swamp, (4) 19 chains, to beginning, containing 48 acres and $\frac{1}{4}$, bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land."

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those running N.W. 5 W. 28 chains to stake by a Highway . . . S.W. 20 S. 21 chains, . . . S.E. S.E. 22 chains into swamp, (4) 19 chains, to beginning, containing 48 acres and $\frac{1}{4}$, bounded S.W. by Edward Riggs, S. Easterly by unsurveyed land."

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¹ No. 32 township map.

² Nos. 5 and 23, township map.

¹ No. 32 township map.

² Nos. 5, township map.

live on . . . To son Jephtha all the farm I now live on, including the land I bought of Jabez Pier-son. . . ."

The farm of Josiah Baldwin was afterwards owned and occupied by his son, Josiah Ogden Baldwin, now the property of Albert Smith.

The Uzal Baldwin farm is now the East Orange Free farm.

The Jephtha Baldwin farm is owned by his son Benjamin.

Aaron Baldwin, understood to be a brother of Benjamin above named, owned and died in the stone house in the northwest corner of South Orange Avenue and Munn Avenue. By his will, dated Sept. 7, 1797, he devised to his son Elias "forty acres of my land on the westerly end by Elizabeth River.

. . . To son Aaron my house and all my land which I have not given to Elias, etc."

Aaron, however, died intestate, before his father, 1865, and the father, Aaron Sr., made a codicil to his will in which he devises to grandsons Nehemiah, Joel and Cyrus, and further provides that their mother—the widow of his son, Aaron—should be entitled to the same right of dower in the estate as she would have been had the property been vested in her husband and had he died intestate.

Aaron Baldwin's land was bounded on the west by Uzal Baldwin.³

Clark Hedden in 1815 resided in a house, now standing, on the northerly side of South Orange Avenue.⁴ At that time, 1815, there were but five or six dwellings between it and High Street, in Newark.

In 1764 the lands of Moses Baldwin are named as being on the westerly border of the lands of Joseph and Thomas Hayes.

On April 14, 1796, Moses Baldwin quit-claimed 37 acres, $\frac{3}{4}$ and 31 rods to Jabez B. Baldwin. . . . Beginning at the west bounds of Dennison's patent.

Thomas Baldwin died in 1821, aged 75. He owned a stone dwelling-house and store on the westerly side of what is now Boyden Avenue,—had sons, Joseph T. and David C. The land is now owned and occupied by Mr. William Hawkins.⁵

Daniel Hayes does not appear as having any interest in the lands near Elizabeth River. The following records locate him on the lands formerly of Amos Terrill. His death must have occurred before Aug. 15, 1774.

TICHENOR FAMILY.—Martin Tichenor, one of the original settlers of Newark, was father-in-law of Mr. John Treat.

John Tichenor, a lineal descendant of Martin, owned the farm and stone house now owned by John Smith Brown, on Irvington Avenue.

In 1764, John Tichenor is named as the owner of land on the westerly boundary of the Hayes property on "Denison's gutter."

The will of John Tichenor, dated in 1784, names children,—Nathan, Joseph, Isaac, Nathaniel, Lydia and Hannah.

The four sons appear to have had the farm of their father divided between them. Nathaniel resided on the corner of Irvington and Boyden Avenues. Nathaniel resided on the property now owned by Mr. Joseph Bradbury. Isaac remained on the old homestead, and Joseph resided in the house now occupied by Mr. Mahlon W. Vail.

The stone house on the Tichenor farm was erected about one hundred and thirty years ago.⁶

Pioneer Surveys and Lot-Owners.—We find among our early records of surveys that the following are recorded, viz.: one to William Camp, dated April 27, 1694, for land on the east side of Rahway River, at Lightning Brook, beginning at the brook and running westerly 72 chains to the river; thence up the river 14 chains; thence east 66 chains; thence south and east 21 chains to beginning.

To Robert Campbell, on Feb. 13, 1714, in right of George Willocks, beginning at tree by Lightning Brook, thence westerly 57 chains to tree by a small brook; thence northwest-westerly 33 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 25 chains; thence east-southeasterly 71 chains to Lightning Brook; thence by said brook to beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres.

To John Burwell, beginning at a tree by Lightning Brook, thence up the brook 4 chains; thence northwest-westerly 71 chains to Rahway River; thence down the river 27 chains; thence to beginning, containing one hundred acres, with the brook easterly, Robert Campbell, West River, westerly, John Burwell and William Camp, southerly; "now in possession of Robert Campbell."

In July, 1713, Allen Wilkinson conveyed to Robert Campbell by deed, in consideration of sixteen pounds, nine and one-half acres on east side of Rahway River, with river west, Robert Campbell west, Edward Riggs, east and other lots south.

The families Burwell and Campbell are not now residents of South Orange, and the above record is the only one made in the name of Campbell, so far as is known to the writer.

Surveys of lands were made to the Burwells.

The land above described as being conveyed to Robert Campbell is supposed to have descended to his sons, one of whom conveyed as follows:

On Jan. 21, 1740–41, Samuel Campbell (weaver) conveyed by deed to Aaron Ball,⁷ for one hundred and fifty pounds, seventy acres: "beginning at a tree standing by Lightning Brook and running north-

¹No. 18, Township map.

²No. 14, Township map.

³No. No. 11, township map.

⁴No. No. 13, Township map.

⁵No. No. 26, Township map.

⁶No. No. 2, Township map.

⁷No. 27 Township map.

west-westerly 57 chains to another tree. . . .
 southerly 19 chains. . . .
 continued northeast by Hayes' land, north-west by
 Thomas' land, southwest by Crowder's land, was
 by Edna Lark. The best native meadow was
 recorded, the fields in the paper have all been
 about the houses run except as above. This paper
 (with others referred to below) is now in possession of
 Mr. R. H. Ball.

On April 1, 1772, Nathaniel Campbell conveyed to
 Aaron Ball, by deed, one and one-quarter acres of
 land on the east side of the highway near southwest
 side of Lightning Brook.

The will of Aaron Ball, dated and admitted to
 probate in 1792, devises to sons, Silas and Joseph,
 all his land and meadow; to son Aaron one hundred
 pounds, to be paid by Silas and Joseph, when he
 (Aaron) reaches the age of twenty-one years, to
 daughters, Keziah, Margaret, Deborah and Hannah,
 each twenty pounds; the use of the land and meadow
 to wife, Hannah, during widowhood, or (she marry-
 ing) until the eldest son comes to the age of twenty-
 one years; together with the dower right afterward;
 and all moveables, excepting as above. Brothers
 Timothy and Moses Baldwin, executors.

On Sept. 15, 1767, Silas Ball (blacksmith) conveyed
 to Joseph Ball (cordwinder), for five shillings, thirty-
 one and one-half acres, beginning at Lightning Brook,
 near the bark-house of Joseph Ball. This probably
 was the first separation of the lands devised by their
 father, and is the home lot of Mr. R. H. Ball, who is
 of the fifth generation descending from Aaron Ball.

On Nov. 8 and 9, 1766, David Campbell and Na-
 thaniel Campbell executed mortgages to Joseph Ball
 for lands "on the south side of road from Newark
 to Pierson's grist-mill." This land is now owned by
 Mr. Philander Ball. The stone dwelling-house of
 Mr. R. H. Ball has been rebuilt and enlarged upon
 the site of the old one and a memorial in iron letters,
 —1787,—shows date of rebuilding.

The writer has no record of the land conveyed to
 Silas Ball, but on May 14, 1772, conveyed to Aaron
 Ball (shoemaker), for one hundred pounds, thirteen
 acres, described, which is now in possession of Mr.
 Aaron B. Brown, a lineal descendant of Aaron Ball.
 Query. Was this conveyance made in lieu of the
 legacy mentioned in the will of their father? The
 several descriptions given, when compared with re-
 cord of roads, clearly indicate the locality.

A letter written by Mr. John R. Burnet is herewith
 presented,—

* A family tradition says that Edward Ball came from Wales. An
 other tradition says that he had a father of Welsh descent who settled in
 Virginia, and was the ancestor of Walter Ball's mother.

† Edward Ball married Abigail Burnet in Brandon. He is supposed
 to have been an apprentice in Newark. Some say he made
 the first of the ball-beds and chairs, which were found there in the
 next street. The house he lived in, where he died, is still near the
 Ballston, N. C. One of his sons, Rev. Moses Burnet, was the first pastor
 of the church in Brandon, Mass.

the first of the ball-beds and chairs, which were found there in the
 next street. The house he lived in, where he died, is still near the
 Ballston, N. C. One of his sons, Rev. Moses Burnet, was the first pastor
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 THERE IN THE NEXT STREET. THE HOUSE HE LIVED IN, WHERE HE
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 next street. The house he lived in, where he died, is still near the
 Ballston, N. C. One of his sons, Rev. Moses Burnet, was the first pastor
 of the church in Brandon, Mass.

—R. H. Ball.

A part of the homestead of Thomas Ball afterward
 became the property of Stephen Bruen.² This farm
 was subsequently bought by Abel Arwood. It is now
 owned by Mr. Courter.

Jonas Ball, m. Hannah Bruen; Timothy Ball, m.
 Esther Bruen, daughter of John Bruen.

John Bruen, m. Mary Ball.

Samuel Ball built and resided in a house which
 formerly stood upon the site of the present residence
 of Mr. Samuel P. Brown. Mr. Brown has a tradition
 that the Samuel Ball killed in battle at Springfield
 was a former owner.

Another tradition says that a dam and mill-pond
 were on the same premises.

The road by Cemetery Brook passed along the west-
 erly border of the farm.

A record of a survey bearing date April 21, 1686, is
 made for Thomas Luddington for forty-five acres (by
 Town Surveyor, formerly laid out to Edward Riggs).
 The land was bounded with Nathaniel Wheeler
 south, one hundred and twenty rods, common north,
 one hundred and twenty rods, common west, seventy-
 two rods, common east, fifty-two rods.

Also . . .

Seventeen acres adjoining the above one hundred
 and thirty-six by twenty rods. Nathaniel Wheeler
 and his own land east; Common north, on the back-
 side of the hill towards Rahway River, west common
 south, on Upper Chestnut hill.

The location above described is probably near Mon-
 trose Station. The writer has no record showing who
 succeeded Luddington as owner. Luddington's
 Brook is named in the following deed, made Dec. 12,
 1728, by Joseph Ogden and wife Catharine, to Samuel
 Freeman, Jr., the consideration being sixty-nine
 pounds and the quantity forty acres.

* The road by Cemetery Brook was laid out and broke to the road
 by the town of Rahway.

¹No. 26, township map.

²No. 12, township map.

The first, middle, and last of these three rivers contribute to the flow of the Gulf of Mexico. The second, the Rio Grande, flows into the Gulf of California. The Rio Grande is the longest river in the United States, extending 1,900 miles (3,058 km) from the Rocky Mountains in Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande is the only river in the United States that flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

On Dec. 28, 1772, John Hedden and Joseph Hedden conveyed to Samuel Freeman, Jr., twenty acres for £100, six pounds.

thence down said line to the Highway at the East end of John Hedden's Orchard, thence to the Top of the Mountain, thence along the top of the Mountain to the East end of the same, thence down said line to the Highway, thence to beginning, and had John Hedden's south."

Stephen Freeman, from Milford, was one of the signers of the "original agreement." A home lot had been made to him, but his death occurred soon afterward. His will, dated in 1667, named wife, Hannah, and children,—Samuel, Hannah, Mary, Martha and Sarah. The widow Hannah Freeman had forty acres near the mountain, with Sergeant Richard Harrison, north, mountain west, Common south and east.

A survey is also recorded to Samuel Freeman, Jr., bearing date April 27, 1694. Beginning at the southeast corner of his own land, thence south fifteen chains to a small brook, thence west forty-seven chains in length. West, by mountain; north, his own; east, Rahway river; south, common.

The facts above written appear to be sufficiently strong to warrant the opinion that the family of Freemans were among the first settlers of South Orange.

Nathaniel Wheeler, another of the "neighbors from Milford," had a survey "at Upper Chestnut Hill, by the Stone House Brook," running East twenty-seven chains, and south twenty-five chains, and by Brook twenty-six chains; South, by Brook; west, Samuel Freeman, north, Thomas Luddington; and East, common. It is not known that Wheeler resided upon the land, above described; on the contrary, it seems probable that he did not; for the same record shows that he had land and bogs at the mountain by Ames Williams. John Johnson north, widow Ogden east, and high-way south and west. On Feb. 23, 1690, he bought of Henry Lyon sixty acres near the head of Railway River, fifty by twelve chains. John Ward, Sr., north, Richard Harrison partly east, Mountain West, John Baldwin, Sr., south."

In 1767, Ezekiel Johnson was in possession of twenty-two acres of land on the north side of Stone House Brook.

[illegible]

tract . . . beginning at a corner of Freeman, (1) S. 33.15, E. 19.17,
S. 34.15, W. 37.15, the tract bought of Rogers, (2) N. 14.15, W. 20.20 to
the mouth of the River to the beginning.

On May 18, 1776, Samuel Tompkins and wife, Ruth, conveyed to Caleb Johnson . . . four tracts of land "estimated at ten acres, more or less." Lying on Stone House Brook . . . the first tract . . . bounded northerly on the said brook, easterly by land formerly belonging to John Bowers, southerly by the highway and westerly by lands formerly belonging to Samuel Tompkins.

The second tract, adjoining the above, . . .
bounded northerly by brook, southerly by highway,
easterly by Bethuel Pierson . . .

Caleb Johnson resided on the property, had a brewery and distilled essences and extracts of various kinds.² A. L. Smith, the heirs of Frederick Newton and others now own and reside on the land.

Nathaniel Taylor, by trade a tanner. In 1767 he resided on Ridgewood road, near the lands now of the Redmond estate.³ He married a daughter of Ezekiel Johnson, and died in 1823, aged eighty-four years. Moses, son of Nathaniel, born 1767, had a store on South Orange Avenue; his sons Edwin, Ira and Joseph W. inherited his estate.

De. (Deacon?) Micha Tompkins had . . . fifty-four acres adjacent to the lands he purchased of Mr. Treat.

"Beginning at the southeast corner of said land, and running as the river runs, nineteen chains to a tree, thence westerly thirty-nine chains to Zachariah Burwell's corner, thence northerly thirty-four chains to William Muer's (Moore?) corner, thence along his line thirteen chains to his other corner easterly, thence southerly fifteen chains so that his land forms an L."

. . . Elizabeth River east, John Denison's gutter south, Common west, William Muer and his own east. Sept. 19, 1724, Josiah Ogden conveyed to Hugh Roberts one hundred acres, . . .

Reproduction of *Stethocephalus* (Peters) *Tricentrus* (Boulenger) 'Dennison's Gutter' . . . (1) up the river 20.34, to Micha Thompson, N = W 28, S = N = E 14.4, 1 N = W 11.0, 1 S = W 10.0, 1 E = S 11.0, 1 S = E 11.0, 1 S = W 20.0, 1 S = E 14.4, etc. Dennison's Gutter, S = E 14.4, within.

On March 25, 1712, William Moore had a tract of land 84x28 chains, by Dismal Brook, . . . bounded north-west by Common, north by Ebenezer Lindsley & Common, east by John Treat, south and west by Common.

In 1716, James Tompkins (possibly a son of Mich.) conveyed to Elisha Stansborough 32 acres of land on Brushy plain, . . . beginning at the southerly corner of John Lyon, on Chestnut Hill, . . . bounded southerly by Joseph Lindsley, easterly by Ebenezer Lindsley, northerly by next-mentioned tract, also thirty-four acres adjoining the above-described tract, . . . beginning at the N. E. cor., . . . (1) N. E. 20, (2) N. 62 W. 18, (3) Str. 20, (4)

* No 25, township map.

^b No α -township map.

1. See N. J. G. Wilson, *ibid.* 1947, 1948.

to beginning. . . . bounded southeast by Lindsley, northeast by Ezekiel Jabez Wakeman, northwest and southwest by above-mentioned tract.

Feb. 12, 1717-18, Elisha Lindsley conveyed to Elisha Stansborough 30 acres of land at a place called "Deer's Misery," 20 ch. in length, 13 in breadth at the north end, 17 ch. in breadth at the south end, . . . bounded east and north by Ebenezer Lindsley, west by Elisha Stansborough, south by Highway, . . . proved June 19, 1721.

Oct. 23, 1727, Josiah Ogden conveyed to Elisha Stansborough 17 1/2 acres of land, . . . beginning at a place known as the corner of the land of John Bowers, . . . (1) S. 1. E. 10, (2) S. 1. E. 20, (3) S. 61.40, W. 16.78, (4) to beginning. Proved April 11th, 1730. (See Bowers' plan in Riggs.)

Jan. 10, 1730-31, Elisha Stansborough conveyed to his son Samuel 166 1/2 acres of land, . . . at the Mountain plantation next joining northerly to Jonathan Ward and John Bowers, "as ye deed of conveyance of the premises may more fully appear reference being thereunto had, . . . after the decease of myself and wife, his mother."

Feb. 3, 1753, John Cundit, of Newark, conveyed to Joseph Camp "one-third of the lands I lately bought of Samuel Stansborough, only ten acres excepted out of the whole which is now surveyed off to Moses Clark and the southern end or side of said tract, . . . lying on the west side of the road that leads southward from the Mountain meeting-house to the place called Dog's misery," . . . refers to deed said Stansborough gave to John Cundit, Jan. 10, 1753, and bounded eastwardly by Highway (Munn Avenue), northerly Josiah Lindsley, land that he bought in the tract above said, and upon the west end upon Nathaniel Ward and Abner Ward's land, southerly upon the tract surveyed to Moses Clark. Gershom Kilburn, whose will was proved May 20, 1813, names sons Jabez D., Daniel and Gershom, grandsons Gershom, son of Daniel, and Samuel.

Jabez D. Kilburn and his son Thomas both lived and died at their home on South Orange Avenue, next east of the lands of Mr. Eugene Kelly.¹

June 30, 1679, Survey was made for Samuel Potter for 24 acres of land, . . . S. E. W. & E. 26x10 chains, bounded N. by Highway, E. by Francis Lindsley, W. and S. by Common.

Also 80 acres at the head of a branch of Elizabeth River 40x25 ch., bounded by Francis Lindsley W. E., S. E. S. W., and N. W. unsurveyed.

Feb. 26, 1697, Francis Lindsley made an exchange of land with George Ducker, cordwainer, . . . Eighty acres at the head of a branch of Elizabeth River, as expressed in a patent from Samuel Potter bearing date 1679, to me made over and assigned, . . . 40x25 chains, . . . bounded as in the survey to Potter.

Jan. 3, 5, 10, 1703. Francis Lindsley, by deed of gift, conveyed to his sons, as follows, in brief: To Benjamin . . . 10 chains in breadth and 12 chains in length upon Elizabeth River branches. . . . Common east and south, Francis Lindsley north and east. . . . Land upon a small hill in the form of an L, in length 26 chains, in breadth 20 chains at the west end, Francis Lindsley and Joseph Camfield north, Joseph Camfield and George Ducker east, George Ducker west, highway south.

May 5, 1704, Benjamin Lindsley and wife, Mary, conveyed the above described tract to Ebenezer Lindsley.

To son Joseph Lindsley . . . 60 acres by "Dismal Swamp;" Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins east, highway south, John Treat west, Stone house brook and common north.

To son Benjamin Lindsley . . . and swamp in the form of an L upon Elizabeth River branches; Elizabeth River and common west, common north, common and Benjamin Lindsley east; . . . on the north side forty chains, south side thirty chains, west end forty chains, east side twenty-eight chains.

To son Joseph Lindsley . . . 60 acres in Newark, being by Dismal Swamp; bounded easterly by Zachariah Burwell and Micah Tompkins, southerly by highway, westerly by John Treat, northerly Stone house brook and unsurveyed land.

A portion of the lands above mentioned is still retained in the Lindsley family. One portion was conveyed by J. Morris Lindsley to A. Bishop Baldwin, who now resides thereon. Another portion is owned and occupied by the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum.² On this property Judge John Lindsley lived and died.³

In 1798, Isaac Ogden conveyed 12 acres and 13 rods of land on Scotland Road, . . . being formerly the place of Jephth Baldwin, deceased, . . . to Ezra Gildersleeve, . . . beginning at the south corner of Ezra Gildersleeve, Sr.'s (born 1740, died 1810) homestead place in the road. (1) N. 62, W. 23.60, (2) S. 30 1/2, W. 5.18, (3) S. 62, E. 24.24, (4) W. 32, E. 5.08 to beg. . . . N. E. Ezra Gildersleeve, Sr., N. W. Thomas Freeman and the river, S. W. Abel Freeman, S. E. road.

In the "Genealogical Notices" of the settlers of Newark, by Mr. Samuel H. Congar, the following appears, viz.: "Baldwin, Joseph, son of Iona, of Milford, d. 20th Sept., 1776, a. 92; trad. says m. a Bruen. They had Eleazer, Amos, Moses, Joshua, Caleb, Phineas, Rebecca Campbell, Sarah Wolcott and Hannah Johnson.

¹ Extracts in Deed of Matthew and Jonathan W. Jones, by second mortgage, 1891, completely recite Deeds of 1679 and 1697, and of 1703, and include, as of Moses South, added in 1850, was Samuel of Moses into church of Essex.

² No. 47, E. W. map map.

³ No. 20 and 69, E. W. map map.

⁴ See No. 40, E. W. map map.

The following is a list of the said proprietors and associates:

Henry Squier,	Amos Combs,
John Ball,	Jabez D. Kilburn,
Nathan Squier,	Joseph Baldwin,
Joseph Brown,	Amos Merrill,
Moses N. Combs,	Jabez Chubb,
Joseph Edwards,	Atwood Rogers,
John Ball,	Amos Cotton,
John Edwards,	Nathan Tichenor,
Joseph Brown,	Nathan Tichenor,
Samuel Brown,	Enoch Meeker,
Robert H. Brown,	William Andress,
John Ball,	John Hedden,
Amos Brown,	Barnard Hedden,
Nathaniel Hand,	John Hedden,
Joseph Edwards,	Enoch Meeker,
Amos Merrill,	Enoch Meeker,
James Edwards,	Richard Pearson,
Amos Rogers,	Thomas Cotton,
Nathan Tichenor,	Enoch Meeker,
Thas Tichenor,	Nathan Tichenor,
Isaac Tichenor,	Stephen Tichenor,
Nathan Tichenor,	Ebenezer Baldwin,
Nathan Tichenor,	Joel Baldwin,
William W. Baldwin,	Agnes Tichenor,
Linus Ball,	Aaron Ball,
Isaiah Ball,	Joseph B. Ball,
Silas Ball,	Abraham Good,
Elihu Crowell,	Amos Terrill,
Amos Wagon,	Zachariah Merrill,
George Hedden,	William Combs,
Joseph Edwards,	Barnard Hedden,
Jared Condit,	Enoch Meeker,
Amos Tichenor,	Frederick W. Lee,
John Adams,	Joseph B. Tilton,
Lewis Tichenor,	Joseph Beach,
Zachariah Merrill,	Enoch Meeker,

Jedediah Freeman.

Then follows the form of an advertisement as required by law, passed Nov. 24, 1794.

On a next day another meeting was held, at which time the trustees were elected and the name "Columbian School of South Orange" was adopted.

The names given above were of heads of families, and probably comprised all who had children or grandchildren to be sent to the school.

The residences were scattered widely. Clark Hedden resided nearly opposite to the Scheutzen Park. Nehemiah and Joel Baldwin resided in the stone house on the corner of South Orange Avenue and Munn Avenue, some two miles from the school-house. The district extended about one and one-half miles on the road to Irvington (two roads), to Orange (two roads), to Milltown (two roads).

The trustees formed their organization on the 5th of August, examined the scholars, inquired into the rules of the school, approved thereof and prepared a certificate as required by law. The certificate is recorded in a book of miscellanies for Essex County, page 103. We again quote from the record,—

At a meeting of the trustees and proprietors of the Columbian School in South Orange, at the school-house, on Saturday evening, Dec. 31, 1816, for the purpose of consulting on the propriety of building a new school-house, the following resolution was passed:

"1st. That the trustees of said school do proceed in arrangements for building.

"2d. That the building be built on what is situated within the school-house common.

"3d. That the proposed building be built of wood, two stories high, forty-five feet in length by thirty feet in breadth."

A subscription was started and the whole matter was referred to the trustees. The work thus entrusted to the trustees was completed in 1815.

The next record is of a meeting of the trustees held on "Thursday, Oct. 26, 1815," at which time the following was adopted:

"1st. That it be expedient to have a title procured of Mr. Aaron Brown for the lot on which the school-house is built; that a statement of the cost of the same be procured as soon as convenient.

A second resolution provided for the appointment of a committee for the purpose above indicated.

"2d. That the proposed building be built of wood, two stories high, for spelling, reading and writing; for arithmetic in addition to the above provisions, the sum of \$6.25, and for purchase of geography, the sum of \$1.00.

"3d. That the trustees be authorized at the discretion of each quarter the cost to be divided equally between the scholars, except such as the trustees shall deem expedient to exempt on account of their inability to pay."

March 5, 1816, the trustees met, when it was agreed that Aaron B. Brown should receive the money subscribed by Joseph B. Ball for the purpose of erecting a new school-house, amounting to thirty-two dollars, and Nathaniel Tichenor's note to the trustees five dollars in payment for the lot on which the school-house stands and collect them for himself, which he accepted, and delivered a deed for said lot to the president. The deed recites that in consideration of thirty-one dollars to them paid, Aaron Brown and wife conveyed the property in fee "to the trustees of the Columbian School of South Orange," in brief beginning at the northeast corner of a lot belonging to Nathan Squier . . . on the south side of the school-house common . . . running (1) south 37 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains 63 links, (2) south 57 degrees east 1 chain 14 links, (3) north 38 degrees east 2 chains 60 links to the line of said common, (4) north 55 degrees 30 minutes west 1 chain 14 links to beginning; bounded northerly to the school-house common, easterly and southerly by said Brown and westerly by Nathan Squier, containing seventy-six one-hundredths of an acre more or less.

The deed did not contain any reservations or stipulations; it was dated Jan. 1, 1816, acknowledged on the 15th day of February, 1826, and recorded in X2, page 532 of deeds for Essex County, on May 12, 1828.

In the same month, March, the trustees "proceeded to business and examined the accounts and vouchers to make an estimate of the cost of their school-house; and found the cost of the school-house and lot to amount to seventeen hundred sixteen dollars and eighteen cents to the present time."

They also "proceeded to settle with Moses N. Combs, and found a balance due him of nine hundred twenty-five dollars and seventeen cents.

The final settlement with Mr. Combs was effected in May, 1817, when "he, the said Moses N. Combs, agreed

John S. Brown, 1849, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '53, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58.
Essex County, N. J.
 Joseph Brown, 1849, '50, '51, '52, '53.
 Thomas Brown, 1849, '50, '51.
 Alexander Brown, 1849, '50, '51.
 Theodore Blume, 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, '77, '78, '79.
 Nathaniel Burt, 1853, '54, '55, '56, '57, '58, '59, '60.
 Isaac Combs, 1820, '83.
 Moses N. Combs, 1814, '15, '16, '27.
 Abner Crowell, 1816, '18.
 Job Crowell, 1819, '20, '27, '31, '33.
 Samuel Crowell, 1835, '36, '39.
 Isaac E. Crowell, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43.
 John E. Crowell, 1839, '40, '41, '42, '43.
 John Drower, 1820.
 Stephen E. Drower, 1820.
 Amos Freeman, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '18, '21, '22, '26, '30, '31, '32, '33, '35, '37, '38.
 Ira T. Freeman, 1829, '36.
 Ezra Gildersleeve, 1816.
 Edwin Gray, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31.
 Charles E. Gardner, 1843, '44, '45.
 Nathan H. Gardner, 1843, '44, '45.
 Moses S. Han, 1855, '56, '57.
 John Hedden, 1818, '20, '22, '23, '24, '26, '28, '30, '32, '34.
 Bethuel Hedden, 1822.
 C. J. Hein, 1869, '70, '71.
 Luther B. Hutchinson, 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Moses Linsley, 1818, '25, '28, '30, '31, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44.
 Benjamin Meeker, 1826, '28, '30, '32.
 H. C. Meiler, 1835-36.
 Samuel McCornac, 1833, '35, '36, '37, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43.
 J. Knox Phillips, 1877, '78, '79, '83, '84.
 Joham Quincy, 1814, '17, '19, '22.
 Joseph Pierson, 1814, '15, '16, '17, '19.
 Jabez Pierson, 1816.
 Daniel Squier, 1821, '23, '24, '27, '29, '30, '31, '34.
 Nathan Squier, 1814, '19.
 Jonathan T. Squier, 1820, '22, '25.
 Daniel J. Sprague, 1857, '58, '59.
 Moses P. Smith, 1867, '68, '69, '79, '80, '81, '82, '83.
 Moses Taylor, 1816, '19, '21, '23.
 Edwin Taylor, 1824, '25, '27, '32, '33, '36, '37, '38, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44.
 Ira Taylor, 1828, '35, '36, '37, '38, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44.
 Joseph W. Taylor, 1845, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47.
 John Thatcher, 1844.
 Stephen Tichenor, 1820.
 Joseph W. Wiley, 1879, '71, '72.

TENANTS OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSE. At various times the upper floor of the building was rented for singing-schools, shows of different kinds, between 1816 and 1827. On April 17, 1827, the association met to consider the propriety of renting the upper room for religious meetings and other proper uses. Subsequently a committee reported the work completed, . . . that \$127.36 had been collected by subscription, and \$122.08 had been expended for the purpose. On April 19, 1843, the trustees of the Presbyterian Church made an application for a lease of

the upper room in the school-house for a number of years. Whereupon

"It was resolved, that the room in the trustees' school-house for fifteen years, to be let out for religious purposes, as may be necessary for the promotion of said cause."

THE PRESENT SCHOOL-HOUSE.—In 1879 the legal voters in the school district met and adopted a resolution authorizing the trustees to expend seven thousand five hundred dollars, exclusive of heating, in the erection of a brick school-house in South Orange; . . . that the said building be finished on the first only in four rooms, . . . providing for from two hundred and twenty to two hundred and forty scholars, . . . leaving the second story unfinished except flooring.

In accordance with the above, the trustees advertised for plans¹ and approximate estimates of the cost of erection. The plans were laid before a meeting of the voters, duly called for that purpose, who decided to adopt a plan which was presented by Mr. Dunham.

The estimates, however, were largely in excess of the amount originally provided for, and hence the necessity for an additional appropriation on March 5, 1880. The contracts were awarded, viz.: Mason's work to F. W. Morris, six thousand eight hundred and seventy-three dollars; carpenters' work to Rodman Coon, six thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars.

The increase in the number of scholars, as well as their being properly graded, has necessitated the finishing of the upper story.

The school was removed, first, with the building, about one-eighth of a mile eastward; second, to the south side of the avenue, and on the easterly side of Elizabeth River.

A new school-house was erected in 1882. The site and building costing four thousand five hundred dollars, Mr. — Dunham being the architect, John J. Weaver mason, and Rodman Coon carpenter.²

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 27 is a culmination of two separate schools, whose history, not recorded, extends back to an old building which stood on the now southeasterly corner of Ridgewood road and Baker Street, near the Maple Wood Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Of the date of its erection we have neither record or tradition. Mr. Lewis Pierson, aged eighty-three years, was a pupil, Samuel Pierson, an older brother, being the teacher. Mr. Merwin, Andrew Van Ness and Morris Baker are also named as teachers.

July 16, 1868, the county superintendent of schools for Essex County consolidated the two districts, Jefferson Village and Vauxhall.

August 1st the superintendent of schools appointed Charles R. Crowell, Thomas A. Reeve and Daniel Morrison trustees of said district, and appointed said D. Morrison clerk.

¹No. 12, township map.

²No. 1, township map.

Sept. 7, 1868, a committee was appointed to look up a site for a new school-house.

April 20, 1869, the school district was numbered.

Nov. 10, 1869, and D. Morrison struck bids for completing the contract for building the new school-house.

VALLEY SCHOOL.—The records of this school have been lost. It was opened, however, about 1869, in a frame building on what is now Valley Street. The building had previously been used by Mr. Lewis Tresson as a "store."

About 1838 a brick building was erected for the school, on the Tuscan road, near Valley Street.

Among the teachers were:

Orlando A. Van Hook,
March 1838, to Dec. 1840, and 1842.
William F. Smith, 1840.
Edward C. Brown, 1840, 1841.
David Hager, 1841, 1842.
Andrew Van Nostrand, 1842.
David M. Smith, 1842.
William B. Shipman, 1842, 1843, 1844.

Mr. Shipman removed to Springfield, N. J., married a Miss Richards, was a hard student and an excellent teacher. He is widely known as Judge W. D. Shipman.

NEW BUILDINGS AND TENANTS.—May 13, 1871.

"Resolved, that the trustees of the school district be and they are hereby authorized to sell the lot and ten thousand dollars of bonds of the township of South Orange, to the highest bidder."

Sept. 23, 1833,—

"Resolved, that the trustees of the school district be and they are hereby authorized to sell the lot and ten thousand dollars of bonds of the township of South Orange, to the highest bidder."

Repairs of school-house, 1857, two hundred dollars, to be raised by tax.

May 16, 1840, School District No. 1 defined and three trustees elected.

Aug. 16, 1840 a report of a receipt given to Eliah Stiles, collector for the township of Springfield, for . . . school fund moneys apportioned to School District No. 1.

"Resolved, that the trustees of the school district be and they are hereby authorized to sell the lot and ten thousand dollars of bonds of the township of South Orange, to the highest bidder."

By name of the donor.	For the	Amount of the donation.	No. of
Ernest Gardner . . .	1840	100.00	100
Elia F. Havensport . .	1840	100.00	100
David C. Headley . . .	1840	1.00	100
Calvin H. Gardner . . .	1840	1.00	100
William S. Gardner . .	1840	1.00	100
John B. Smith . . .	1840	1.00	100
Moses B. Smith . . .	1840	1.00	100
Samuel . . .	1840	1.00	100
John . . .	1840	1.00	100
John F. . .	1840	1.00	100
Thomas Hunt . . .	1840	1.00	100
Isaac F. T. . .	1840	1.00	100
Henry Durand . . .	1840	1.00	100
Charles M. Ball . . .	1840	1.00	100
Robertson . . .	1840	1.00	100
William B. Row . . .	1840	1.00	100
Joseph B. Durand . .	1840	1.00	100
Samuel . . .	1840	1.00	100
Nathaniel B. Little . .	1840	1.00	100
Joseph Gilderbeave . .	1840	1.00	100

SUBSCRIPTION FOR NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE AT JEFFERSON VILLAGE.—Dec. 21, 1851.

"Resolved, that the trustees of the school district be and they are hereby authorized to sell the lot and ten thousand dollars of bonds of the township of South Orange, to the highest bidder."

By name of the donor.	For the	Amount of the donation.	No. of
William S. Gardner . .	1840	100.00	100
Elia F. Havensport . .	1840	100.00	100
David C. Headley . . .	1840	1.00	100
Calvin H. Gardner . . .	1840	1.00	100
William S. Gardner . .	1840	1.00	100
John B. Smith . . .	1840	1.00	100
Moses B. Smith . . .	1840	1.00	100
Samuel . . .	1840	1.00	100
John . . .	1840	1.00	100
John F. . .	1840	1.00	100
Thomas Hunt . . .	1840	1.00	100
Isaac F. T. . .	1840	1.00	100
Henry Durand . . .	1840	1.00	100
Charles M. Ball . . .	1840	1.00	100
Robertson . . .	1840	1.00	100
William B. Row . . .	1840	1.00	100
Joseph B. Durand . .	1840	1.00	100
Samuel . . .	1840	1.00	100
Nathaniel B. Little . .	1840	1.00	100
Joseph Gilderbeave . .	1840	1.00	100

The present school-house was erected in 1872, the lot and building costing six thousand dollars; Asher Teller, carpenter; Crane & Brown, masons.²

"Resolved, that the trustees of the school district be and they are hereby authorized to sell the lot and ten thousand dollars of bonds of the township of South Orange, to the highest bidder."

Wm. B. Smith, secretary.

May 23, 1855.

THE NORTH FARMS SCHOOL also had an existence anterior to our present records.

The old school-house becoming dilapidated, in 1838 a project for a new school-house was negated by a vote of forty-two against thirty-five in favor of same.

In 1847 it was decided to sell the old building, purchase another lot and erect a school-house thereon.

The building was completed, and the trustees reported that they had received on subscription for school-house \$152.50; for lot, \$26.00; for old school-house, \$50.00; good-will of old lot, \$10.50; for stone, \$1.66; posts and rails, \$4.46.

That there had been paid for school-house built by N. Taylor, \$285.00; for laying by S. Crane, \$12.00; for work by Taylor, desks, etc., \$4.17; for lot for school-house, \$50.00; for sundries, \$1.25.

In 1830 the title of Middleville School Association was adopted.

The present school building was erected in 1882-83, and cost about four thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Dunham, architect; Rodman Coon, carpenter; Henry Becker, mason.³

NAME OF TOWNSHIP AND LIST OF SCHOOLERS.

By name of the donor.	For the	Amount of the donation.	No. of
George H. Allen, 1868 . .	1840	1.00	100
Andrew Allen, 1868 . .	1840	1.00	100
Stephen Baker, 1865 . .	1840	1.00	100
Cyrus Baldwin, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
Phineas Baldwin, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
Nathan Baldwin, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
A. J. Ball, 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65 . .	1840	1.00	100
Henry Baker, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
Israel Brown, 1825, '31, '34 . .	1840	1.00	100
Joseph D. Brown, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
Ogden Brown, 1843, '44, '63, '64, '65 . .	1840	1.00	100
James Brown, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
John E. Courter, 1835 . .	1840	1.00	100
James Brown, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100
George W. Cooper, 1877 . .	1840	1.00	100
Stephen Bruen, 1821, '23, '24 . .	1840	1.00	100
William Day, 1826, '27, '28, '31 . .	1840	1.00	100
James H. Day, 1826, '27, '28, '31 . .	1840	1.00	100
Charles Day, 1826 . .	1840	1.00	100

¹No. 14, township map.

²No. 15, township map.

³No. 22, township map.

years, and about 1823 it was conveyed to the Methodist Episcopal congregation.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The next church in order of time was erected at North Plains from the land in 1828 by the Universalists. This congregation also shared the fate of early Baptist churches, became disorganized, and the building remained abandoned as a regular place for worship for several years. It is now owned and occupied as a Methodist Church.

A small number of interments have been made on the lot.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Columbian School Association, held at the house of B. Harrison on the evening of Jan. 23, 1838, Moses Landrey was chosen chairman and J. E. Spitzer secretary, when the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Columbian School Association, in view of the fact that the school-house is in a dilapidated condition, and that the trustees of the school are unable to repair it, do hereby recommend the trustees of the school to purchase the lot on which the school-house stands, and to erect a new school-house thereon.

Resolved, That the Columbian School Association, in view of the fact that the school-house is in a dilapidated condition, and that the trustees of the school are unable to repair it, do hereby recommend the trustees of the school to purchase the lot on which the school-house stands, and to erect a new school-house thereon.

Resolved, That the Columbian School Association, in view of the fact that the school-house is in a dilapidated condition, and that the trustees of the school are unable to repair it, do hereby recommend the trustees of the school to purchase the lot on which the school-house stands, and to erect a new school-house thereon.

The room was used for purposes of religious worship until 1842. The Presbyterian Church of South Orange was organized June 13, 1831, the congregation meeting in the school-house until their church was erected, in 1842.¹

April 19, 1843, application was made by the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in this place for a lease of the upper room in the school-house for a number of years. The room was accordingly rented to the trustees of the church for fifteen years, for the sum of ten dollars a year, or such sum as might be necessary for the keeping of said room in good repair.

March 8, 1859, the use of the room was granted to the Episcopal clergyman of Millburn for services on Saturday evenings.

Oct. 4, 1858, the room was leased to the Church of the Holy Communion.

March 8, 1859, permission was granted to Rev. Mr. Read, Episcopal clergyman, of Millburn, to use the room on Saturday evenings.

In 1859 the room was leased to the Church of the Holy Communion; the terms agreed upon were "that the Church should put the room in good condition and pay a rent of \$50.00 for the second year. No other charge to be made for two years' rent."

In 1861 the room was leased to the Columbian Guards for one year, at a rental of three hundred dollars per annum.

SOCIETIES. CENERY LODGE, No. 100, F AND A M., was constituted January, 1870, the following

named being the first officers thereof: Daniel T. Clark, W. M.; Joseph W. Wildey, S. W.; Anson A. Ransom, J. W.; Charles E. Lum, Treas.; Benjamin L. Chandler, Sec. Regular communications are held on the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month.

HOTEL LAMSON, No. 179 E. E. O. P., constituted April 1874, the officers being Aaron G. Smith, N. G.; Joseph W. Wilde, V. G.; Moses P. Smith, Sec.; A. Bishop Baldwin, Treas. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

PHILANDER BALL

The ancestors of Mr. Ball were of Welsh descent, his great-grandfather, Aaron Ball, having resided in what is now South Orange, Essex Co., where he pursued the mason's craft. The eldest of his six children was Joseph, whose children were three sons—Eleazar T., Israel, Joseph B.—and three daughters—Hannah (Mrs. Porter), Mary (Mrs. Robert Caldwell), and Mary (2d). The birth of Joseph B. occurred in 1778 in South Orange, on ancestral land still in possession of the family. Though acquiring a trade, as was the custom in those early days, Mr. Ball devoted his energies to the cultivation of a farm, now in possession of his son. He married Eunice daughter of Richard Harrison, of Orange township, whose children are Amzi, Eleazar T., Mary, Philander, Hannah (Mrs. Joseph Vance) and Richard H. Philander was born on the 8th of January, 1814, in South Orange, and received such educational advantages as the neighboring school afforded, after which he chose the healthful employment of a farmer, and has during his active lifetime been regarded as one of the intelligent and enterprising agriculturists of the county. He was married, in 1849, to Sarah A., daughter of Aram Guerin, of Morris County, and has children,—Edward P. (deceased), John G., Anna H., Lizzie M. (Mrs. Augustus L. Whitehead), and Warren P. Mr. Ball was in his political preferences formerly a Democrat, with strong Abolition tendencies, which later influenced him to join the Republican ranks. He has held various offices of a local character, such as chosen freeholder, commissioner of deeds, member of the township committee, etc. His known integrity, coupled with much executive ability, has caused his services to be frequently employed as executor and trustee where important interests are involved. His religious creed is that of the Presbyterian Church, his membership being in connection with the church in South Orange, of which he has for years been a trustee.

¹See No. 10, township map.

²See No. 10, township map.

RICHARD H. BALL.

Edward Ball, the progenitor of the Ball family in New Jersey, removed at an early date from Connecticut and settled in Newark. His descendant, Aaron Ball, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, located in South Orange during the year 1741. Among his sons was Joseph Ball, who served in the English army and assisted in the capture of Martinique. He was afterward a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and assisted in the capture of Stony Point under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He inherited the paternal estate, and married Rachael Tompkins, whose children were Eleazar T., born in

from labor. At twenty-two he came into possession of his patrimony,—fifty-six acres of the homestead farm,—which he has since cultivated. He was married, on the 10th of September, 1862, to Miss Mary Francis, daughter of Frazee Harris, of Union County, N. J. Their children are Frederick H. (deceased), Joseph F., George H., Fannie May, Laura M., Amzi and Edward (twins, the latter of whom is deceased), Jennie E. and Alice H. Mr. Ball is a Republican, and strong in his political convictions, though not an aspirant for office. He is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church at Connecticut Farms, of which Mrs. Ball is a member.



Samuel P. Brown

SAMUEL P. BROWN.

1767; Hannah, in 1768; Israel, in 1770; Mary, in 1772; Mary (2d) in 1773; and Joseph B., whose birth occurred March 15, 1778. He was a farmer on the homestead, which came to him by inheritance, and also learned the trade of a shoemaker. He married Eunice, daughter of Richard Harrison, of Orange township, and had six children, of whom Richard H. was born Nov. 13, 1820, on the land which has passed in direct succession to him, and where his life has been spent in the occupations of a farmer. When a lad he was accustomed to habits of industry, and found little time for attendance at school other than the winter months afforded, when the farmer enjoys a respite

Phineas Brown, the grandfather of Samuel P., who resided in South Orange, married Easter Gillam, and had children,—Charles, Stephen, Nathaniel, Isaac, William, Anna and Sarah. Stephen Brown, also a native of South Orange, was by trade a cooper, and, besides, conducted the business of a butcher. He married Sarah Gillam, whose children were Phineas, Samuel P., Nancy and Jabez B. By a second marriage, to Prudence Hand, were children,—Amelia, Mary, David, Henry Phebe and William. The birth of Samuel P. occurred Oct. 15, 1805 in South Orange (then known as Orange township)



Richard Ball

where his whole life has been spent. He had no educational advantages in early youth, and was obliged to become self-supporting in the age of eight years, his father having enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812. He, as youth, developed a business tact which, combined with great industry, has made his life a successful one. Mr. Brown learned the trade of measure-making, and for many years found it profitable. Butchering at a later date proved more lucrative, as also the purchase and sale of cattle. He invested his earnings from time to time in land, adding, as opportunity offered, until the productive farm on which he resides was secured. He has for many years devoted his time to the cultivation of this farm.

and seven. Aaron, Zeb, Job, David, Jonathan, Hannah, Eleonor and Abigail,—all of whom grew to mature years. Aaron, the eldest, was born July 22, 1779, in South Orange, where he was an industrious farmer, and identified officially with the township as justice of the peace. He married Dorcas Ball, whose birth occurred June 4, 1785, her father having been Aaron Ball, of the same township. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Brown were Betsey, born in 1805; Sarah, in 1808; John S., in 1811; Aaron B.; Eleonor, in 1817; Joseph, in 1819; Abigail, in 1826. The subject of this sketch, Aaron B., was born on the 15th of February, 1814, in South Orange. The public school enabled him to acquire an elementary edu-



A B Brown

Mr. Brown was married, in 1844, to Eliza, daughter of William Smith, of Jefferson village, in South Orange township. Their only son, Isaac, is deceased. In politics Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and has held various township offices, being now commissioner of appeals. Though advanced in years, he still superintends the work upon his farm.

AARON B. BROWN.

Mr. Brown is descended from English stock. His grandfather, who resided in South Orange, where he was a farmer, married Jane Tompkins, and

education, when his attention was directed to farming, which has since been his life-work. On the death of his father he inherited the homestead farm, where he now resides. He was married, in 1841, to Miss Catherine M., daughter of Job Crowell, of South Orange, and has children,—Ashbel G., Abby Caroline (Mrs. Theodore F. Taylor), David (deceased), Jay C., Henry M., Mary Olive (deceased), and Charles N. Mr. Brown has never departed from his legitimate calling to engage in doubtful business schemes, nor found time to devote to public enterprises. He has, however, as a Republican, held minor township offices, which have been filled with fidelity and acceptance. He is a zealous Presbyterian in his religious belief, and is now

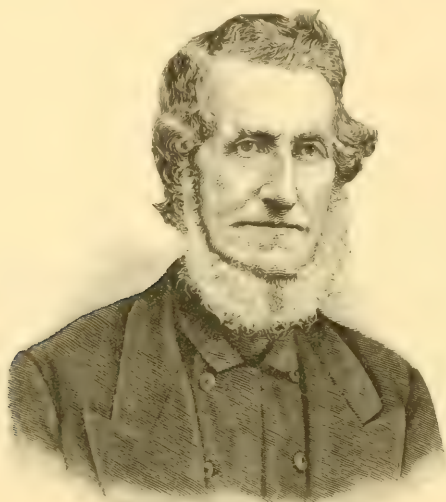
an elder in the church of that denomination in South Orange, where his membership has extended over a period of more than fifty years.

ABIAH F. TILLOU.

Mr. Tillou is of Huguenot descent. His grandfather, Peter Tillou, resided in New York, where he conducted the business of a chairmaker. He married Mary Brown, whose children were Joseph, William, Walter, Phoebe and Nancy, there having

strict school in winter at a later date, after which the work of the farm demanded his time and energies. When twenty-one years of age he left the paternal roof, but continued to labor as a farmer in other parts of the township.

At the age of thirty Mr. Tillou was married to Miss Pamela, daughter of Samuel Brown. Their children are Samuel B., Daniel W. and Mary Ellen, both sons being married and reared to the healthful occupation of the farmer. Mr. Tillou, on his marriage, removed to property owned by his wife, which he has since cultivated, and where he at present



Abiah F. Tillou

been by a previous marriage children,—Peter, James, John and a daughter, Hester. Joseph Tillou was born Dec. 18, 1773, in New York City, and removed to South Orange, where he became a farmer. His wife was Mary, daughter of Amos Freeman, of South Orange, to whom were born children,—Joseph M., Mary, Abijah F., Charles, Job B., Daniel B. and Lucetta (twins), and Rodney W. Abijah F., whose birth occurred Oct. 3, 1810, in South Orange, has been a life-long resident of that township. His chief advantages of education were gained before ten years of age, with occasional sessions at the dis-

trict school in winter at a later date, after which the work of the farm demanded his time and energies. When twenty-one years of age he left the paternal roof, but continued to labor as a farmer in other parts of the township. At the age of thirty Mr. Tillou was married to Miss Pamela, daughter of Samuel Brown. Their children are Samuel B., Daniel W. and Mary Ellen, both sons being married and reared to the healthful occupation of the farmer. Mr. Tillou, on his marriage, removed to property owned by his wife, which he has since cultivated, and where he at present resides. His political sentiments were formerly those of a Whig, the Republican party now claiming his allegiance. He manifests much interest in the development of his township; has been trustee of the village of South Orange, a member of the township committee and member of the board of assessments. He is also a director of the Orange National Bank. He has been frequently called to fill the position of executor, and on many occasions acted as the guardian of important trusts. Mr. Tillou is a Presbyterian in his religious faith and member of the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange.



R. H. Ball

CHAPTER LXIV

WEST ORANGE TOWNSHIP

This is one of the interior townships of Essex County, and is bounded on the east by Mountain township and the city of Orange, on the south by South Orange and Millburn, on the west by Livingston and Caldwell, and on the north by Caldwell and Mountain townships, and contained in 1880 a population of three thousand three hundred and eighty-five. The township embraces within its boundaries four thousand six hundred and twenty-one acres of land, through which are some of the most beautiful and picturesque drives and avenues to be found anywhere in the county, and along which are some of the most elegant and costly villas and cottages in Essex County. There is not, however, a post-office in the township.

Natural Features.—The surface of the township is mountainous, and is not very fertile, if any, except class farming lands. Two mountain ranges cross the township, running nearly parallel with each other, from northeast to southwest, forming what is commonly known as First and Second Mountains. The former, however, also bears the Indian name of "Watchung," and after it is named the Watchung Branch of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, this branch having its western terminus on Main Street, Orange, at the foot of the mountain. The eastern slope of First Mountain is covered from base to summit by Llewellyn Park, containing the beautiful villas and summer residences of a large number of people among whom those of Gen. George B. McClellan, Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, George V. Hecker, J. O. Gimbernet, Miss Mary G. R. Binney, Dr. David B. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Dr. W. A. Howe, John Crosby Brown, A. P. Millot, Mrs. P. Sanford, F. M. Hoag, Mrs. Georgiana Heckshore, S. O. Rollinson, J. W. Field, E. W. Timpson, T. K. Gibbs, John M. Hare, T. A. Fowler, Mrs. James M. Ward, H. B. Auchincloss, Dr. Stockton, E. Burnet, I. C. Babcock, H. C. Pedder, Egbert Starr, L. P. Stone, Mrs. J. H. Green, A. C. Force, John Burke, James W. Judd, Wendell P. Garrison, J. W. Little, George Lethbridge, Mrs. Agnes I. Vincent, Frederick Worth, William P. Woodhull, William A. Gallaty, Dr. Fowler Ormsby, Cornelius Bramhall, Charles J. Martin, James Lancy, David E. Green, Daniel A. Heald, William Barr, J. Caddington, R. C. Browning, O. S. Carter, Davis Callamore, Dr. A. F. Bissell, W. C. Lee, H. A. Page, A. D. Williams, C. A. Haight, Lowell Mason, Mrs. Dr. Lowell Mason, and many others of equal value and beauty.

The summit of the Second Mountain forms the boundary line between West Orange and Livingston townships. Between the two mountains is quite a

pleasant valley, thickly settled, but unproductive as an agricultural district.

The principal stream of the township is the west branch of the Rahway River. It rises in the northeastern part of the township, and flows southwesterly between the two mountains into Millburn township. The east branch of the Rahway River flows in the city of Orange, and forms a portion of the boundary line between the city and the township of West Orange, flowing southwesterly into South Orange. Wigwam Brook also crosses the northeast corner of the township, flowing southerly into Orange City.

Points of Interest.—Any person loving the beauties of nature, and traveling eastwardly on the range of hills known as the Orange Mountains, who should come unexpectedly upon the Eagle Rock Bluff, and take in with bird's eye-view the broad sweep of territory extending to and beyond the Hudson River, would receive an impression of cultivated and natural beauty in landscape that would linger in his mind, as long as memory should last, as one of the most charming scenes that had ever filled his soul with delight. From either point of view the lover of nature beholds a sweet and peaceful picture of pastoral loveliness, and in either direction that one might wend his way he finds that not only is the vision of the whole not dispelled, but rather enhanced by the nearer view of any one of the many attractive localities. It is one of the distinctive features of the Oranges that in all parts is its beauty undiminished, and that in different phases of natural beauty meets one with every turn. Permeating the whole is an atmosphere of culture and refinement seldom met with in the same proportionate degree in any part of the world. From the mountain ridge, where Gen. McClellan, the Marcys, the Heckers and other equally prominent families reside, to the southern, eastern, or northern limit one will meet a succession of tasteful villas, some of them palatial in point of costliness, while nearly every one shows some distinctive feature of attractiveness. There is, too, a sufficient sprinkling of the staid old homes of the original settlers, together with some built half a century ago, to give the place freedom from the faintest suspicion of newness, while among them can be found costly villas constructed and furnished in the very latest and approved style.

Some of the older places are occupied by families who are the direct descendants of the original owners, who laid out and built upon them over two hundred years ago.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—It may be said with simple truthfulness that the fame of Llewellyn Park is world-wide. Its praises have been spoken in foreign lands by travelers who have visited the famous places in the Old World and the New, and it is universally conceded to be a most remarkable example of cultivated natural beauty. Here the natural elements of the picturesque have been wrought by an artistic hand into a scene of loveliness more truly satisfying to the

poet soul than many finished products of foreign taste and skill. About fifteen miles of carriage-drives lead through shaded glen and over terraced knoll. The elastic clay roadways, which are always kept in perfect condition, reëk the sound of hoofs and wheels so senseless that the babbling brooklet's quiet ripple or the thrush's joyful song can be heard as the beholder glides along, now between an archway of tall old chestnuts or again between dense rows of pine or *arbor vite*. The park residences are, for the most part, quite in keeping with the beauty of their situation, and their fortunate owners have made by gradual improvement such charming grounds of their villa plots that when rambling through the wood-paths which skirt their borders, and listening to the melodious notes that pour from the throats of hundreds of feathered songsters in the tree-tops near, one involuntarily exclaims, "Am I, too, in Arcadia?" The project of these grounds originated in the fertile brain of Llewellyn S. Haskell, who came to Orange in the spring of 1855, and saw with an artist's eye in the forests and glades of the mountain-side the foundation of a beautiful park. He purchased from the various owners their wooded tracts and farms, amounting in all to over five hundred acres, which he proceeded to lay out in winding roads, villa sites, rustic rambles, cascades, lakes, etc., the whole forming one grand garden of rare poetic beauty. To the original tract about three hundred acres have been added and similarly laid out.

Mr. Haskell died in 1872, loved and respected by all who knew him. A life-size bust of Mr. Haskell, resting upon a granite pedestal, stands at the left side of the main entrance to the park on valley road. Mr. Finlay, the park gate-keeper, with long flowing beard, silvered o'er with the frosts of many winters, is the faithful guardian and dignified gentleman that has held the position from the first to the present time. His dignified and severe bearing inspires with wholesome fear the lawless tramp and wayward youth, while to the well-disposed he is kind and gentle.

THE MOUNTAIN COLONNADES.¹—We are indebted to the construction of the fine roads and highways of the Oranges for a better knowledge of the interior structure of the trap formation of the Orange Mountain. In 1869 the city of Orange resolved to improve Main Street by laying a portion of it with the Telford pavement. In June of that year Daniel Brennan, Jr., who had contracted for the work, purchased eight acres on the Northfield road, near to and upon the summit of the mountain, for quarrying the trap rock for road purposes. The highway, which had been in use from the earliest history of this region, and which, until the Mount Pleasant turnpike was built (1807), was the stage road to Morristown and beyond, was, until 1869, not much better than a wide cart-path. It was cut into deep ruts and rough with stones. The steep

face of the trap wall overhung the road on the west, and a rail fence bounded its eastern side and separated it from the dense forest of lofty trees. The narrow pass down to Blue Bird Corner, thus shut in and overshadowed, can never be forgotten by the traveler at night for its blackness of darkness. Its only source of light was the phosphorescence of the decaying wood and fungi of the ancient fence which marked out the path of the benighted wayfarer.

The first rock which was quarried was taken from the summit, and on the south side of the highway as it now runs. It opened an imperfect basaltic formation, which appears in prismatic fragments, and is still seen over a considerable portion of its surface. The present working, which has now been continued for about fourteen years, presents a face of rock in places imperfectly columnar, mostly laminated, having near its summit irregular patches of basalt small in size, varying from five to twelve inches in diameter, some of them being quite perfect in all their angles.

About two years after this Brennan quarry was opened work was begun in the O'Rourke quarry. It is two-thirds of a mile north of the first, and near Mount Pleasant turnpike. The face of the mountain cliff in this locality had been noticed by the writer from the time when he became a resident of Orange as basaltic. It appeared in the places made bare by erosion, and its opening by quarrying has been watched with much interest. The work was begun east of what is now the centre of the dike. Its present face is nearly one hundred feet from the first place of working. In this part of the mountain, and for a space of one hundred and fifty feet, there were no basaltic columns. These became apparent on the north and south sides of the dike as the quarry was worked. They were short at first, according to the slope of the eastern face of the mountain, and became higher and more perfect as the work progressed. There has been no time when the face of the quarry has been so striking and so remarkable as it is at the present time. Its appearance eight years ago is manifested in a photograph taken in 1876 and published for private distribution by the New England Society of Orange.

It is not a causeway nor cavernous. To call it so is a misnomer. It does not admit of comparison or of contrast with the grandeur of the gigantic formation on the coast of Ireland nor with the beautiful angles of basalt on the Isle of Staffa. This formation is unique and *sui generis*, and in some of its features most satisfactory to the geologist and more instructive in the science of the trap formation than the Giant's Causeway or Fingal's Cave. We look upon a façade seven hundred feet wide; in the centre a dike, one hundred and fifty feet at the base, rising to an apex nearly one hundred feet high, flanked on each side by colonnades of basalt; on the south one hundred and ninety feet wide and from twenty-five to thirty-five feet high; and on the north three

¹See *Statistics Within a Mile of Orange, N. J.*

hundred feet wide and from twenty to twenty-five feet high. (See page 19 of this work.) The columns on the south are at the full height of the formation, which is evident in the heavy sand three feet above. It questioned as to the possibility is that their perfection would be diminished. Those on the north of the dike, we infer, will become higher, as the mountain rises abruptly and a thin soil only covers the rock.

The dike, the interior of which is now so remarkably displayed, is not an extinct volcano. It is an eruption of the metamorphic rocks in a state of fusion, through fissures in the earth's crust, caused by the irresistible forces beneath. Hayden, in his description of the basaltic peaks in Colorado, says that the basaltic eruptions produce forms resembling craters; but not one occurrence has been observed that could be directly compared to the cone and crater of a volcano. (Report, p. 251.) There is certainly no crater in this dike on Orange Mountain. The waters within the earth at vast depths subjected to a temperature which held the granite rocks in fusion furnished an expansive power sufficient to force through existing fissures these liquefied masses. The apex is the vent or chimney through which the steam escaped.

The sedimentary rocks with their earliest fossils through the gradations of teeming life, excite in their study the wondering admiration and enthusiasm of the paleontologist, but in the study of the igneous rocks he finds his profoundest interest. The vast forces which the Creator set in operation when He laid the foundations of the earth are here illustrated in the sublimity of their energy. The Orange Mountain is but a hillock in contrast with the basaltic peaks of Colorado, described by Hayden as from four thousand to five thousand feet above their surrounding regions.

The inquiry has arisen in the minds of not a few, In what cosmogonic period were the red sandstone and trap rocks made? It was on the "fifth (creative) day." (Gen. i. 22.) The sandstone and trap rock appeared the earliest. These were followed by the Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits (the Reptilian age), and these by the tertiary and post-tertiary, when the earth was made ready for a higher order of animal life, created on the "sixth day," when, as the last creation, man was made to have dominion.

The reservoir of the Orange City Water-Works is located on the Rahway River, between the two mountains, on the farm of John Le Clare, south side of the Northfield road, and was built in 1883.

Civil Government.—As will be seen by the following act of the State Legislature, this township, when set off from the town of Orange and the townships of Caldwell and Livingston, was named Fairmount, no doubt in recognition of the beautiful mountain that crosses the territory embraced in the boundaries:

[illegible]

the 1990s, the United States has been able to maintain a relatively stable position in the world economy, and the growth of the world economy has been strong. The United States has been able to maintain a relatively stable position in the world economy, and the growth of the world economy has been strong. The United States has been able to maintain a relatively stable position in the world economy, and the growth of the world economy has been strong.

regulations, governments and liabilities, as the inhabitants of the other

"3. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Fair-
 haven shall be liable to pay for the same, in the manner following, to wit: To be
 levied on the owners of the land in the township of Fairhaven, in the manner
 ensuing.

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Section 5 authorizes the people of Fairmount to vote by ballot.

Section 6 appoints John Grannis judge, and Edmund Condit clerk of election, and authorizes them to hold the first election.

Section 7 directs that school money due the districts in Fairmount be paid to the superintendent-elect of public schools.

Section 8 assigns the township of Fairmount to the Second Assembly District of Essex County. Act approved March 11, 1862.

Township Lines Changed By an act of the State Legislature, approved March 14, 1863, the boundary lines of the township were changed as follows, and the name of the township changed:

[illegible]

Township Committees' Meetings.—The first meeting of the township committee of the township of Fairmount was held July 16, 1862, at the West Orange School house, and organized by the election of Alpheus Coe as chairman, and by resolution adopted by the committee the township was divided into four districts.

During the year several meetings were held, and at the last meeting of the Fairmount township committee, held in April, 1863, the following appears from the records to have been the financial condition of this new municipality, destined to lose so soon its fair name:

Assets: Cash, \$100.00; Real Estate, \$100.00; Personal, \$100.00; Total, \$300.00. Liabilities: Cash, \$100.00; Real Estate, \$100.00; Personal, \$100.00; Total, \$300.00. The township committee, at its meeting held on the 16th day of July, 1862, at the West Orange School house, organized by the election of Alpheus Coe as chairman, and by resolution adopted by the committee the township was divided into four districts.

The first meeting of the township committee for the township of West Orange was held in the early part of April, 1863, and on the 25th of the same month the committee met and appointed overseers of roads for the four road districts, as follows: First District, Jonathan B. Harrison; Second District, Ira Harrison; Third District, John Gramies; Fourth District, Laurence Kocher. The township was divided into districts, as follows: By Mount Pleasant turnpike and Main Street, running east and west; by the former lines between Orange and Fairmount, running north and south. The township was also divided into four pound districts, each road district comprising a pound district, with the following pound-keepers: First, Amos L. Stagg; Second, Alfred Harrison; Third, William Maynard; Fourth, Alpheus Leclere.

At a meeting of the township committee, held April 18, 1864, it was ordered that the Poor Farm, owned in conjunction with Orange, or so much of it as was owned by West Orange, be sold for three hundred dollars per acre.

Streets.—In the early fall of 1871 the present most excellent system of telfordizing the public roads in the township was inaugurated, and the job of grading and telfordizing South Valley Road was let to J. G. Wright; the grading at fifty cents per cubic yard, and the macadamizing at one dollar and thirty-seven and a half cents per cubic yard. From that time to the present this commendable enterprise has steadily progressed until West Orange stands in the front rank for excellency in beautiful and pleasant roads.

Religious Interests of West Orange.—ST. MARK'S CHURCH, ORANGE,¹ may be considered as a daughter of Trinity Church, Newark. In the year

1808 the Rev. Joseph W. Hart, rector of Trinity reported: "That he had performed divine service and preached twice at Benjamin Williams', Orange, where he had large and attentive congregations; that there were several families who appear to be attached to the Episcopal Church, but whom he had baptized seven or eight children, and who regularly attend at Newark."

The families thus alluded to who formed the nucleus of the congregation were those of Benjamin Williams, Sr., of his nephew, James Williams, and of his sons, Benjamin Williams, Jr., Josiah Williams, Samuel Williams and Amos Williams.

These families continued under the pastor a charge of the rector of Trinity Church, and were favored with occasional services from the successive rectors, Messrs. Willard, Bayard and Powers, until measures were taken for a separate organization. It appears that Benjamin Williams, Sr., was confirmed in Newark, Sept. 16, 1813; Benjamin Williams, Jr., May 1, 1817; James Williams and Samuel Williams, May 21, 1819; and Amos Williams, Oct. 17, 1822.

In the year 1819 these families were brought to the notice of the bishop of the diocese, John Croes, D.D., who visited them and continued from this time until his death to include their neighborhood in his episcopal visitations. In 1825 their neighborhood was made a missionary station and placed under the charge of the Rev. Benjamin Holmes. Mr. Holmes resided at Morristown, and having several other stations under his care, at first gave his services on but one Sunday a month to Orange. About the time of his appointment the hearts of the little band of churchmen were cheered by the accession of Caleb Harrison to their number, with his family and several of his relatives. They then felt encouraged to take measures for the formation of a parish, and on April 7, 1827, St. Mark's Church was incorporated according to the laws of the State. The corner-stone of a church edifice was laid May 12, 1828, by the missionary, Mr. Holmes. A building of brown stone, forty feet by sixty, was erected during the year at a cost of seven thousand to eight thousand dollars, some portion of which hung over the parish as a debt for some three or four years. The building was completed so far as to admit of consecration by Bishop Croes, on Feb. 20, 1829. Before this glad event took place, however, death had made sad inroads upon the few church families. The first churchman of the place, the venerable Benjamin Williams, was called away Sept. 4, 1826, James Williams in 1826, and Josiah Williams, July 20, 1828. Soon after the consecration of the church fifty-four pews were sold, the most of them on very easy terms and all free of rent. The faithful and acceptable missionary was consequently enabled, in his annual report, May 27, 1829, to include fifty-four families and pew-holders as the number constituting the parish. It must be observed, however, that the greater portion of these families, as yet, were but nominally attached to the doctrines of

¹Sketch of its early history, prepared for the late rector, James A. Williams, D.D.

the church. Relying on the neighborhood and having contributed somewhat to the erection of the edifice, several families were induced to take pews, especially as they were subject to no rent for the support of the ministrations. The great burden, both in building the church and in supporting its services, fell upon a few individuals, among whom are especially to be named Messrs. Caleb and John Harrison, and Messrs. Samuel, Amos and Benjamin Williams. Having thus organized the parish, erected a church and gathered a flock, Mr. Holmes relinquished the charge of the congregation, and confined his services to St. Peter's Church, Morristown, in the spring of 1829. The parish then ceased to be a missionary station and was enabled to secure the entire services of the Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, who took charge about June 1, 1829, and immediately began regular morning and evening services on each Lord's Day. Mr. Whittingham was in deacon's orders, but was ordained priest on Dec. 17, and installed rector on Dec. 18, 1829. At the time when he took charge the communicants were thirteen in number. He was called on a salary of four hundred dollars, and was to continue to perform the duties of editor to the General Sunday-School Union. These united offices of rector and editor were filled by Mr. Whittingham to the entire satisfaction of the parish until Nov. 1, 1830, when, to the extreme regret of the congregation, he felt it to be his duty to resign for the purpose of giving his whole attention to the concerns of the Sunday-School Union, to the editorship of the "Standard Works of Church Divines" and to the charge of the Protestant Episcopal press. The zealous labors of Mr. Whittingham were greatly blessed. During his brief connection with the parish the number of communicants was more than doubled, and much was done in dispelling prejudices and in confirming the attachment of some who had hitherto been but nominal members of the parish. Although retiring from the pastoral charge, Mr. Whittingham did not cease to take interest in its welfare. While retaining his connection with the Protestant Episcopal press, and while a professor in the General Theological Seminary, he frequently visited it and officiated. During the year 1832 he resided in the parish, and until his election to the episcopate of Maryland, and his removal thither in 1840, the congregation very often enjoyed and profited from his ministerial services.

Immediately after the resignation of Mr. Whittingham the vestry took measures for the appointment of a successor, and on Nov. 10, 1830, elected their former pastor, the Rev. Benjamin Holmes, to the vacant rectorship, and pledged him a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. Mr. Holmes accepted the appointment on Dec. 20, 1830, and took charge of the congregation early in the spring, but circumstances prevented his institution until July 4, 1831, when in due form he was put in possession of the rectorship. During the vacancy service was partially sustained

in the church by occasional supplies. One of the first acts of the vestry, after Mr. Holmes' institution, was to build a tower on the church, and procure a bell weighing four hundred and seventy pounds. In September, 1833, an organ was purchased, at an expense of three hundred dollars.

In promising Mr. Holmes a salary of five hundred dollars the vestry had depended on the uncertain plan of pledges and subscriptions. The consequence was that the modest, retiring and faithful rector received but an irregular supply for his wants, and was forced to endure much privation. Finding that the plan of subscriptions did not succeed, a few members of the parish determined to raise a permanent fund of five thousand dollars, the interest of which should be devoted to the support of the rector. This object was partially accomplished on Jan. 27, 1834. On this day ten individuals (among whom the most prominent were Samuel Williams, Caleb Harrison, John Harrison, Amos Williams and Benjamin Williams) put their names to an instrument pledging themselves and their heirs, respectively, for moneys to the amount of five thousand dollars, and gave their personal notes for the amounts which they subscribed, with the understanding that these notes could remain so long as the interest was paid. As the subscribers passed away, and in some cases before death, their pledges were redeemed, so that, deducting losses, about four thousand five hundred dollars was eventually secured to the church in real estate and bank stock. In this same year, 1834, a house and lot were purchased for a parsonage, at a cost of one thousand dollars, with moneys included in the above-mentioned fund. This parsonage and lot, however, being incommmodious and at a distance from the church, was subsequently sold in 1836.

Mr. Holmes continued to discharge the duties of his office to the edification of his increasing flock, and to their entire satisfaction, until his death, which sad event took place, after a short illness, on Aug. 4, 1836. He expired universally beloved, and was buried under the chancel of the church as a fitting resting-place for its founder. As a proof of their attachment, the congregation doubled his salary for the year in which he died, and paid the sum over to his widow and infant daughter. Mr. Holmes' ministrations were very acceptable unto his people. "His evenness of temper, unaffected modesty and amiable simplicity of manners made him dear to all, while his unshaken integrity, sound judgment and firmness in the discharge of his duty constrained all to respect no less than they loved him." He was sincerely attached to the peculiar doctrines of the church, declared them with honest sincerity, and preached the truths of the Gospel generally with faithfulness and devotion, while by a consistent private walk he gave energy and value to his public teaching. Under God his labors were blessed to the edification and the spiritual conversion of many. By

of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late Vice President of the United States. The original letter is in possession of Ezra C. Williams, of West Orange.

SCHOOL-HOUSE CORNER.

Reminiscences of Tory Corner.—We are indebted

to John C. Williams for the following sketch of Tory

Corner School-house, also for the old time prayer meeting.

In the centre, resting on the ceiling, stands a cast-iron box stove with straight pipe directly underneath it, down to the southern part, to be connected with outside air, a few feet below of the chimney, and around to the back, and the chimney above, ceasing school-boy prayers ascending that it might take fire and make a holiday. (Maybe you don't believe it; then you don't understand human nature.)

About the year 1820 or 1821, Shaler Justin Hillyer, a nephew of Rev. Asa Hillyer, took charge of the school.

Well qualified to teach, he was supreme in school, and parents listened to no appeal from their children. "Punish them; they deserve it," was the word.

Freeth & Bond, Ind. July 22. '84.

I know of my grandfather's connection with slavery. He told me, in my boyhood days, when I went there from N. Y. City to spend my vacations, that he had tried to give his slaves their freedom before the Emancipation act & they indignantly refused, saying they knew when they had a good master & a good home I had heard too that my father had one of these slaves for his own, but what I don't own is the only proof I have had of it.

Very truly Yrs. Schuyler Colfax

of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax late Vice President of the United States. The original letter is in possession of Ezra C. Williams, of West Orange.

Reminiscences of Tory Corner.—We are indebted to John C. Williams for the following sketch of Tory Corner School-house, also for the old time prayer meeting.

In the centre of the triangle formed by the junction of Washington Street, Valley and Eagle Rock roads, stood the Tory Corner School-house, an one-story box without porch, lobby or closet, about twenty by thirty feet on the ground, with eight feet posts, weather-boarded and ceiled with poplar, whitewood boards, a hole cut overhead in one corner to shove a boy through in case it took fire between ceiling and roof, a brick

May we not hope that the temporal punishment he inflicted induced the sin-recording angel to drop the obliterating tear on the record and happily transfer something to the credit side of the account? "*Fiat conditio cordi carnis.*"

I have before my memory an appalling array of apple-tree sprouts, broken rules, and unfinching, fearless culprits, guilty of life, youth, health and action. The hand that pens these lines has tingling memories, and, surviving schoolmates, do you not remember how we promised to get even with him when we got big enough? Let this recital suffice; it is god-like to forgive.

Mr. Hillyer gave up the school in 1826 or 1827. In 1831, while living in Newark, I saw a notice posted

on a tree on the town common that Rev. S. J. Hillyer would preach there that Sunday afternoon. At the appointed hour a little crowd assembled under the tree. He gave out a hymn (see singing), collected up money, and pronounced a sermon, of which I can recall nothing. Our ways had separated for all time.

Shaler Justin Hillyer (born Dec. 12, 1799, died Sept. 26, 1865), was the son of Horace and Anna Holcomb Hillyer. He came to Orange from Granby, Conn., about the year 1818-20, and taught school in the Corner. He married Catherine Tichenor (born Aug. 19, 1805, died Jan. 19, 1878), daughter of Moses and Dorcas Harrison Tichenor, May 10, 1823, and went to house-keeping in the house owned by Moses Gardner, latterly by Ira Condit, where his first child, Anna M., was born July 1, 1824. He afterwards built the house where Anthony Thompson now lives, and where his second daughter, Mary, was born July 22, 1827. He went to Newark and kept school for some time, then to New York, and then to Brooklyn. From an obituary notice I find that he moved to North Salem, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1845, when he became pastor of the Universalist Church, in connection with the society at Long Ridge, preaching alternately. The last few years of his life he preached at Salem. The obituary says that during all these thirty-one years he walked with them in purity and preached to them in godly sincerity, abiding with them in peace, unity and love, without thought of separation. On his monument in North Salem, is inscribed: "He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith."—Acts. ii. 24.

Old-Time Prayer-Meeting—THE FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

There is a stillness and twilight falling
 From a weary slumber to repose;
 While round the circle gather friends,
 Gently the night's soft curtains close."

A little assemblage of parents and children have gathered in the old school-house. A candle burns dimly on the teacher's long-legged, rickety desk, a murmuring sound of conversation arises as neighbors interchange kind inquiries and answers. Presently Deacon Amos Harrison's portly form arises, and gives out a hymn,—

Let us sing a hymn to the Lord,
 And praise him for his goodness;
 To him be all the glory,
 To him be all the praise;
 To him be all the glory,
 To him be all the praise;
 To him be all the glory,
 To him be all the praise."

Meanwhile a few more candles are lighted and hymn-books reconnoitered. Uncle John (Williams), candle in hand, starts the tune; young Governor Ben (Williams) sings a full, smooth, harmonious bass; the deacon's daughter, Rhoda (now Mrs. Peck), in the luxuriant fullness of life's sweet morning, pours out her soul in melodious treble; others join the swelling tide of sound, and all is glorious. Do you ask what

tunes they sung? Did you ever hear an old folks' concert? Well, them's 'um.

Now comes the voice of prayer. Another hymn,—

"Praise ye the Lord, ye angels, all ye powers,
 Thrones, dominions, all ye virtues,
 Worthy ye are, ye saints, all ye that
 Love to be perfect in his will."

"Abraham (Williams), will you read the sermon?" Ahem! Acts xiv. 15, etc., etc. Soothed by the tedious monotony of the sermon, the little ones, with their heads on mothers' laps, have gone (where Cain found comfort aforetime) to the land of Nod. A spirit of sweet resignation pervades the congregation as the dry old sermon drags on. What a good time for worldly thoughts! Young men and maidens, did bright visions of life beckon you out into the world? Fathers and mothers, did the pressing necessities of present existence demand your attention? "What went ye out for to see?" *Nil desperandum*. The sermon ends. Another hymn,—

"Sing ye to the Lord, ye children of Zion,
 To praise thy name, give thanks and sing,
 Tell forth thy works, O God, thy light
 And talk of all thy truth at night."

Meeting is out. The angels, "ascending and descending," disappear and draw up their ladder. Each and all to their home and pillow. Silence reigns.

Ground that beneath these feet is situated,
 Our souls awhile from life withdrawn,
 As in the time of stillness others
 Like sealed fountains, rest till dawn."

In after-time, Master Abraham Harrison, a Presbyterian licentiate, conducted the services and preached his own sermons. About 1824, in the summer, the first Sunday-school was commenced in this place. My memory recalls Ira Harrison, Jephtha Harrison, Miss Alice Gaston (afterwards Mrs. Lindsley, mother of Thomas G. Lindsley, Esq.) and Abraham Williams as teachers connected with it. There may have been other teachers; I do not remember.

Extracts from Old Documents, contributed by John C. Williams of Newton, N. J. The Benjamin Williams referred to was subsequently known as Governor "Ben" Williams, Governor of New Jersey.

OLD LIVING OF GOVERNOR BEN WILLIAMS.

"Whereas application hath been made to us, surveyors for the county of Essex, for the laying of a highway in the township of Newton, we have caused to be surveyed and laid out, beginning at the corner of David's Day, thence running, as the road now runs, to a certain Chestnut tree standing about the corner of Amos Williams, and then, from the tree, north-east, to the highway, thence running as the road now runs, between the fences of Amos Williams and Thomas Williams; thence turning to the left-hand over a small brook, and so running up said brook to the mountain; thence running north of a certain Notch, called and known by the name of the Great Notch, to the top of the mountain.

"Approved 24, anno 1774."

JOHN C. WILLIAMS,
 SAMUEL PERDUE,
 JESSE GAN ALLEN,
 JOHN PETER,
 JOHN VAN WAGEN,
 PETER S. AMOS.

to the corner of North Park Street and Matthew, Jr. from Day Street to Park Street, both families remaining to the day.

Amos was a cooper by trade also, a lover of the peace. He married Mary Nutman, daughter of James Nutman, whose name appears in Newark in 1691. James Nutman came from Edinburgh, Scotland. His second wife was Sarah, daughter of Rev. John Pierson, of First Church, Newark. This James Nutman seems to have been concerned in the third Indian purchase of over-the-mountain lands in 1701, and to have sold and aliened, about one hundred acres of it to his son-in-law, Amos Williams (see old deed). He died March 8, 1739, aged seventy-seven years. His will names John, Samuel, James, Isaac, Ephraim, Abigail, Mary Williams and Hannah Sargeant. His son, Rev. John Nutman, married Deborah, a Micha^h, was pastor of the church at Whippany, and died September, 1751, aged forty-eight years. His will names (no children of his own) Nathaniel, James, Benjamin and Sarah, children of his sister, Mary Williams; Phebe, child of sister, Abigail Tuttle; Rachel, child of sister, Rachel Eagles; the children of his brother Isaac, (deceased), and of his sister Hannah Sargeant, (deceased), and gives ten pounds to Hanover Church. The name of Amos Williams appears in Newark town records as mayor of highway in 1737-38; assessor in 1741-42. He died in 1754, aged sixty-four years. His children were Nathaniel, 1733; Benjamin, 1740; and Sarah, second wife of Joseph Dodd, born in 1742. Enos, James and another Sarah died young.

Nathaniel married Sarah Pierson, and lived in the old homestead. He learned the cooper's trade of his father, who desired him in his will to instruct his brother Benjamin, then fourteen years of age, in the same trade, which he did. Township records say he was overseer of highways in 1756. His children were Zenas, Amos, James, John, Uzal and Nathaniel.

After Benjamin became of age he took, by his father's will, the upper part of the farm, then a wilderness, and commenced clearing and building a home. The brothers built a dam and erected a saw-mill on Wigwam Brook about 1760 or '70. Benjamin married, first, Elizabeth Condit, who soon died, leaving a daughter Elizabeth. He then married Phebe, daughter of Caleb Crane, Esq.

When the Revolutionary war broke out, the brothers, together with their uncle, James Nutman, for good and sufficient reason thereunto them moving, espoused the unpopular English side. James Nutman was imprisoned in Morristown and Sussex County jails by the Committee of Safety. Nathaniel went to New York. His wife petitioned the Committee of Safety not to be sent to her husband, but asked to be allowed to remain with her children at home. He died there in 1782, of smallpox. His property was confiscated, but as his action was the result of an honest opinion, there was no personal ill-will against him by his former neighbors, but rather sympathy for his family,

and at the sale no one would bid against the widow. His son, Amos, went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, where he ended his days, leaving children.

Benjamin took out a written protection from a British officer, which, owing to the situation of the opposing armies, could have been of but little value.

At the last moment by law allowed he was induced by his father-in-law to take the oath of allegiance to the new government and save his property, but he never surrendered his convictions. He always said that "the Declaration of Independence was as big a lie as was ever written," and would never accept an office under the new government, although prominent as a business man.

After the war of the Revolution he acquired considerable real estate, started a tan-yard, built a bark mill, carding mill, distillery, currying-shop and cider mill. Among other lands, he purchased the Col. Peter Schuyler farm (Schuyler's daughter, Catherine, married Capt. Kennedy). This farm was next north above Gen. Philip Kearny's place, over the river, above Newark, at what was then known as Barbadoes Neck.

The old man finished his last barrel while a grandchild held the candle, for the day was too short, and "I will never make another," he said. Now and then his stooping form may be seen, walking with feeble step over the fields, leaning on his cane, and followed by his faithful dog, Ponto, or he reads the *New York Spectator*, and *New Jersey Eagle*.

He has made half a dozen mills, and outlived them all. He makes a social call on his cousin, son of Matthew, Jr., who is about the same age. Their children have intermarried—Capt. Tom, the patriot; Governor Ben, the loyalist,—a busy stormy life of over eighty years; each has exhausted his energies, and they live their eventful lives over again; they differ, the dim eyes flash, the indomitable old Welsh blood is up; ah! but it is all blown over; blood is thicker than water; they part with mutual respect.

Another scene. A winter night; the hospitable kitchen fire-place piled high with blazing logs; one by one the neighbors drop in, till the semicircle is full. Among them sits the Governor,

His eyes are dimmed with age,
And his voice is hoarse and hoarse again.

A cloud of smoke rolling up from white clay pipes and hissing backlog goes mingling, flaming, roaring up the huge-throated chimney. They talk of observation days, 11th, 12th, 13th of November, O. S.; that new cider mill and press the Harrisons, Baldwins and Dodds are introducing will never do; the Morris Canal, some day we will be taxed to fill up the big ditch; some folks are trying to use stoves to cook with; they are trying to banish liquors from the side-board, forming temperance societies, going to quit making cider, abolish distilleries, cut down orchards; the Methodists are going crazy with revivals, the Presbyterians, too; they say New York is going to



THE FIRST GOVERNMENT U.S.A.
Gov. R. M. Clellan
May 1st 1864

ing to Orange he began working for Benjamin Whipple, in Fort Cornet, which is now at West Orange. With the exception of a few short intervals, he has worked for the descendants of Ben and William ever since, until 1841, when he gave up active work, and devoted himself to the care of his private little place. He had known five generations of the Williams family, and was always regarded by all that family with the highest esteem and confidence. At the age of nineteen years Anthony joined the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, and from that time to the time of his death was an earnest, devoted and consistent Christian, and a man of exemplary character. He subsequently united with the Second Presbyterian of Berk Church, and when the First Reformed Church was organized, joined that. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BRINTON MCCLELLAN.

THE subject of this brief sketch, who in due time, became the organizer and brave leader of the Federal armies in the internal war of 1861-65, first saw the light of day, December 3, 1826, in the quiet and peaceful city founded by William Penn.

His father, a physician of eminence, was a native of Connecticut, into which "land of steady habits" and of sterling men, his ancestors had migrated from the mountains of Scotland, bringing with them the ancient Scottish love of liberty and of law, the just, tenacious nature of that hardy and heroic race which has bulwarked freedom and beaten back oppression on so many a hard-fought field, from the days of Bruce and Wallace, down to our own.

The great-grandfather of George Brinton, Samuel McClellan, commanded the first company of cavalry that joined the Continental Army, at Cambridge, and was enrolled in the State of Connecticut. He subsequently became a General in that army, and served with distinction throughout the war. He lived and died at Woodstock, Connecticut.

The father of George, having achieved by his ability and character, a high position as a physician, removed to Pennsylvania, and located in the midst of that galaxy of accomplished medical men by whom the name of Philadelphia, as the metropolis of physical science and the healing art in the New World was made illustrious throughout both hemispheres. It was the best reward of the lifelong labors of Dr. McClellan, that he was thereby enabled to bestow upon his children all the advantages of education which the country could afford; and at the early age of thirteen, George, was entered as a student of the Freshman Class of the University of Pennsylvania.

An inborn vocation, however, led him towards the

life of an engineer and a soldier, and a cadet warrant having been obtained for him, George Brinton McClellan, in 1842, was sent to the Military Academy at West Point.

At the Military Academy, young McClellan soon found himself thoroughly at home, distinguished himself in the exact studies to which he was called upon to apply his mind, and won the esteem of his superiors by his scholarly and soldierly bearing. He was graduated with the second honors of his class in 1846; assigned to duty with a company of the Engineers, and ordered before the close of the year into active service on the line of the Rio Grande River. Lieutenant McClellan reached his post just after the battle of Monterey had been fought and won.

In 1847, he appeared for the first time on the stage of national affairs, as a soldier in the field, upholding the honor of the national flag. After a brief period of service, at once obscure and arduous, on the banks of the Rio Grande, he was ordered to Tampico in January 1847, to take part in the concentration of troops preparatory to the advance on the Capital of the Montezumas. Space will not permit our following Lieutenant McClellan in that arduous campaign, through which he passed, earning for himself that distinction which is ever the birthright of a brave and young officer—a brevet commission of promotion for gallant and meritorious services—he having received such, September 14th, 1847.

As Captain McClellan, he remained with the army in Mexico until the signing of the treaty of peace with that republic, and in June 1848, he returned to the United States, and was almost immediately ordered to the post at West Point, where, for three years, he remained in command of the Company of Sappers and Miners. In June, 1851, he was removed to Fort Delaware to superintend the construction of military works, at that post, and early in the next year, joined an expedition for the exploration of the then far off Red River, under Colonel Marcy, whose daughter subsequently became his wife.

From the Red River, he passed into Texas, upon the staff of General P. F. Smith, and until March, 1853, was occupied in the survey of the Texas coast. In the Spring of 1853, he was ordered to Washington Territory, where he remained till May, 1854, in charge of the western division of the survey for the northern route to the Pacific Ocean.

In March, 1855, he was promoted to a full Captaincy in the First Cavalry, and with Major Delafield and Major Mordecai, was ordered to proceed to Europe, there to study the operations of the great war then raging between the western allies and the Russian Empire.

The immediate fruit of his sojourn in Europe, was an elaborate and exhaustive report upon the constitution of the greater European armies, which was published by authority of Congress in the early part of the year 1857. After the publication of this report,

in January 1857, Captain McClellan resigned his commission in the Army, and went into civil life.

He was then appointed Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, and upon the completion of that enterprise, was elected vice president of the company, which position he continued to fill, residing at Chicago, until August, 1860, when, having been chosen president of the Eastern Division of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, he removed to Cincinnati.

Upon the breaking out of the slaveholders' rebellion in 1861, Governor Dennison, of Ohio, in response to a call for troops, appointed George Brinton McClellan, Major General, to command the contingent of the State, being thirteen regiments of infantry. This commission was offered and accepted, April 23, 1861.

May 10, 1861, the general government assigned General McClellan to the command of the Department of Ohio, embracing the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with his headquarters at Cincinnati. Four days after, he was commissioned a Major General in the Federal Army.

The war cloud had now burst forth in all its fury, and the few troops that had been called for, were distributed as best they could be under the then trying circumstances, and various officers were assigned to occupy different points, while the invasion of Western Virginia was committed to General McClellan, who was left to take care of himself, make his own plans, and pursue his own policy. This lease of liberty granted General McClellan at this time, resulted in the first victory for the Union arms, and the surrender of "John Pegram, Esquire, styling himself Colonel in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States," with six hundred men, at Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861.

The reverses that were met with by the Union forces in the latter part of July of that year, were so great in contrast with the brilliant victory already achieved by General McClellan, that he at once became in the eyes of the government, the "Moses" that was to lead the Union armies into the promised land of peace. He was therefore summoned to report at Washington, where, on the 27th day of July, 1861, he assumed command of the troops in and around the Capital, consisting of about 30,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 650 artillerymen, with nine imperfect field batteries of thirty pieces.

Although these figures appeared to represent quite a respectably sized army, they only represented a heterogeneous mass of humanity, without organization or discipline, and to the task of moulding this mass of humanity into an efficient army, was General McClellan assigned.

His subsequent career as a commander in the field is far more likely to fix the public attention, than the story of the months he passed at Washington in the later summer and autumn of 1861, in bringing order

out of confusion, system out of chaos, plans and a purpose out of incoherent passion. It was in those months that our Western, as well as our Eastern armies were planned and moulded into form. Fort Donelson and Vicksburg, Stone River and Chattanooga, as well as Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and Antietam, were then preparing, and their victories made possible.

In November, 1861, General McClellan was placed in command of the armies of the Union, and at once addressed letters to his subordinates, Halleck, Buel, Sherman and Butler, commanding respectively the departments of Missouri and Ohio, and the expeditions of the South Atlantic and the Gulf. Had his instructions been carried out to the full extent of their meaning, no doubt the war would have ended much sooner than it did.

August 28, 1864, he was unanimously nominated at Chicago, Ill., by the National Convention, of the Democratic party, as its candidate for the office of President of the United States, and although unsuccessful at the election which occurred in the following November, yet was complimented by a very large and flattering vote of the States participating in that election. On the day of that contest he resigned his commission as Major General in the regular Army of the United States.

In 1865, he went to Europe, where he remained until the autumn of 1868, when he returned to the United States. He was then engaged in this country as a Civil Engineer and Railroad manager till the autumn of 1873, when he again visited Europe, where he remained two years, and returned again to the United States.

In 1877, he was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, which position he filled with honor to himself and great credit to the State, for a term of four years.

In 1881, he was appointed one of the managers of the "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," which position he still honorably fills.

As a Civil Engineer, General McClellan has no superior in this or any other country, and in that profession he delights, and is still actively engaged. His home is on the summit of Orange, or First Mountain overlooking the Oranges, Newark, and all other portions of Essex county, and nearly all of Bergen, Hudson, Middlesex, and Union Counties, Staten Island, New York City and Bay, Brooklyn City and Bridge, and portions of Long Island.

IRA HARRISON.

Richard Harrison, the earliest representative of the family in America, came from Cheshire, England, and settled in Connecticut about the year 1640, from whence he and his family removed to Newark, N. J., with the colony which settled there in 1666.

His grandson, Samuel Harrison, who was the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, located near Newark Mountain (now West Orange). His sons



Ira Harrison

were Anne Samuel and Matthew. The children of Matthew were Abner, Aaron, Amos, Adoniah, Peoly and Matthew.

The birth of Aaron, son of Matthew, occurred in 1763 in West Orange, where he followed the employment of a farmer. His marriage, Philip Green, whose mother was a cousin of the Rev. Aaron Burr and had the following children: Samuel, Jemima, Charles, Matilda, Phebe, Abigail, Ira and Aaron Burr, of whom Ira is the only survivor. He was born on the 14th of January, 1775, in the Atcostrad, land in West Orange, where his early years were passed. Although education was having been neglected as a gratuity to successful farmers, he was, at the age of eleven years, instructed in the skillful use of the plow, and meanwhile attended the neighboring country school. At the age of twenty-six he married Mary, daughter of Leonard Jones, of East Orange, and had the following children: Aaron (deceased), Rhoda A., Samuel (deceased), Matilda, John, Phebe C. (Mrs. Josiah B. Williams), Alfred J., William L., Mary E. (Mrs. Ambrose M. Matthews), Frederic I. (deceased). Mr. Harrison, at the age of twenty-six, acquired the farm upon which he still resides, and where, during his long and active life, he has pursued the healthful avocations of a farmer. As a Whig, and later as a Republican, he has been more or less active in local political issues, and served as freeholder and in minor township offices. He was largely instrumental in introducing the excellent system of roads which is now the pride of Orange and its suburbs. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, where he fills the office of elder, and has been for years a trustee. Mr. Harrison, in his ninetieth year, still enjoys exceptional vigor of body and mind.

CHAPTER LXV.

EAST ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, which during recent years has become the seat of a population inversely proportionate to its small area, had no separate or individual existence until 1863. Prior to that time it was a portion of Orange township after its erection, in 1806, and anterior to that date a fraction of the great original township of Newark.

East Orange contains only about two thousand four hundred acres, or less than four square miles of land, and yet its population is undoubtedly upwards of ten thousand, and through nearly the whole of its extent it presents the appearance of a village or suburban city, which, in fact, it is.

Few regions of our country have within half or a quarter of a century exhibited such complete changes in social and material aspects as the territory em-

braced within the limits of East Orange. Prior to the building of the railroad the beautiful, undulating country, now traversed in all directions by finely macadamized roads, so thickly settled as to almost possess the character of a city, and displaying everywhere tasteful and even palatial homes, with all the adornments of art; was a pastoral spot, sparsely settled, and composed of broad, rolling meadows and a well-wooded—dotted here and there by the quiet and quaint homes of the early settlers.

During the past fifteen years the influx of population has been particularly swift and strong. Men of business in the large cities near, and persons seeking health or quiet, have here found the most favorable combination of conditions that they could desire for rural homes. Climate, sanitary advantages, beauty, well-ordered society, churches, schools, easy accessibility from the great towns are all realized here, and recognized each year by an increased number of those who, at least during a portion of their time, would be "far from the madding crowd."

The Region in the Past.—Of the early history of this township, the greater part, which is accessible has already been given in the general chapters upon the Oranges, but we may allude to a few matters and people of the past before considering the institutions of the present. In this connection it is interesting to note that the territory which forms our subject was a portion, and a comparatively small one, of a purchase made March 13, 1677, from the Winackop and Shenacktos Indians, the reputed owners of the great Mountain Watchung, for "two guns, three coats and thirteen cans of rum." Surely the red man's title was easily extinguished.

Prior to the middle of the last century the settlement on the river began to spread itself in this direction. The inviting plain between the Passaic and the mountain could not long remain an uncultivated wilderness with a race of hardy yeomanry growing up on its border. Titles to "wood lots" which had been set off to residents of Newark began to be transferred, clearings made and homes established. At this late day it is impossible to give facts concerning all of the original owners of land, but we shall presently produce items of interest about some of them. First, however, we shall endeavor to give an idea of the region as it appeared sixty years ago to the then young eyes of one who was now old.

Aspect of the Region in its Pastoral Days.—The streets of the present village and thickly populated region environing it, were only country roads sixty years ago. They were roads broken usually only to the width of a pair of wheels, with green grass and bushes and logs along the sides, and often were unfenced. What is now North Grove Street was then Whiskey Lane, the present South Munn Avenue was simply Munn Lane, and North Arlington Avenue bore the less aristocratic appellation of Pluck Street, later Cherry Street. Prospect Street in those days

was called Doddtown road, Washington Street was designated as the Tory Corner road, and South Harrison Street was Harrison Lane. These were the only roads of communication running north and south. Main Street was the Orange road, and was the only one running east and west between the South Orange Road and the Bloomfield turnpike.

The original settlers on the Orange road or Main Street between the present east and west limits of the township were, upon the south side, commencing at the east line, the ancestral acres of the Pecks, first owned by Joseph Peck, who owned land up to a point opposite the present Thompson Street; Benjamin Munn, who owned the adjoining tract, extending to Burnett Street; Abijah Hedden, who owned from the Munn lands to Harsted Street, and the Harrisons, Daniel and Jonathan, who were the proprietors of all the rich acres from Heddens to the township line.

On the north side, commencing at the east line, there was a large wood tract owned by the Wards, of Newark. This property, which extended up to Grove Street, afterwards came into possession of the Pecks and Heddens. Cyrus Jones owned from this tract up to Main Street. A man by the name of Ounited owned the property between the limits now marked by Jones and Prospect Streets, and kept a tavern upon it. Henry Baldwin lived about where the corner of Washington and William Streets now is.

In those days, sixty years ago, there were a few hatters and shoemakers in the community, and several persons who followed other occupations, as, for instance, the tavern-keeper, already mentioned; but the sparse population was made up principally of farmers.

Old Families.—The tract of land which has been mentioned as belonging to the Pecks was in the possession of Joseph Peck in 1741. He had a stone-house near what is now the southeast corner of Maple Avenue and Main Street, and lived there until his death, in 1746. His son married Jemima Lindsley, and lived upon the homestead until his death, in 1772. He was the father of David and grandfather of James, from whom descended directly the Orange Pecks of to-day. James' children were William, a farmer, born in 1790, died 1849; Aaron, father of Cyrus, who lives at Roseville; and Phebe, who married Samuel Condit.

William's children were Phebe, wife of John M. Crowell, of Newark; Margaret, wife of Alfred Jones, a resident of this township; Ira, a farmer in the township; James, who lives upon a part of the homestead farm, long a prominent man in the community, now president of the County Road Board; and Harriet, wife of E. O. Doremus, another influential citizen.

Just before the Revolution, Matthias Dodd, a millwright by trade, and born on Centre Street, Orange, bought about fifty acres of woodland east of what is now Grove Street, between the lines of William Street and Prospect Street, and built thereon a carpenter-shop, where the house of his grandson, Matthias M.,

now stands. Here he worked as a carpenter, and made wooden plows. He presently, however, gave up this peaceful avocation, and, exchanging the plowshare for the sword, became a soldier in the war of the Revolution. He was drowned in New York Bay in the prime of life. His son Lewis, born in 1784 in the Grove Street house, learned the trade of a shoemaker, and when twenty-four years of age, with five or six apprentices, began making shoes in the same shop where his father had fashioned wooden mould boards. In 1838 he went into partnership with his son Matthias in the dairy business, and also carried on general farming. Of the children of Lewis Dodd, Rachael is the wife of John Dunham, of Newark; Jane is the wife of F. Craus, of Grove Street; Matthias M., occupying a part of the old homestead, is a wealthy and prominent citizen of the township; Lydia is the wife of David C. Runyon, of Newark; Sarah is the wife of C. S. Osborne, of Newark; Bethuel is a physician; and Julia is the wife of Ed. A. Wallace, of Grove Street.

Abigail Hedden was another of the early settlers, and his son, Samuel S., was long prominent in the affairs of the community. Viner J., George W., and Albert E., sons of the latter, and Mrs. James Peck and Mrs. Nelson J. Baldwin, daughters, are residents of the township.

The homestead of the Jones family occupied the spot on which stands the residence of Dr. Duffield, corner of Main Street and Munn Avenue. Samuel C. Jones, secretary of the Newark Lime and Cement Company, a man who has long ranked among the most public-spirited citizens of the community, as well as his father, Viner Van Zant Jones, and his grandfather Cyrus Jones, were born at this place.

Adonijah Osmun and Peter Campbell, both shoemakers and elders in the Brick Church at the time of its inception, will be pleasantly remembered by the older residents. The latter died in 1852, aged fifty-six years. The names of both appear in the list of elders of the First Presbyterian Church, Mr. Osmun's in 1814 and Mr. Campbell's in 1820.

Other early residents were Abram R. Marsh and Levi Lathrop and Edward Ball, whose daughter Lydia married into the Peck family.

In 1829, Peter C. Doremus, a native of Morris County, located near the present corner of Main and Harrison Streets, and the following year selling that property, bought ten acres of ground near Prospect and Carlton Streets. He lived there until 1850, when he purchased what is now known as the Candler property, on Harrison Street, from which he moved to William Street, where he built the house in which he died in 1869, and in which his widow still lives. His son, Elias O. Doremus, is well known through his connection with the American Insurance Company of Newark, his long connection with the Board of Freeholders, his membership of the Legislature and his many public-spirited acts.

Watssessing, in 1880; Brick Church, in May, 1882, and Gravestend, in October, 1883. Isaac N. Beach was the first postmaster at the East Orange office, and held the position until February, 1875, when S. M. Long was appointed to the place, was appointed post.

Water-Works.—The township of East Orange is supplied with water by the Orange Water Company, a corporation made in 1881, for a term of ten years, with the privilege on the part of the township of renewing the same. The act of the Legislature incorporating the Orange Water Company was passed in 1865, and was intended to be used for the city of Orange, but the charter remained unused until December, 1880, when books for subscription to the capital stock were opened, and a controlling interest in the capital of the company was taken by some citizens of East Orange, who proceeded to effect an organization and still continue to manage it. The city of Orange subsequently undertook the erection of water-works at the expense of that city, so that the corporation bearing the name of the Orange Water Company has now no connection whatever with the city of Orange. The authorized capital of the water company is three hundred thousand dollars. The directors are Frederick M. Shepard, John M. Randall, Joseph A. Minott, John T. Rockwell, Joseph L. Munn, William Pierson, M.D., and Vernon L. Davey; and the officers are Frederick M. Shepard, president; John M. Randall, vice-president; Frederick M. Shepard, Jr., secretary; Joseph A. Minott, treasurer; and Joseph L. Munn, counsel. The superintendent is George P. Olcott, C.E., and the engineers are John W. Chase and George Chase.

The company in 1883 took a contract to supply the township of Bloomfield with water, and has nearly twenty-five miles of water-mains in the East Orange and Bloomfield divisions of its works, upon which two hundred and twenty-five hydrants are located, and now, at the close of the year 1884, has five hundred private consumers.

The pumping station is located at the line between the townships of East Orange and Bloomfield, and near the western boundary of the city of Newark. In this locality the company acquired by purchase and by condemnation about seventy-five acres of land, partly covered by forest trees, and containing a number of springs of water of great abundance and pure quality. These springs have been noted from the earliest history of Essex County, one of them, known as "the great boiling spring," being conspicuous as marking the point where the town of Newark and the townships of Orange, Bloomfield and Belleville came together.

In developing these springs the water company has constructed a series of so-called wells, the largest of which is fifty feet in diameter and is excavated to the depth of about fifteen feet below the surface of the ground, nine feet of which depth is blasted out of the red sandstone rock. The great flow of water

made it practically impossible to excavate to a greater depth, and when the well was inclosed in impervious walls of masonry, it was found that the water rose to a height of two feet above the level of the surrounding ground and flowed over. The water has been subjected to chemical analysis, and is found to be entirely free from all organic impurities.

Distribution through the mains is made by direct pumping, with pressure sufficient to force a stream through hose connected with any hydrant in either East Orange or Bloomfield over any building in these towns; indeed, it has been shown by actual experiment that five streams can be simultaneously thrown upon the roof of the highest building.

Religious. **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.** As far as can be ascertained, a Sabbath-school was established in the neighborhood of the present location of this church in 1824. The sessions of the school were held at the dwellings of those favorable to the object, and at that time nearly every householder was of one mind relative to religious matters, and thus continued for several years, when, in 1830, the Eastern school-house (as it is known) was built, and the Sunday-school services transferred to that. The old school-house stood on Main Street, just below what is now Munn Avenue. None of the pioneer records, if there were any, are now in existence to give us a clue to the proceedings of those pioneer assemblies.

Probably there was no election of officers in those early days, and the management of the school was quite informal. Among the pioneer managers or superintendents was Abram R. Marsh, Levi Lathrop, Aaron Peck and Ira Canfield. These each in their turn were prominently identified with the affairs of the pioneer Sunday-school. When the school was transferred to the school-house it was under the care of Henry Ball. Four years later Henry Pierson became superintendent, and remained in charge of the school till 1850, when he was succeeded by Samuel E. Jones. Mr. Jones continued in office until the organization of the church. Meanwhile a weekly prayer-meeting had been established, which, in connection with the school became the nucleus around which a church was gathered, and fully organized June 24, 1863, with a membership of fifty-seven. During that year a church edifice was erected on the site occupied by the present brown stone church, of Gothic architecture, built in 1876. On the same lot is a neat and commodious parsonage fronting on Munn Avenue, the whole constituting a complete parish centre, leaving nothing of a material nature to be desired. The value of the church property is estimated at fifty thousand dollars. In December, 1884, the communicants numbered four hundred, and the Sunday-school had upon its rolls the names of three hundred and thirty-five pupils.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. F. L. Kenyon, for two years, from August, 1864; Rev. C. A.

Smith, D.D., five years, from April, 1867; Rev. J. L. Duggan, six years, and then another from December, 1871, to Rev. Samuel J. McPherson, from Sept. 24, 1871, to November, 1872. Rev. J. H. Watson, the present pastor, was installed July 1, 1888.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A meeting of the First Presbyterian Church at Orange, N. J., was held on Feb. 22, 1874, and built to meet the needs of the surrounding community, for a place to hold a Sunday-school and weekly prayer-meeting. During eight years it was used for these purposes, with the exception of one or two prayer-meetings. The church was erected entirely by the pastor and members of the parent church. In 1879 the needs of the growing Sunday-school the building was twice enlarged, in 1879 and 1881, and now has seating capacity of three hundred.

Since May 1, 1888, Rev. George W. Wilson, an efficient pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, has had entire charge of the chapel services.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (HOUSE OF WORSHIP).—At a meeting held on the 29th day of March, 1830, a numerous and respectable portion of the inhabitants of the Eastern part of Orange assembled at the White school-house to take into consideration the building of a Second Presbyterian Church.

After considerable discussion, it was upon motion unanimously resolved, "that the time had arrived when it is expedient to erect a Second Presbyterian Church in Orange, and that we proceed to build without delay." The movement in its origin was shared in by nearly all of the inhabitants of this part of the town, who then formed the majority.

The society was formed, trustees elected, and the building nearly completed before the church was organized at all. The formal organization of the church took place April 26, 1831. At this meeting ninety-eight persons were present with regular letters of dismission from other churches, all but one being from the First Church. The first trustees were William Williams, Peter Campbell, Samuel Condit, Allen Dodd, Caleb Baldwin, Lewis Dodd and Adonijah Osmon, all elected April 20, 1830. A building committee, consisting of Aaron Peck, Dr. William Pierson, Andrew W. Condit, Samuel M. Dodd and Lewis Williams, Jr., was appointed at the same meeting. An election for pastor was held the same evening, and the lot fell unanimously upon Rev. George Pierson, who was born and raised in the midst of the community. He served the church with great acceptance from April, 1831, to February, 1835. Rev. Henry Axtell was installed as pastor May 7, 1835. His pastorate continued a little less than two years. During his ministry the parish house, which has since been the dwelling-place of all ministers of the parish, located on the corner of William and Hillyer Streets, was built. Rev. Joseph S. Gallagher became pastor of the church Oct. 12, 1837, where he labored in the midst of many trials and perplexities, but with more than average success, until April 16, 1850. Aug. 21, 1850, Rev. John Crowell

was installed as the present incumbent. May, 1863, Rev. James H. Taylor commenced labors as pastor on the 20th of the following October, and remained until April, 1868. Rev. Henry F. Hickok, the present pastor, was installed, April, 1869, and resigned the charge, owing to ill health, in October, 1872. In December of the same year Rev. George S. Bishop became pastor. Mr. Bishop (now Dr. Bishop) resigned the pastorate in April, 1875, and became the minister of the First Reformed Dutch Church. In May following Mr. Hickok was recalled. In the summer of 1878 the church edifice was entirely remodeled and put in its present shape, at an expense of eighteen thousand dollars. The present membership is three hundred and fifty. During the half-century of its existence there have been placed upon its roll about fourteen hundred names.

BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church originated from a Union Sabbath-school which was held for many years prior to 1806 in the old school-house on Dodd Street. At that time a chapel was erected on the property of Reuben Dodd, and the Sabbath-school was afterward held in that building. There was occasional preaching, but no regular church organization until 1808, when a Congregational mission was started. This was afterward changed into a Presbyterian organization, and the church property transferred to that body. Bethel Presbyterian Church was organized Nov. 11, 1809. Rev. James H. Marr became the pastor, and on the following Sabbath Charles M. Davis was installed as elder. At organization the church consisted of twenty-seven members. During Mr. Marr's pastorate the membership greatly increased, the church building was enlarged and the church became self-sustaining. He ceased his labors Jan. 15, 1822, and on the 2d of the following May, Rev. David O. Irving, the present pastor, was ordained and installed. The church has a membership of one hundred and forty-five, a Sabbath-school of one hundred and eighty, is free from debt, and raised last year for congregational expenses fourteen hundred and thirty-six dollars.

FIRST REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.—The First Reformed (Dutch) Church of Orange was organized by the Reverend the Classis of Newark, May 12, 1875, at which time it included 135 communicants. Since then 375 have been received,—207 on confession, and 168 by letter. The church has now 372 communicants, including a consistory of 16 members. The Rev. George S. Bishop, D.D., has been the only pastor. The Sunday-school at the date of its organization numbered 3 officers, 17 teachers, and 130 scholars. It now numbers 7 officers, 30 teachers, and 500 scholars,—a total of 340. David Bingham, Esq., has been the only superintendent.

The church edifice is in a central and commanding position upon Main Street, corner of Halstead, is of brown freestone, finished in dark colors, with crimson cushions and carpets. It is a gem of architectural

beauty, built in the form of a cross, with a spire at one of the re-entrant angles. The cost of the whole was a little over thirty thousand dollars, which has been paid by spontaneous contribution.

The church is absolutely free. Each person, on entering the door, is expected to take the first seat he finds vacant. All are welcome, and all soon find themselves at home. The financial principles to which they have strictly adhered are the following:

1. That the members of the church support it.
2. That the consistory spend only such amounts as have been previously contributed.
3. That each member contribute something on each Lord's day, "as the Lord hath prospered him."

The pastor refuses to receive a stipulated salary. The gospel is supported by the promptings of a Christian gratitude and conscience, and the receipts have constantly been in advance of all expenditures. In government the church is wholly unsecular, having no connection whatever with the State. The spiritual interests are under the control of elders, and the temporal interests under that of deacons, subject to confirmation by the united consistory, of which the pastor is president. In doctrine the church is old school Calvinistic, being based on the following points:

1. The absolute depravity and utter spiritual death of fallen man.
2. God the Father's sovereign choice of a select people called the church, and His giving them to Jesus Christ His Son before the world began.

3. Christ dying for the church, and in the highest sense for her exclusively.

4. The mission of the Holy Ghost to call, regenerate and sanctify that church invisible.

5. The indwelling of the Holy Ghost in all believers, and their final and infallible preservation to glory.

The growth of the church upon the above principles, says the pastor, has been altogether unprecedented.

GROVE STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At a meeting of a few brethren of the neighborhood, at the house of Aaron P. Mitchell, early in the summer of 1866, it was decided to proceed to the formation of a religious society and the erection of a house of worship, to be followed by the organization of an Evangelical Congregational Church. A site for a chapel was soon secured, and with it adjoining lots for the erection of a main church edifice, when the growth of the church should require it. About Aug. 1, 1866, the society was organized, and the erection of the chapel was prosecuted with energy. The first trustees were Matthias M. Dodd, Aaron P. Mitchell, S. M. Kimball, E. Heblen, and Nathan Wrenman.

Early in the winter of 1867 the present beautiful stone edifice was finished, at a cost, including furnishing, of fifteen thousand dollars. It was dedicated Dec. 18, 1867. On Jan. 9, 1868, the organization of

the church was completed, with thirty-two members, and the following officers were elected: Deacons, Matthias M. Dodd and Robert D. Weeks; Prudential Committee, George L. Mitchell, Robert D. Weeks, and George Riker. On Oct. 14, 1868, Allen McLane became pastor. He was dismissed in May, 1874. In December, 1875, Rev. Rowland B. Howard was chosen acting pastor. He served five years, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick B. Pullan, the present pastor.

In the spring of 1871 an addition to the chapel was completed, at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

TRANSY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At informal meeting of members of the Evangelical Churches resident in Orange and East Orange was held Jan. 19, 1870, at the house of Rev. Frederick A. Adams, to consider the question of forming a Congregational Church in the vicinity of the Brick Church Station. At this meeting it was decided "That the cause of religion will be advanced by the formation of a Congregational Church in this neighborhood; that the members of this meeting resolve to form such a church." The first public services were held in Lyric Hall, March 6th, the Rev. Dr. George E. Adams officiating.

The church was organized April 5, 1870, with recognition of twenty-five members, on letters of dismission from other churches, of whom twenty-one were from the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. George E. Adams accepted a call July 11, 1870, to serve in an acting pastorate. He resigned Dec. 13, 1874, because of impaired health, and was succeeded by Rev. Richard G. Greene, the present pastor, who began an acting pastorate March 1, 1875. The chapel, on Harrison Street, was dedicated May 22, 1872. The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty. The deacons are Frederick A. Adams, Jacob L. Halsey, Richard A. Thorp, John Wiley, Isaiah C. Howes; Richard A. Thorp is clerk and Isaiah C. Howes superintendent of Sunday-school.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was organized June 14, 1837, and is now the oldest Baptist Church in Orange. The original members, fourteen in number, were John Hatt and wife Ann (in whose house on Grove Street, then Whiskey Lane, the first meetings were held), Joel and Rachel Hatt, George and Charlotte Haws, John Thatcher, Samuel and Sarah Self, John Lloyd and Eliza Lloyd, Michael Smithers and Ann Smithers and William Hatt.

Rev. Daniel Dodge, D.D., of Newark, was moderator on the occasion of the organization, and Rev. John Dowling, of New York, clerk.

A Sunday-school was organized Oct. 18, 1840, at Mr. John Hatt's house, Mr. William Peloubet being superintendent.

The corner-stone of the church edifice was laid Aug. 1, 1843, by Rev. Josiah Hatt. The lecture-room of the building was first occupied on New Year's

furnished the occasion and provided the means for the organization of the first schools of a public character.

There were three school-houses within the bounds of what is now East Orange township,—one, called the Eastern School-house, in the district still bearing that name; another, called the White School-house, located at Brick Church, in what is now Ashland District; and another, known as Doddtown School-house, in what is now Franklin School District.

The following sketch of the Eastern District can be truthfully applied to the other two, except that portion relative to the building of present school-houses. The original book of minutes relating to the Eastern District shows that the money to buy the lot and build the school-house was raised by a large number of small subscriptions, the subscribers becoming stockholders. In addition to the names of all the old families living in the vicinity, this venerable subscription list shows also the names of several eminent citizens of Newark,—Frelinghuysen, Pennington, Whitehead and others. The government was vested in a board of seven trustees, chosen at the annual meeting of stockholders. The trustees held title to property and managed all affairs of the school. These schools were, of course, small, each engaging but a single teacher, but served an excellent purpose. They gave way, in time, to the school districts, which were organized under the general free-school law. Their places are now occupied by modern brick structures, the Ashland District having two. The Eastern School building is of brick, three stories, was built in 1870, cost, with lot and furniture, forty-six thousand dollars. They are all provided with the most modern appliances for the training and comfort of pupils.

The Ashland District has two school buildings, viz.: Ashland and South Ashland Schools, under the care of one principal. The first-named school is located on Mulberry Street, with the following teachers: Gertrude F. Adams, preceptress and teacher of Latin and literature; Mary M. Gile, teacher of higher mathematics; Grace E. Coen, teacher of history and algebra; Clara M. Whitaker, teacher of natural and physical sciences; Katherine E. Day, teacher of fourth grade; Mary L. Fenby, teacher of fifth grade; Amelia G. Beers, teacher of sixth grade; Helen D. Meeker, teacher of seventh grade; Emma L. Codey, teacher of eighth grade; Sadie E. Hall, teacher of ninth grade; Gertrude Greenwault, teacher of tenth grade; A. Huldah Palmer, teacher of kindergarten; Theodore F. Seward, teacher of vocal music; H. E. Twining, teacher of penmanship and drawing; Emma S. Condit, teacher of elocution and gymnastics. Adam Robinson, janitor.

The South Ashland School building is located on Clinton Street, with the following teachers: Mary R. Plaisted, preceptress and teacher of Grammar Department; Ida Roos, teacher of Primary Department; Theodore F. Seward, teacher of vocal music; H. E. Twining, teacher of penmanship and drawing.

The school buildings are both of brick, the Ashland built in 1871 and valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the South Ashland at six thousand dollars. The number of pupils enrolled at the former for 1884 was five hundred and sixty-nine, and at the latter was ninety. Trustees, Edward Meeker (term expires March, 1885), Woolsey R. Hopkins, district clerk (term expires March, 1886), Joseph P. Thompson (term expires March, 1887).

The principal of these schools is E. R. Pennoyer, A.M., who has held that position since 1869.

The Franklin District has a large and commodious brick school building, located on Dodd Street, between Midland and Glenwood Avenues, and was built in 1873, and now valued at \$22,000. The total enrollment of pupils for 1883 was 325, with an average attendance of 177 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Principal, Charles I. Webster, High-School Department; Assistants, Miss Virginia E. Hooper, Grammar Department; Miss Emilie L. Foss, First Intermediate Department; Miss Lillian Bushnell, Second Intermediate Department; Miss Ida A. Eaton, Primary Department.

This school now has four departments,—a High-School or supplementary class, a Grammar Department, First and Second Intermediate Department, and Primary Department.

The trustees of the district for 1884 were Lucius McAdam (district clerk), George Sutphen, Van Zant Dodd.

Eastern Public School, School District No. 36, for 1884 reported as follows: Vernon L. Davey, A.B., principal, has been in the service of this district since 1877. Teachers:—Higher Department, Miss G. Stevenson, Miss M. E. Humphreys (elocution and gymnastics), Miss E. W. Peck; Grammar Department, Miss J. Cutler, Miss E. Stockton, Miss N. M. Arnold; Primary Department, Miss M. L. Petersen, Miss C. Welsh, Miss L. Wallace, Miss M. Hetzel, Miss M. D. Baldwin. Vocal music, Theodore F. Seward.

The enrollment of pupils for 1884 was five hundred and five, with an average attendance of four hundred and eighteen.

Societies.—HOPE LODGE, No. 124, F. and A. M., was chartered Feb. 5, 1872, with the following-named persons as charter members: Thomas W. Topham, Nelson G. Baldwin, C. F. R. Moore, George Booth, John D. Toppin, C. B. Day, Albert E. Hedden, John G. Truesdall, Henry A. Hottenroth, J. C. Wills, George H. Suydam, Joseph Booth, David Myers, Oliver Leiby, George H. Keith, C. W. Anderson, James Booth, E. S. Poucher, George W. Hedden, William Porter, Francis W. Hunt, C. H. Gellespie, R. W. Seaman and A. S. Woodland.

The first officers were Thomas W. Topham, W. M.; Nelson G. Baldwin, S. W.; C. F. R. Moore, J. W.; George Booth, Treas.; John D. Toppin, Sec.; C. B. Day, S. D.; Albert E. Hedden, J. D.; George W. Suydam, S. M. of C.; Henry Hottenroth, J. M. of C.; Henry C. Wills, Tyler; Trustees, R. W. Seaman, C. H. Gellespie and Oliver Libby.



J. F. Scott

The officers for 1884 were James A. Silvey, W. M.; F. H. Wetmore, S. W.; Benjamin Hilton, J. W.; George Beebe, Treas.; Luman Parsons, Sec.; W. J. Lightfoot, S. D.; A. J. Thompson, J. D.; J. P. Parsons, S. M.; and C. J. P. Davis, J. M.; and J. A. Rogers, T. C.

This year started L. D. Dodd, Oct. 1, 1884, with the above date when the first officers were added to staffed by Miss Weinschied Grand Master, William E. Pine, assisted by W. A. Penbrook, Jr. & W. A. A. Parsons, Jr. & W. J. T. Sanger, G. T.; D. S. Bailey, G. S.; C. H. Thomas, S. D.; J. H. Mahon, and C. A. Pine, Jr. G. D. S.; O. S. Leonard, M.; R. H. H. A. Sanger, Chap.; W. A. A. Pine, Master.

The Past Masters have been Thomas W. Topham, George W. Topham, C. W. Anderson, H. E. Johnson, Andrew Young, A. B. Williams.

Regular communications are held on the first and third Monday evening of each month in Masonic Hall. Membership in December, 1884, forty-three.

EAST ORANGE COUNCIL, NO. 10. *Order of Orange Friends*, was organized March 14, 1884, with the following-named officers and twenty-seven charter members: S. M. Long, P. C. C.; William B. Graves, M.D., C. C.; Richard Purdie, V. C.; William S. Wilkinson, Sec.; Charles S. Williams, Treas.; George Hansley, Prelate; Thomas Hyde, Marshal; Mrs. W. F. Wilkinson, Warden; Owen Ford, Guard; H. J. Reichert, Sentry.

Regular meetings of the council are held in Randall's building on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month.

LONGFELLOW COUNCIL, NO. 620. *Royal Arcanum*, was organized April 19, 1882, with the following-named charter members: F. W. Coolbaugh, C. A. Leonard, Hiram Devoe, S. L. Wynan, F. C. Hoyt, E. N. Johnson, S. M. Long, J. J. Moore, W. B. Leonard, J. N. Applebaugh, F. J. Griffith, F. A. Gile, M.D., B. Gardinier.

Among the first members of this council were Charles Starr, Jared N. Husted, John Edwards, Henry C. Meeklen, Albert Sibley, William I. Light-hipe, Thomas P. Whitenack, William Kean, Jr., Allan Thomson Smith, David George, Charles Colyer, Thomas Keating, M. F. Dickerson, Jr., Richard Coyne, S. H. Garis, William A. Prince, E. J. Phillips, J. E. Trippe, Jr., George Perdue, Richard U. Clark, Jonathan Green, S. C. Osman, L. F. Hovey, L. D. Gallison, William G. Sinclair, F. C. Hopper, William H. Force, R. M. Sanger, F. B. Griffith, John H. Palmer, A. Walton, M.D., J. O. B. Harrison, T. N. Gray, M.D., Rev. George F. Flichner, Charles F. Force, Samuel W. Force, Alfred O. Limeschloss and William J. R. Hegeman.

The officers for 1884 were as follows: Regent, S. M. Long; Vice-Regent, R. M. Sanger; Orator, H. C. Meeklen; Past Regent, C. A. Leonard; Secretary, J. J. Moore; Collector, M. F. Dickerson, Jr.; Treasurer, W. H. Force; Chaplain, F. A. Gile, M.D.;

Guide, F. J. Griffith; Warden, William Kean, Jr.; Sentry, A. O. Limeschloss; Medical Examiners, F. A. Gile, M.D., T. N. Gray, M.D.; Trustees, N. Devoe, Thomas Keating, C. A. Leonard; Representatives to Grand Council, F. J. Griffith; Alternate, W. H. Force. Past Regents, B. Gardinier, W. H. Force, F. J. Griffith, C. A. Leonard.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

(Continued from page 26.)

Daniel Dodd, the progenitor of the family in America, settled soon after his emigration, in 1646, in Branford, Conn. Daniel Dodd, Jr., prior to the year 1671, became a resident of Newark, N. J., where he wielded considerable influence as a leading citizen and an extensive land-owner. In the line of descent was David, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who was born in 1715 and died in 1817. He married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Harrison, and became the father of David, Jr., whose birth occurred in 1773, upon the ancestral property, in East Orange township, now owned by his son, Josiah F. Dodd, which was his home during his lifetime. He married Lydia, daughter of Samuel L. Ward, of Bloomfield, N. J., and had children, Joseph C., Eliza W., Mary Ann, Ellen M., Reuben W., Margaret B., and Josiah F. The death of Mr. Dodd occurred at his home in East Orange in 1859. His son, Josiah F., was born on the 19th of February, 1818, on the homestead which, in the direct line of inheritance, is now his property, having been in the family for successive generations. He received such educational advantages as the neighboring schools afforded, and early decided to render himself independent of the vicissitudes of a changing fortune by becoming master of a trade. He chose that of a carriage-builder, and removed to Newark for the purpose of completing his apprenticeship. At the expiration of this period circumstances influenced Mr. Dodd's return to his home, where he became interested in the cultivation of the land embraced in the family estate. That portion on which the homestead stands became his by inheritance, and is his present residence. In 1861 he partially abandoned the quiet pursuits of the agriculturist, and became engaged in business in Newark as a manufacturer of prussiate of potash, which has since absorbed much of his time and attention. Mr. Dodd was married, on the 24th of November, 1842, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Elijah Ward, of Morristown, N. J. Their children are Matilda W., (Mrs. John Brower, of New York), Mary Eliza and Julia Frances, the last two being deceased. Mrs. Dodd's death occurred in May, 1871, and he was again married, Aug. 16, 1862, to Eleanor, daughter of Ellis Carhuff, of

Pennsylvania. Their children are Sarah E., Virginia W., Jenny and Joseph A., (deceased), and Mary E., the only survivor, wife of J. Ward Grummon, of Bloomfield. Mr. Dodd is in politics a Republican, and while interested in advancing the principles of his party has a disinclination for the excitements of political life and no ambition to share its honors. Questions of public policy are carefully considered, and measures tending to benefit the community receive his cordial support. He is a director of the Orange National Bank of Orange. His religious interests lie with the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, of which he is a member, though he has liberally aided in the erec-

B., the subject of this biographical sketch, whose birth occurred Aug. 9, 1806, in East Orange, which has been his lifetime residence. After a period of attendance at the district school, he was apprenticed to the hatters' trade, in which he became proficient. In 1824 he formed a copartnership with William Pierson, of Orange, and conducted the business for several years, after which, on the dissolution of the firm, he, for a brief interval, managed the enterprise alone. He then returned to the homestead and assisted in cultivating the farm, which became his by inheritance, and on a portion of which he now resides. Mr. Harrison, though engaged in other business oper-



R. B. Harrison

tion of the Bethel Presbyterian Church of Doddstown.

RICHARD B. HARRISON.

Stephen Harrison, the grandfather of Richard B. Harrison, was a resident of Orange, (now East Orange,) in Essex County, N. J. Among his children was Abial, born May 20, 1765, whose death occurred Oct. 16, 1833. He married Elizabeth Lyon, who was born Nov. 9, 1764, and died May 2, 1855. Their children were Lydia, born in 1792; Stephen, in 1793; Sally, in 1794; Abby, in 1797; Hannah, in 1799; Elizabeth, in 1801; Eliza, in 1803; and Richard

B., who was, in 1831, married to Mary B. Porter, of Orange, whose children are Elizabeth (deceased), John (deceased), Mary E. (Mrs. Samuel Condit), Sarah (Mrs. Edwin Harrison), Joseph D., James T., and Caroline (Mrs. Henry Ward.) Mr. Harrison was formerly a Whig in politics, and now votes the ticket of the Republican party. He has held various offices connected with his township and been frequently sought for positions of trust. In religion he is a Presbyterian and member of the Second Presbyterian Church, familiarly known as the Brick Church, in which he has served as trustee.

CHAPTER LXVI.

CALDWELL TOWNSHIP.

Geographical. Caldwell township occupies the northernmost portion of Essex County. It is situated on the north by Little Falls townships, Passaic Co., and Popplebrook, of Morris County; east by the township of Monticello; south by West Orange and Livingston townships, Essex Co.; and west by Dover and Montville townships, Morris Co. It contains an area of twenty-eight square miles, or seventeen thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Dutch Occupation of the Territory.—Up to the close of the seventeenth century, no settlements had been made in Caldwell. The country west of Watchung, or First Mountain, in 1700, had but a sparse population of Indians of the Delaware nation. Between the years 1710 and 1720, it appears that several Dutch families settled in that portion of Caldwell now known as Fairfield. The first distinctive mention made of the lands beyond Watchung, or Orange Mountain, in connection with local affairs, is found in the town records of Newark. An item under date of Oct. 2, 1699, indicates that a Mr. Pierson and Ensign Johnson were appointed a committee by the town authorities to negotiate the purchase of the "tract lying westward of our bounds to the Passaic River." It seems, however, that these parties did not succeed in acquiring a grant or deed from the proprietors. It appears further, as a matter of record, that Sir Thomas Lane and others, under the title of the West Jersey Society, secured the conveyance by letters patent, bearing date June 10, 1701, of a tract of land lying at Horseneck, which clearly refers to a section of country located west of First Mountain and extending to the Passaic River. An Indian deed to a Dutch company in 1679, given by Captahem to Hans Deiderick, Garret Garrison, Walling Jacobs, Hendrick George and company, of Bergen, was confirmed by another from Governor Carteret and Council in 1684, which clearly included that portion of Caldwell lying west and north of a "straight line drawn from the mouth of Pine Brook a little to the north of Cedar Grove, extending to the village of Acquackonock." It is doubtless the case that a number of the very early settlers of Fairfield secured the title to their lands from this source.

Land Troubles of 1740-50.—In 1702 the agitation and excitement of the people, who found the way of progress blocked by the jealousies and rivalries of the East Jersey proprietors, culminated in disturbance and confusion. The proprietors finding their embarrassments increasing, voluntarily surrendered the right of government, with which they had been invested, to the crown, which was accepted by Queen Anne, April 17, 1702. At this juncture, the settlers of Newark, still

intent upon the possession of the tract located in First Mountain, and unmindful of the claims of the proprietors, made purchase directly from the Indians of the land "westward or northwest of Newark within the compass of the Passaic River, and so southward unto Minisink Path, viz.: all lands as yet unpurchased of the heathen." The deed was executed by Loantique, Taphow, Mianshum and divers other Indians. This document was lost by fire in the house of Jonathan Pierson, in Newark, about the year 1744. It bore date March, 1701-2. This deed was confirmed through renewal by King Quehtoc, King Tischewokamin, Shaphoe and Yampis, as the successors and heirs of the original grantors. It was executed March 14, 1744-45. The amount paid for the tract of thirteen thousand five hundred acres was one hundred and thirty pounds New York currency, or about three hundred and twenty-five dollars. This tract included the section from Fullerton's brook, below Swinfield Bridge, to a point near Little Falls, and between Second Mountain and Passaic River.

The towns-people of Newark, to the number of one hundred and one individuals, assumed themselves to be joint proprietors of this tract lying west of First Mountain, which they caused to be divided in lots or shares. During the period to 1740, the section acquired a very limited population. The northwest portion of what is now included in the boundary of Caldwell, in 1740, had the largest settlement. From 1740 to 1750 the settlers were greatly harassed by the several proprietors, who demanded payment for the lands occupied. The titles which had been acquired through the Indian deed of 1702 were pronounced void, in accordance with an act of 1683, which made it a criminal offense to negotiate transfers of lands from the Indians. The proprietors used reasonable persuasion to induce the settlers to purchase or lease their holdings, but a long controversy followed. Several riots occurred. The jail at Newark was raided upon several occasions to release those who had been imprisoned for unlawful transactions in opposition to the rights and claims of the proprietors. The jail was broken open on Jan. 1, 1746, when the rescuing party were led by Mr. Thomas Gould in person, who carried a flag. On Nov. 13, 1749, the house of Abram Phillips, of Horseneck, one of the parties who recognized the proprietors' claims, was broken open, the owner turned out and a stack of oats burned. The people became very much excited at this juncture, and in the March following the rioters caused general alarm.

Prominent among the settlers who were parties to this controversy were Francis Spier, Thomas Gould, Saunders Sanders, John Condict and John Law. The general proprietors referred their claims to the courts, and the long suit-at-law following resulted disastrously to the settlers. Many lost their homes, while others were reduced to extremest straits in repurchasing the lands for which they had previously paid,

and which they had improved by years of toil. There were thirty five families, however, found in the north-west portion of Horseneck, several of whom were *bona fide* purchasers from other proprietors, whose transactions dated as far back as 1716. Their titles were confirmed. The remaining families shared the persecutions and disasters of their neighbors to the east and south, whose titles were held to be void, and all were disposed of.

The foregoing, historically considered, is pertinent to all that portion of Essex County now included within the boundaries of Caldwell, Livingston and West Orange townships, and of a portion of Acquackonock. Caldwell was not set off as a township until 1798, when it embraced Livingston and West Orange townships.

Boundary of Township.—An act of the Legislature, approved Feb. 16, 1798, entitled "An act for dividing the townships of Newark and Acquackonock into three separate townships," gives the following as the boundaries of the "Township of Caldwell": "Beginning at Cook's bridge, on the Passaic River; thence running down the old Canoebrook road along the Springfield line, until it comes to where said line turns off to Keen's Mills; from thence on a straight line to within five chains to the west of Joel Condit's quarry on the Springfield Road, near the top of Second Mountain; thence north fifteen degrees east, twenty chains along said mountain; thence on a straight line to the top of First Mountain to where a certain road laid out along the line of lands of Stephen Crane, deceased, intersects the top of said mountain; thence along the same until it comes to the Paterson line; thence along the said line to the Passaic River; thence up the middle of the stream, to the source, corners of the same, to the place of beginning."

Naming the Township. The name Caldwell was given the township as an expression of the affection and reverence in which the people held the memory of that sterling patriot and devoted minister of Christ, Rev. James Caldwell. He frequently visited the territory above described, and ministered to the spiritual needs of the poor and struggling settlers. The murder of his wife, a most estimable lady, at her home, by a British soldier, on June 25, 1780, and his own tragic death at Elizabethtown Point, on Nov. 24, 1781, where, while on a mission of mercy, he was shot by a sentinel, had produced a widespread feeling of profoundest grief. His devotion to God and country, attested by countless deeds of mercy and daring, his eloquence, which had stirred all hearts, and his patriotism, which had been a bulwark of defense to his country,—these had made his memory glorious and imperishable. In the adoption of the name, Caldwell, the settlers felt they were honoring alike themselves and their town.

The boundaries as defined in the act of 1798 were subject to change in 1813, when Livingston township

was formed from Springfield and Caldwell, and again in 1863, when the township of West Orange was formed. Within its present boundaries, Caldwell embraces a section of beautiful country.

Topography.—Its topography is pleasantly diversified. Its southeastern boundary is First, or Orange Mountain, while at a distance of two miles northwest, extending north and south, parallel with this range, is Second Mountain. These mountains are formed of trap rock, which has issued, not through fractures in the sandstone, but has been forced up between the layers of the latter and formed into long ridges of trap, varying in thickness of deposit. It has the dip toward the northwest, characteristic of the sandstone.

VERONA VALLEY situated between these parallel ranges, presents many features of interest. The Peckman River, which has its rise in West Orange, flows through the entire length of this valley, and unites with the Passaic below Little Falls. Verona Lake, covering ten acres of land, and the McConnell and Bronze Powder Company's ponds, give the Peckman Rivulet its prominence in local geography. The western slope of the First Mountain is easy and gradual of descent to the Peckman stream, in the valley below, and the soil, though of drift formation, ranks as fairly medium for agricultural purposes. The same holds true of the section embraced between the Peckman River and the ridge of Second Mountain to the west. In the valley proper there are limited areas of excellent land. Both these mountain-sides present many picturesque situations, and they afford a large area admirably adapted to building purposes.

The most elevated table-land of large area is occupied by the village of Caldwell. It has an elevation of four hundred and fifty feet. The easy undulations both to the south and north of Caldwell, and the long stretch of slope to the Passaic River, which flows through the bottom-lands to the west and northwest of Caldwell village, give this portion of the township pre-eminence as to favorable location and surroundings. From the more favored points, the eye sweeps a large territory of richly-diversified country. Boonton, on the eastern side of Boonton Mountain, with its irregular and elevated streets, and dwellings seemingly ranked on terraces, stands out in clearest relief in the morning sun. The churches and prominent dwellings of Morris help to enrich the scenery presented by the valleys and hills to the west.

This entire western slope is an immense sand and gravel deposit. In many places the gravel covers the underlying rock to a depth varying from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. For this reason the local atmosphere is dry and healthful.

THE PASSAIC VALLEY, which includes the villages of Clinton and Fairfield, is largely of alluvial formation, and embraces the area from the foot-hills, west of Caldwell to the Passaic River, west and north. The soil is of the best for cropping in Essex County. The three extensive natural meadows which border

Passaic is constituted an interesting feature of this river. The fact is, however, that the Passaic has five hundred acres of hay growing annually and is estimated to have produced probably upwards of one hundred tons yearly. In the Little Falls section, situated at the "Little Falls" of the Passaic, the river is a narrow channel, and is almost entirely devoid of its groves, and is devoted mainly to hay-growing and pasturage. Its yield of hay is estimated at five hundred tons yearly. Further on to the north is the large tract of the "Great Piece," which is the "Great Piece." It has thirteen hundred and thirty-one acres, a third part of which is wood and pasture. It produces about five hundred and twenty hundred tons yearly. These meadows are frequently submerged during the prevalence of the rainy seasons. It is authoritatively stated that the Passaic River, from the Swinfield Bridge to Little Falls, a distance of twelve miles, does not average a fall of two inches per mile. The trap rock reef at Little Falls, which is, in fact, a section of the ridge of rock that constitutes Second Mountain, over which the Passaic flows, is the great natural obstacle in the way of drainage. Since the erection of a dam at the reef for manufacturing purposes, however, the overflows have been more frequent and prolonged.

In this connection, a brief mention of the organized efforts which have been made to remove these obstructions is pertinent. In 1866 the owners of the low meadows have erected one thousand piles by voluntary assessment, to be used in lowering the reef at Little Falls. Caleb D. Harrison, one of the landowners, was intrusted with the superintendence of the work; and, during the dry season of summer and autumn, he effected the removal of a section of rock across the bed of the channel, one hundred feet in length, twenty in width, and one foot in depth. Beneficial effects were at once apparent. Inundations were less frequent. The water, which overspread the meadows, had not remain long enough to become stagnant, as had been the case before, and the coarse water-grasses, after the lapse of a year, were in process of displacement by better varieties. The removal of the rock, as above stated, was experimental, but the results gained proved the plan practicable. Its further prosecution, however, was forbidden by the mill-owners, who had erected a dam below the reef of rock. A special law, secured by these mill-owners in 1868, authorized the repair and extension of the old dam, which, when completed, proved a greater obstruction than the reef had been. At the suggestion of Dr. George H. Cook, State geologist, as the result of a careful survey of the Passaic River, prosecuted under his direction, efforts were again made for the reclamation of the low meadows. During the year 1872, by enactment of the Legislature, commissioners were appointed, who were authorized to remove the obstructions at Little Falls; but legal difficulties interposed in the matter of a satisfac-

tory adjustment of the claims and purposes of the land holders, as opposed to the legal rights of the manufacturers at Little Falls and Paterson, which, coupled with the discouragements met by the commissioners in their endeavors to negotiate the sale of the bonds, whose issue the act referred to had authorized, has, up to this time, prevented the realization of this needed improvement.

Civil Organization.—The following is a transcript from the town-book of the first town-meeting held at Caldwell:

[illegible]

In the following may be found a complete list of moderators, assessors, collectors, freeholders, clerks, etc., for Caldwell township, from 1800 to 1884:

[illegible]

ANGLICAN.

James Post, 1801-1802.
 Joseph Harrison, 1802.
 David Harrison, Jr., Esq., 1807-29, 1832.
 Noah Baldwin, 1830-31.
 Marcus B. Douglass, 1832-33.
 Henry H. Van Ness, 1834-35.
 Caleb D. Burnett, 1837-39, 1841-43.
 Peter Speer, 1847-49.
 Nicholas Stagg, 1841-43.
 Caleb D. Harrison, 1846-48, 1851-53.
 George P. Martin, 1847-49.
 William Bush, 1854-56, 1861-62, 1866-67, 1872-73.
 Joseph T. Speer, 1867-69, 1874-75, 1882-84.
 Joseph T. Speer, 1885-86.
 Cornelius Van Ness, 1886-70.
 Asher Crane, 1876.
 Theodore Vincent, 1877-79.
 Caleb M. Harrison, 1880-81.

METHODIST.

W. H. Harrison, 1801-1802.
 Ralph Post, 1801.
 Joseph Harrison, 1802.
 Samuel Gould, 1805-16, 1818-21.
 John A. Kierstead, 1817.
 Neath Harrison, 1818-19.
 David Harrison, 1830.
 Henry H. Van Ness, 1834-35.
 Samuel Bond, 1835.
 Caleb H. Baldwin, 1837-39.
 Nicholas Stagg, 1841, 1843.
 Henry H. Van Ness, 1842, 1844-46.
 Peter Speer, 1847-49.
 Henry H. Post, 1850.
 Samuel Bond, 1850-51.
 Joseph T. Speer, 1852-53.
 Matthew S. Gould, 1854-55, 1858-73, 1880-84.
 Maria Williams, 1855-1859.
 Joseph T. Speer, 1860-61.
 Jotham M. Williams, 1862-64, 1866.
 Augustus Fowler, 1867.
 Thomas T. Speer, 1877.
 Anthony Harrison, 1880-82.

UNITED METHODIST.

John R. Gould, 1801-1802.
 1801, John Gould, Josiah Steele.
 1802, Josiah Steele, Samuel Gould.
 1803, Samuel Gould, Josiah Steele.
 1804, Josiah Steele, Samuel Gould.
 1805, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1806-7, Silas Whitehead, Enoch Martin.
 1808, Richard Neatie, Josiah Steele.
 1809-13, Richard Neatie, Demas Harrison.
 1814-18, Richard Neatie, Demas Harrison.
 1819, John A. Kierstead, William Gould.
 1820, William Gould, Josiah Steele.
 1821, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1822, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1823, Caleb D. Burnett, William Gould.
 1825-26, George P. Martin, Peter Speer.
 1827-29, 1833, Peter Speer, Jonathan Beach.
 1830-31, Henry H. Van Ness, John R. Jacobus.
 1832, 1833, B. Harrison, Henry R. Van Ness.
 1834, Peter Speer, Josiah Steele.
 1835, Henry R. Van Ness, Nathaniel S. Crane.
 1836, 1837, Peter Speer, Nathaniel S. Crane.
 1838, 1841, 1850, Justus A. Burnett, Peter Speer.
 1842, 1843, Henry H. Van Ness, Josiah Steele.
 1844, H. H. Van Ness, Josiah Steele.
 1845, George P. Martin, Noli D. Baldwin.
 1846, Peter Speer, Jacob Bush.
 1847, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1848, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1849, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1850, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.

1851-52, Amos C. Gould, Cornelius Van Ness.
 1853, Amos C. Gould, Peter Francisco.
 1854, Jacob Bush, Jonathan Provost.
 1855-56, Samuel C. Harrison, Jonathan Provost.
 1857, Samuel C. Harrison, William Bush.
 1858-59, William Bush, Amos C. Gould.
 1860, Amos C. Gould, William Pierce.
 1861-62, Jonathan Provost, William Pierce.
 1863, Asher Crane, William Pierce.
 1864-65, Asher Crane, William E. Van Ness.
 1866, Samuel Gould, William E. Van Ness.
 1867-68, Samuel Crane, Henry Dey.
 1869, Henry Dey, Josiah Steele.
 1870-72, George Lane, William B. Allen.
 1873, Josiah Steele, Josiah Steele.
 1874-75, L. G. Lockward, Jotham E. Williams.
 1876, Morris B. Lindsley, Jotham E. Williams.
 1877, L. G. Lockward, M. B. Lindsley.
 1878-79, Thomas T. Speer, Marcus Y. Baldwin.
 1880-81, Mahlon Speer, Marcus Y. Baldwin.
 1882-83, Mahlon Speer, Henry Aldrich.

TOWN MEETINGS.

Justus Burnett, 1800-2.
 Josiah Steele, 1803.
 William Gould, 1804-05.
 David Harrison, Jr., 1806.
 Demas Harrison, 1807.
 Marcus B. Douglass, 1808-9.
 Nehemiah Crane, 1810-15.
 John L. Hudson, 1816-20.
 Stephen R. Grover, 1821-26.
 Calvin S. Crane, 1827-30.
 George C. Steele, 1831-33, 1836.
 Caleb D. Harrison, 1834-35, 1837-38.
 Smith C. Ward, 1839-41, 1851-52.
 Amos C. Gould, 1842-44.
 Joseph T. Hopping, 1845-47.
 William S. Burnett, 1848.
 Alfred C. Gould, 1850.
 George C. Burnett, 1853-54, 1863.
 Caleb G. Crane, 1855-57.
 Philander S. Pierson, 1858.
 Samuel Crane, 1859-62.
 William H. Bush, 1864-66.
 Charles C. Jacobus, 1867-69, 1880-83.
 Josiah B. Williams, 1870-73.
 George P. Martin, 1874-75.
 Peter Speer, 1876-77, 1884.

Extracts from Early Records.—

"On the 24th of April, 1801, of the following Gentlemen's Certificates of Freehold, 1801, the Town of Fairfield was composed with the following papers of the Town, viz.: James Post, Jacob Vanness, Timothy Gould, Josiah Steele, Noah Sayres, Philomus Bates, Peter Vanriper, Israel Pier, Joseph Tomkins, Jacob Carter, William Gould."

"On the 24th of May, 1801, of the following Gentlemen's Certificates of Freehold, 1801, the Town of Fairfield was composed with the following papers of the Town, viz.: James Post, Jacob Vanness, Timothy Gould, Josiah Steele, Noah Sayres, Philomus Bates, Peter Vanriper, Israel Pier, Joseph Tomkins, Jacob Carter, William Gould."

In 1805 the following ordinance was made one of the local laws of the township:

"Voted, first, that the Freeholders of the Town be instructed to use their best endeavors to procure a site for the Freeholders of the County to build a work-house at some convenient place for the use of said County."

"Second, that any person who shall kill a wolf in the Township of Caldwell shall be entitled to the sum of fifteen dollars on his presenting the head of the wolf to a Justice of the Peace and making oath that he killed said wolf himself in the bounds of said town, a certificate of which head of the wolf the Justice administering said oath shall to the same voucher for him to receive the above sum, and the said Justice is hereby requested to take off the ears of the head of the wolf to prevent fraud."

"Third, that Gentlemen James A. and Mary Ann from the town of Caldwell ten dollars for killing a wolf in Fairfield. That two shillings per week be given to William Force, extra for keeping Chambers Child a limited time."

He was active in church matters, and the older inhabitants remember him for his efficient services in the promotion of the cause of religion.

Mr. Douglass' estate was then transferred to his son-in-law, Dr. James Orton, who began his career as a practitioner at an early age, and continued in the profession for the space of fifty years. He traversed a large section of country in his practice. He died at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His sons are James D. and Henry. The former engaged in banking at Newark when a young man, and is highly esteemed in financial circles. Henry was a surgeon in the army during the Revolution and is now practicing his profession in New York City.

The homestead was then sold to Mr. George Lane, who removed the dwelling, and erected a large and attractive cottage in its stead. Mr. Lane has transformed the property into a desirable and elegant country-seat.

HARRISON FAMILY.—David Harrison came from Orange in 1740, and located one half mile west from Caldwell village. His tract was a large one. He was unflinching in his purpose, and before the beginning of the Revolutionary war he had a large area of arable land, and an apple orchard in bearing. He encouraged patriot soldiers on several occasions, when they were foraging, and kept their live-stock in a secluded field, which, from this circumstance, obtained the name of Hog Pasture. He died from sun-stroke, at the age of eighty-three years, while raking rye in his field. He had a large family, all of whom were girls, except two,—David, who removed to North Caldwell, and Jabez, who built a frame house on the Newark road, and who inherited from the estate a farm of fifty acres. Jabez had two sons, one of whom, David, died at Detroit in 1812. He had been connected with Gen. Harrison's army of the West, and had shared its fights and hardships. Caleb D. Harrison remained for a time with his father, then, in 1821, entered into partnership with Nathaniel Douglass in the tobacco business. In 1830, he became superintendent of the Rosendale Cement Works, near Kingston, N. Y. He returned to Franklin in 1833, and bought from the several heirs, the greater portion of his grandfather's estate. He purchased the store property from Thomas Cochran in 1836, and replaced the Philemon Bates dwelling-house by the erection of one more modern.

Mr. Harrison was a magistrate for several years, town clerk for four terms, and assessor for six years. He transacted legal business for his neighbors, who gladly availed themselves of his counsel.

The homestead is now held by Caleb M. Harrison, who, after eleven years' absence from the village, returned upon the death of his father, in 1868. During this period he had occupied the principalship of the public schools of Plainfield and New Brunswick, the State superintendency of public schools during 1863 and 1864, and the principalship of the Newark Aca-

demy from 1861 to 1866. It was during his superintendency that the initial steps were taken in the reform of the public school system of the State. Afterward he devoted himself to agriculture, being the first in his section to compound mineral fertilizers in kind and quantity in adaptation to special crops. In 1880, he was appointed to the superintendency of the Newark City Home, a reformatory institution. He holds that position at the present time. The farm is rented by his nephew, Caleb A. Harrison, who is engaged in the milk business, and who utilizes the land solely in the interests of his trade.

CRANE FAMILY.—Samuel Crane settled in Franklin in 1745. He purchased large tracts of real estate, and was very extensively engaged in agriculture. He was an active and influential churchman, and was universally respected as a man of unsullied reputation. His sons, except Nathaniel S., removed to Westville. Nathaniel remained upon the homestead. In his early years, he was prominently identified with the militia of the county, and held the rank of major. Mr. Crane excelled in the quantity and quality of his apple products, and made large quantities of cider. This article, as well as the vinegar made therefrom, was justly esteemed in the markets of Newark for unvarying excellence. Mr. Crane's property passed to his sons,—Wilson, Samuel, Duryea, James H., Cyrus and Joseph W. The old homestead was sold in 1882 to David Terry, who is engaged in general farming.

LANE FAMILY.—Henry Lane purchased a small estate from John Cory and David Harrison at the close of the Revolution. He enlisted in the Continental army when very young, and remained in service till the close of the war. He became a leading carpenter in this section, and died in 1850, aged eighty-eight years.

His son, William, inherited the estate, and followed his father's business. Mr. Lane has been an active worker in promotion of Sabbath-school and church interests. His sons George and Isaac occupy attractive estates in the eastern part of the village. Mr. George Lane purchased a half interest in the tobacco manufactory in 1856, and retired with considerable wealth in 1874. His property is one of the first of the township in location, adornment and surroundings. Mr. Lane has represented his township in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and has been an active trustee of the Caldwell Public High School since its organization, in 1873.

Isaac Crane succeeded his brother in the manufacturing business above noted. He is associated with Lewis G. Lockward and John B. Allee.

VANNESS FAMILY.—Thomas Vanness came from Warwick, N. Y., during the Revolutionary war, and settled on the road leading to Fairfield, commonly called Dutch Lane, because of the large number of Holland people who first owned the lands on the road. His grandsons, Thomas and Peter, and great-grandson

Cornelius, now occupy his estate. John H. Vanness, who was engaged in blacksmithing for a long period, settled upon the Cook property. The other old estates of this section are now in possession of Mrs. Alice Fennell, Barney Francisco and James Manning.

LOCKWARD.—John T. Lockward, who graduated from the Maryland State Medical College, March, 1833, came to Caldwell in 1835, and practiced medicine from that time until his death, in 1843. In 1841 he purchased the village property of Zenas C. Crane. This is now owned by the heirs of Charles Aubrey. Dr. Lockward was esteemed as one of the best of physicians, and had a very extended practice. His son, Lewis G. Lockward, has been an active citizen, and has served the township as freeholder and as collector with unvarying approval.

BACKUS.—Henry F. Backus holds several tracts of real estate, and is engaged in agriculture and is doing a large milk business.

COURTER.—Henry Courter began harness-making in 1858, and subsequently added a furnishing store to his other line of goods. Industry and energy brought him a fair measure of prosperity. He died in 1865. His brother, M. H. Courter, in the spring following, 1866, assumed the business, and has conducted it profitably since.

PIONEER POST-OFFICE AND STORES.—From 1790 till 1830 Franklin was the leading village of the township. The post-office was located here, under the postmastership of John L. Hudson. The brick store for a long period led in general merchandise, and was patronized largely by the citizens of Morris County. After Nathaniel Douglass it was conducted by John L. Hudson. Thomas Cochran managed it for a short period. In 1836 it was purchased by Caleb D. Harrison, and thereafter held by him until 1858, when it was rented to Philander S. Pierson, who conducted it with marked success for several years. Afterward it languished, being occupied for short periods by those who cared only to do a safe trade, mainly in groceries and house-furnishing supplies.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The township territory has been a source of continuous profit to those engaged in it. It has made, in its history, many moderate fortunes. The succession of firms has been as follows: Nathaniel Douglass, 1806 to 1821; Douglas & Harrison, 1821 to 1827; Harrison & Moore, 1827 to 1828; Harrison & Steele, 1828 to 1829; Steele & Crane, 1829 to 1835.

Zenas C. Crane purchased George C. Steele's interest in 1835, and sold two-thirds to David Campbell and Jacob Bush. Style of firm, Z. C. Crane & Co.

David Campbell and Jacob Bush purchased Zenas C. Crane's interest in 1839. Style of firm, Bush & Campbell.

In 1842 Jacob Bush purchased David Campbell's interest.

In 1843, David Campbell admitted as a partner. Style of firm, Bush & Campbell.

In 1848, Zenas C. Crane admitted as a partner. This year they purchased the Steele & Crane property at Caldwell. Style of firm, Bush, Campbell & Co.

Dec. 17, 1850, David Campbell and Zenas C. Crane purchased Jacob Bush's interest. Style of firm, Campbell & Crane.

In 1854, Calvin G. Backus admitted as a partner. Style of firm, Campbell, Crane & Co.

In 1856, George Lane admitted as a partner. Style of firm not changed.

April 8, 1862, David Campbell, Calvin G. Backus and George Lane purchased Zenas C. Crane's interest. Style of firm, Campbell, Backus & Co.

April 15, 1864, David Campbell and George Lane purchased Calvin G. Backus' interest. Edward A. Campbell was admitted at the same time as a partner. Style of firm, Campbell, Lane & Co.

Jan. 1, 1865, Henry Cyphers admitted as a partner, style of firm remaining the same.

Jan. 1, 1867, Isaac Lane and Lewis G. Lockward admitted as partners, style of firm remaining the same.

Jan. 1, 1874, David Campbell, George Lane and Edward A. Campbell purchased Henry Cyphers', Isaac Lane's and Lewis G. Lockward's interest. Style of firm, Campbell, Lane & Co.

May 1, 1874, Isaac Lane, John B. Allee, Jr., and William Ackerman purchased the Caldwell part of the business. Style of firm, Lane, Allee & Co.

May 1, 1879, Lewis G. Lockward admitted as a partner. Style of firm not changed.

March 15, 1880, Isaac Lane, John B. Allee, Jr., and Lewis G. Lockward purchased William Ackerman's interest, style of firm remaining the same.

May 1, 1882, style of firm changed to Lane, Lockward & Co.

Blacksmithing has been a prominent industry in the village since 1822. John H. Vanness and Enos W. Martin were longest engaged in this enterprise. James Miller bought the shop and fixtures from Mr. Martin in 1869. Mr. Miller built a substantial shop, affording room for a wheelwright department, which is controlled by H. C. Ryerson.

Philander S. Pierson, who occupies one of the oldest properties of the village, is a gentleman of moderate wealth, and the Republican party have honored him with the important office of county collector for the past twenty years. Mr. Pierson has acted as commissioner of deeds, notary public, and has transacted considerable business for insurance companies. He came to the village in 1846, and taught the district school for a season, when he entered the store business with Caleb D. Harrison.

James H. Crane holds considerable real estate. He built several houses on Franklin Avenue, and has contributed, through his business interests, to the prosperity of the village.

The leading farmers of this section are Richard S. and Josiah A. Francisco, I. A. Canfield, Henderson

Cadmus, Levi Fort, George R. Clark, James A. Speer, and Cyrenus D. Connor.

For Allen, T. H. Allen has conducted a school since 1780. The first instructors were from teachers. The school has been of average and fine quality and persons acquainted with the qualities of the school are employed. Among those whose educational service demands recognition is Aaron O. Kent, whose scholarship and interest and skill in his work made his school deservedly popular. Jabez Allen, Joseph and Richard Carberry, and Joseph Carman are held in pleasant memory by their pupils. The school was merged with those of Westville and Caldwell in a union school in 1874. In 1876 the old school-house was purchased by the citizens, and remodeled and enlarged for chapel purposes. The Sabbath services are conducted by the neighbors, and are non-sectarian in character. The Sabbath-school is a branch of Synagogue-Independent John B. Allen.

Caldwell.—The village of Caldwell began its history in 1740, when Thomas Gould and Saunders Sanders purchased and settled upon the properties which constitute a large portion of the village west from Bloomfield Avenue. Sanders built a stone dwelling on the site now occupied by the barn of Henry Post, and Thomas Gould built on the road leading from Caldwell to Roseland, on or near the location of Dr. Halsey's residence. This year, 1740, was notable in the history of Horseneck, for, upon what appears as trustworthy authority, on the 20th day of June nearly all the Indians removed from this section and joined the Six Nations, near Seneca Lake, in the State of New York. Several lingered for a time, and the last one, "Indian John," left in 1761. There are no records to show that they were hostile, or that the few whites who lived in this vicinity experienced any trouble in their intercourse with these aborigines. Their burial-grounds were located near the Halsey property, on the road leading to Roseland, and the other in North Caldwell, on the farm now belonging to Messrs. Wilson and Raven.

The stone house of Sanders was one of the first buildings erected in the village, and was built probably in the year 1748. It was first occupied as a public-house. It was a place of resort for the villagers, and also for the transaction of public business. It was known in later days as the "Old Stone Fort," perhaps from the fact that during the Revolutionary war a small body of patriot troops were quartered there for a brief season. Gen. Washington graced the place with his presence on one occasion during the war, and dined under a harvest pear tree which stood a few feet south of the dwelling. It was occupied as a residence until 1840, and afterwards as a barn. It was torn down in 1848, and the stone used in the foundations of the First Baptist Church. Thomas Gould came to Caldwell when he was twenty years of age. His "frame house" was the first in the village. He was possessed of great powers of endur-

ance, enterprising spirit and energy. His influence in the affairs of the struggling settlers was decided and salutary. He died in his ninety-ninth year, 1808. At this time his descendants numbered two hundred and seventy-one, and of whom the following were living.

His sons were Joseph, Robert, Timothy and William. Joseph owned the property now owned by Cyrus Canfield; he removed to Ohio. Timothy settled in Horseneck, and occupied what is now known as the Winans property. William owned the estate of Nathaniel G. Gould, deceased. This property is now held by the heirs, grandsons of William Gould, prominent among whom are William and George. Gen. William Gould was frequently in active service during the Revolutionary war, and took part in the battles of Springfield and Monmouth. He served with Gen. Lee in the whiskey insurrection in 1794. He had an extended reputation for integrity and ability. He was a member of the State Legislature from Essex in 1805 and 1817. By his candor, public spirit and devotion to his trusts, Gen. Gould endeared himself to the community at large. He was always foremost, both in public and church affairs, and his memory will long be cherished. Thomas Denman Gould was a son of Robert Gould. His life was spent at the old Gould homestead. He was an active churchman, a successful farmer and a genial gentleman, highly esteemed for his virtues.

His son Randolph succeeded to the estate, but was unfortunate in business management, and died at an early age. The estate is now owned by Dr. William Halsey.

John L. Hudson established a pottery in 1810 on the Gould property. Thomas D. Gould purchased the buildings and business, and continued the manufacture of earthen-ware goods until 1840. It was never a source of much profit.

PROVOST MILLS.—In 1760 Messrs. Thomas Gould and Sanders built a grist mill on Pine Brook, on the old road leading to Westville, where the old tobacco factory stands. A saw mill owned by Gould & De Camp antedated the grist mill by several years. In 1790 Zadoc Baldwin constructed a saw mill, and in 1800, Nehemiah Crane established a fulling mill. These primitive manufacturing enterprises were useful rather than remunerative, as they hastened the development of the resources of the town, and drew thither a small number of partially skilled laborers. In 1780, Zadoc Baldwin began the manufacture of potash from wood ashes. His buildings were located in the old tan-yard, and in 1797 he added a department for the tanning of hides. This industry proved profitable, and was of marked advantage to the prosperity of the village. It was continued until 1865. Matthias Canfield, Abram Persimotte, Jonathan Provost, Matthias S. Canfield and John Moore were engaged in this manufacture for successive periods.

PROVOST STORE.—Mr. Baldwin has the credit of

opening the first store for general merchandise in Caldwell, during the year 1790. His successors in this business were all prosperous. The entire history of this enterprise records but one failure.

The successors of Mr. Baldwin were Messrs. Stephen R. Grover, Moore & Kennedy, M. G. Arden, Demas Harrison, Burnet & Crane, Hopping & Burnet, Steele & Crane, C. G. Crane, Joel D. Mead and John M. Mead & Co. The "Caldwell Store" has long been the leading mercantile house of the township.

The rival store was established in 1852. The building was erected in 1848 by John C. Anderson, who was then engaged in the manufacture of shoes. He failed very shortly after the erection of the store, and the property was purchased by Demas Harrison. The latter associated Jotham E. Williams with himself in the store, and continued until 1857, when Williams retired, and Marcus Harrison, eldest son of Demas, became sole proprietor. He retired in 1883, the business passing to his son, Theodore F. Mr. Marcus Harrison was postmaster for twenty-one years.

PIONEER STAGE LINE.—Demas Harrison, grandfather of Demas Harrison above noted, was the proprietor of the first stage line of this section. He made semi-weekly trips to New York. Afterward Newark became the terminus. The succeeding stage proprietors were James McDavid, John Ward, S. A. Estler, James Husk, Stephen Bond, Joseph Baldwin, Horace Bailey and William Wheaton.

The Caldwell and Montclair stage line was started by P. H. Harrison, who sold to G. B. Harrison. The latter was succeeded by James Husk, in 1883. Of late years, since the establishment of the Bloomfield Railroad, stage accommodations have been of superior character.

EARLY SETTLERS.—Samuel Moore was born in 1762, and came to Caldwell, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1835. He was sexton of the church at Caldwell for a long period. He bought considerable property in what is now the heart of the village. His purchases included tracts from Peter Van Blareom, Zadoc Baldwin and Stephen Brundage.

His sons were Joseph C. and George D. G. Moore. The former became a minister, and held pastorates in the Presbyterian Churches at Clyde, N. Y., and at Sacandaga Plains and West Milford, in New Jersey. He was a devoted and successful pastor.

George D. G. Moore graduated from Union College in 1842. He removed to Wisconsin and was a member of the Senate of that State from 1849 to 1851, inclusive. He returned to New Jersey in 1858. In 1869 he was elected surrogate of Essex County, which office he held for the period of ten years, having enjoyed the high honor of a re-election in 1874. Mr. Moore is at present located in Newark, engaged in the practice of law.

Moses Campbell settled on a section of land, embracing the George Davenport property, in 1750.

He held a "proprietary title." He left his farm and business interests to the care of Mrs. Campbell at the outbreak of the Revolution, and served under Gen. Washington until the disbanding of the army. His son Ezekiel purchased a farm of fifty acres from Justus Burnett and — Van Houten. This land is located in the village of Caldwell, and is now in possession of Richard C. Campbell, his grandson.

Zadoc Baldwin was a large land-holder, and owned one hundred and five acres of land, nearly in the centre of the village. This tract was sold as village lots in 1800. Sales on the north of the old road were made to Justus Burnett, Gen. William Gould, John W. Wardell, Aaron Crane, Joshua Moore and Stephen Grover. The land south of the road he reserved for himself, except a small tract purchased by Nehemiah Crane. Mathias Canfield afterward bought the balance of the eastern part of this tract.

DRUGGISTS AND PHYSICIANS.—Of the recent business enterprises, the Caldwell drug-store has been one of the most successful. It was established by Arthur Watkins in 1878, who was succeeded by Lester A. Wyatt, who enlarged the trade. It was bought by Dr. E. E. Peck in 1881. Dr. Peck has a growing practice, and is recognized as a rising physician.

Of the physicians of the village, Dr. E. F. Maynard and Dr. C. H. Hunter, his successor, are historically most closely associated with the village enterprises. Dr. Maynard had a large practice, and was a gentleman of considerable wealth. He built several dwellings and improved sections of real estate in the village. He removed to Florida in 1860. Dr. Charles H. Hunter succeeded to his practice. His reputation as a skillful and successful practitioner is well established in the county. He also possesses considerable property, and has one of the finest cottages and villa sites in this section. Of the homeopathic physicians, Dr. A. R. Beach probably had the larger practice. He was devoted, studious, and gave to his practice untiring energy and watchful care. He was prostrated by fever resulting, doubtless, from overwork, and died in 1870, aged thirty-five years. Dr. H. D. Winans and Dr. E. R. Lane enjoy the confidence and patronage of a large circle of friends in Caldwell and in portions of Morris County. Dr. Lane has a growing practice, and is popular in his professional school.

HOTELS.—Sanders' "Stone Fort" was the first hotel of Caldwell. Aaron Crane built a hotel in 1803. It has not, however, had an enviable repute. Ichabod Ward was moderately successful, but after his death Caldwell had a hotel in name only until the advent of A. A. Snyder, who has kept a first-class house, and has been largely patronized by summer boarders, most of whom have been prominent citizens of Newark. Mr. Snyder purchased the hotel property from Zenas C. Crane in 1882, and has since greatly improved it.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The cigar manufactory of

S. B. Bond dates back to the year 1869. Mr. Bond employs several farmers and finds a ready market for his products.

William Bush employs three hands, and is engaged in the same line of trade.

James Jacobus also has a manufactory, and has several mechanics employed.

A harness-making enterprise was established in 1840 by John McChesney. He continued it for a period of ten years. His son, Joseph, resuscitated the industry in 1875. He abandoned it, however, in 1883, when he engaged in the wholesale trade of cigars and tobacco.

Of the carpenters of Caldwell, Jared Beach has the credit of erecting more buildings than any of his associates. He has a highly-honored record for his industry, economy and honesty. He is a gentleman of much intelligence, and has been honored by his townsmen in several elections to important offices. Mr. Beach has a valuable farm on the outskirts of the village. His son, Joseph E., is engaged in building. Owen M. Beach practices law, and has an office in the village of Caldwell.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.—Joseph P. Gould came to Caldwell in 1817, and purchased property of Demas Harrison. His sons were Amos C., William and Charles. Amos C. inherited the estate of Joseph P. Gould, his father. Mr. Gould was thoughtful and conscientious, and was much esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. The sons of Amos are Joseph P. and Thomas.

John McChesney settled in Caldwell in 1837. He was postmaster from 1845 to 1854. In 1853 he was appointed associate judge in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1858 he was appointed clerk of the Grand Jury. At the November election, 1859, he was elected county clerk for the period of five years.

Judge McChesney was one of the ablest men of Caldwell. He was quick to perceive and master the salient features of public questions. His reading and study wedded him to politics, and he was a ready and fluent controversialist. He served his township as legal adviser, and was justly esteemed as a magistrate, which office he held continuously during the last twenty years of his life.

He owned a small section of valuable real estate in the village, which is now held by his heirs. He died March 16, 1880.

Jonathan Provost was born at Pompton Plains, Dec. 2, 1798. He removed to Caldwell in 1822, and engaged in the tanning trade. Under his management the business was largely increased, and he retired in 1854 with what was then regarded as a moderate competency. He was a gentleman of excellent ability and clear judgment. In the church he was, perhaps, the most active and influential of its members. His benefactions were many. He was sometimes regarded as austere, and often misapprehended. He was at times spiritedly opposed in church and public affairs,

yet he never lost his grasp of the good he sought to achieve. The Presbyterian Church owes much to Mr. Provost's energy and contributions. In public affairs his influence was widely recognized. He was not a politician, but his views on questions of local policy were sought by party leaders. No one did more for the material progress of the village. Every true advance movement found in Mr. Provost a friend and champion.

Mr. Provost died on Nov. 3, 1875, aged seventy-seven years. His son, Thomas C., occupies the homestead. He is engaged as a counselor-at-law in the city of Newark.

Lewis C. Grover, Esq., purchased the Grover parsonage from John H. Stager in 1854. Mr. Grover at this time was practicing law in Newark, and stood in the front rank of the able counselors who gave the Newark bar of that period wide renown. He resided in Caldwell twenty-two years; he sold his estate to Thomas S. Smull in 1872. Mr. Grover identified himself with the affairs of the church and town while a resident at Caldwell, and many improvements were effected through his counsels and liberal donations. He became interested in insurance matters, in 1845, by drawing the charter of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and obtaining its passage by the Legislature of that year. He was counsel and director until 1862. He was then elected president, and continued such until he resigned, in 1881, when he was appointed executive counsel, under an agreement securing his special services permanently to the company. In 1846 he obtained of the Legislature the charter of the American Fire Insurance Company, and then became director and counsel of that company, which office he has held ever since.

The Grover property was greatly improved by Mr. Smull, who ranks prominently among the citizens of Caldwell.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE of the township was located at Franklin, and John L. Hudson was the first postmaster. He was appointed in 1812. C. D. Harrison succeeded him as postmaster. The post-office was removed to Caldwell in 1826, with Calvin Crane as postmaster. J. B. Ward, J. A. Burnett, Z. C. Crane, John McChesney, and Joel D. Mead held it afterward for varying terms. Marcus and Rufus Harrison have held the office since 1860.

EDUCATIONAL.—The old parsonage was sold to Calvin S. Crane in 1823. He added thereto, and occupied it as a boarding-school until his death, in 1837. This was one of the most flourishing schools in the Middle States, and had an extended reputation. It numbered fifty boarders, beside several day scholars.

Rev. Brown Emerson purchased this property in 1843, and occupied it until 1847. The school under this gentleman's management was ordinarily successful. He sold the estate in 1847 to Dr. Maynard, and the school was removed to Belleville. In 1847, Rev.

Samuel L. Tuttle opened a select school in the academy building, and conducted it for two years, to the great satisfaction of its parishioners. This school continued until 1849. In 1856, John W. Taylor taught a select school in the hall over J. M. Mead's store. He was followed by Arthur B. Noll, in the house now occupied by Morris B. Lindsley. His school consisted largely of day scholars. Mr. Noll was an eccentric teacher, but withal he was enthusiastic and his pupils shared his spirit. His stay in the village was from 1858 until 1866; afterward Mr. E. O. Stratton and Miss Mary R. Anderson opened select schools, but each taught for a season only. The public school finally absorbed the pupils, and no effort was afterward made to sustain a private school.

The public school at Caldwell was, for different periods, very satisfactorily conducted. Among the ablest of its teachers were a Mr. Stratton, Joseph Carberry, Harrison Ketcham, Aaron O. Kent, Matthias S. Canfield, John W. Taylor (now a prominent lawyer of Newark, and lately a State Senator) and T. O. Jacobus.

The schools of Caldwell, Franklin and Westville were consolidated in 1872 by a vote of the districts. A charter for the organization of a graded school, providing for the purchase of lands and erection of suitable buildings, was approved April 4, 1873. The Board of Education provided for in the charter met May 7, 1873, and organized by the appointment of C. M. Harrison, president; N. N. Crane, district clerk and secretary; and Joel D. Mead, treasurer. The other members of the board were C. D. Colburn and J. N. Canfield. Under the direction of the board, the Caldwell school building and grounds were sold, and land purchased of the heirs of John McCormack. A commodious building was erected during the spring and summer of 1874, at the cost, including land, of \$18,892.67. The school opened in October of this year with an attendance of two hundred and ten children. The teachers were Addison Ely, principal, academic department; Miss M. J. Sly, junior department; Miss L. H. Armstrong, intermediate department; Miss Ella Pike, primary department. The successors of these teachers have been as follows: Miss A. E. Clothier, Miss Elizabeth Stockton, Miss F. B. Thomas, Miss J. C. Cutler, Miss Emily Merry and Miss Louise Kitchell. Mr. Clarence E. Hedden, a graduate of Amherst College, succeeded Mr. Ely in 1879. The present teachers are Misses Swift, Schumacher, Skellenger and Hetfield. The school is justly esteemed for its thoroughness and clever management. It ranks among the first schools of the county. Mr. George Lane is now president of the board.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The church society now known as the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell had its beginning at an early date in the history of Horseneck. About the year 1770, however, definite efforts were made to secure gospel service in the village. All the hamlets of the town-

ship contributed to the success of the movement. The people were visited by Rev. Dr. Darby, of Parsippany, Rev. Jacob Green, of Hanover, Rev. Jedediah Chapman, of Orange, and Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth, whose ministrations the society enjoyed at irregular intervals, though but seldom upon the Sabbath. About this time the erection of a suitable place for public worship was agitated. The matter progressed favorably for a time. Timber was cut, dressed, and in good part framed; but the war of the Revolution occurring, the partly-framed structure was left to decay. Sabbath services, however, were instituted. In the event of failure in procuring clerical instruction, printed sermons were read, and time was devoted to conference and prayer. In 1779 a deed for ninety and one-half acres of wild land, situated in the village, was presented to the society. The donors were Caleb Hetfield and William and Noah Crane, of Cranetown (now known as Montclair). During this year, at mere nominal cost, the society purchased fifty-two acres of land in the "Little Piece" as an addition to the parsonage. These lands were used as a source of revenue.

The affairs of the struggling church were referred to a standing committee, consisting of Thomas Gould, Samuel Crane, John Gould, Joseph Harrison, Joseph Baldwin, Henry Francisco, Reuben Harrison, Joseph Gould and Abram Noe. The gentlemen continued in service as managers until 1797, "when their duties were transferred to the five trustees, who had been elected at the time of the incorporation of the church, ten years before." At a meeting, Feb. 27, 1782, whereof the Rev. Mr. Chapman was moderator, the congregation decided to build a dwelling upon the parsonage land. The building was not completed till 1786. It is the eastern portion of what is known as the Beach House, now owned by Edwin Hedden, Esq., of Newark. The upper portion of this parsonage house, though neither ceiled nor plastered, fitted up with slab benches and a rude oaken table, was occupied as a place of public worship until 1796. At the annual meeting, Jan. 15, 1792, it was resolved to build a brick church edifice, and it was proposed to raise twelve hundred pounds (New York currency) for this purpose. The parishioners were few, and rich only in lands, and it was impossible for them to raise this amount. However, recourse was had to contributions from the neighboring parishes, and in this manner a sufficient sum was collected and pledged to begin the work of building. A frame church was finally decided upon, as more in accordance with the interests and needs of the people. The timber was hewn in the woods, and early in 1793 was drawn together and joined, and during the month of June the frame was raised. A long and tedious delay occurred, resulting from pecuniary embarrassments, and the building was not ready for occupancy till 1796. On Wednesday, the 6th of April, of this year, it was formally dedicated. The church was filled to overflowing on this occasion.

A company of singers from Bloomfield was present and participated in the religious exercises, and a large number of strangers from this and the adjoining county of Morris came hither to unite with their brethren in this religious festival.

The old church was an imposing edifice. Its dimensions were fifty by sixty feet. Its steeple towered one hundred and thirty feet heavenward, and was plainly visible from the valleys and distant hills of Morris County. During the year 1839 the interior of the church was remodeled and modernized. The work was done by Jereed Beach, Esq., who received sixteen hundred dollars for work and material, which, with six hundred dollars for "furnishings," made the total cost two thousand two hundred dollars. It continued in use until 1872. On Friday night, November 29th, between ten and one o'clock, it was destroyed by fire. The steeple at once became the work of erecting a chapel, to be used until a substantial and commodious church edifice could be provided. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Nicolai & Bond. On December 22d of that year the congregation assembled in this chapel for service. It was a plain structure, made from joists and boards, seventy-two feet in length by forty in width. It was occupied until Nov. 25, 1875, when the present magnificent stone church was completed.

At the annual meeting of Jan. 1, 1873, steps were taken looking to the building of a stone church. A special meeting held one week thereafter elected Philander S. Pierson, Samuel Crane, G. B. Nicolai, and Philip H. Harrison as a visiting and advisory committee, whose duty it was to examine various churches, consult with architects and report at a future meeting. On February 22d of this year the committee reported at length, when the parishioners voted to build a church at a cost not to exceed sixty thousand dollars. On the 31st of March following another meeting was held, at which Mr. James H. Carpenter, architect, was present, and submitted plans and estimates. His recommendations were adopted. Messrs. Jonathan Provost, N. O. Baldwin, P. H. Harrison, E. W. Crane, W. J. Best, T. L. Smull and J. D. Mead were elected trustees for 1874, and under their guardianship the work of building progressed rapidly, though they were sorely tried financially because of the disastrous shrinkage in real and personal property, which occurred during this eventful year. The real estate of the church located in the village could not be made to realize its fair value, and recourse was had to loans and subscriptions, the landed property being pledged as security. Upon this property as collateral, and by subscription, the necessary amount was raised for the completion of the church.

The cost of building, organ, and furnishing was seventy-four thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. The church occupies the site of the old one. It is of superior architectural design, and is among the most elegant of country churches.

A sketch of this society is not complete without reference to its pastors, whose history is measurably the history of the church itself.

A young man, Rev. Mr. Shepard, was the first stated minister here. He remained but six months. He was a decided Congregationalist, and it was probably due to his teachings that in October of 1785, ten months after the organization of the church, the congregation formally adopted the Congregational form of government, which continued until April 25, 1831, when the church connected itself with the Presbytery of Newark. Mr. Shepard was a spirited preacher, possessed of a lively imagination, and was desirous of permanent settlement, but he is said to have been injudicious in the advocacy of his views, and thus failed of unanimity among his parishioners.

On the 3rd of August, 1787, a call was extended to the Rev. Stephen Grover, of Tolland, Conn., a graduate of Dartmouth College. Mr. Grover accepted, and at once entered upon his duty. His salary was at the time of settlement one hundred and fifty dollars per year, his fire-wood, the use of the parsonage-house and also of the land for tillage and pasturage. His salary was to be increased ten dollars yearly until it reached the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. His ministrations were most remarkable, both in its successes and duration. An ardent lover of his office, he worked with tireless energy to lead his towns-people to acknowledge the claims of religion. A fluent speaker, animated in manner and method, he quickly found the way to the hearts and consciences of his auditors. His appeals, during seasons of revivals, were often touchingly pathetic, and these occasions were always of gravest interest and solemnity.

Several very interesting revivals are connected with his ministry. The first had its beginning in June, 1796, shortly after the dedication of the church. The people of the entire township were aroused. Rev. Mr. Grover, in the records left by him, remarks, "Inquiring souls truly flocked around this house of the Lord as doves flock to their windows before a rising storm." At the beginning of this revival the church membership was one hundred and eighteen, whereas at the close of 1797 it was over three hundred. During the winter of 1807-8 the church enjoyed another remarkable season of religious interest. In June, 1808, one hundred and fifty-two people united with the church. Several other occasions of special interest during Mr. Grover's ministry remain to be noted. The first occurred in 1825, when thirty-three members were added to the church, and again in 1831, when thirty-seven united with the church; in the year following, 1832, fifteen professed conversion, and in 1833 there were fifty-one received into full communion.

During these later years Rev. Baker Johnson had been associated with Mr. Grover as co-pastor. Rev. Mr. Johnson resigned his pastorate in the summer of 1833, much to the regret of the congregation, who

vainly urged his continuance in the pastoral office. In the October following Mr. Grover, then in his ~~seventy-ninth year~~, retired from service, upon an annuity which was paid until his death, which occurred June 22, 1836. No citizen of Caldwell ever enjoyed in so full a degree the unvarying regard and affection which were manifested for Mr. Grover, and no one left such a deep and lasting impression upon the minds and hearts of the entire people as did this devoted pastor.

Mr. Grover was succeeded by the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, who was installed in the summer of 1834. Mr. Cleveland's pastorate extended over a period of six and one-half years. He was possessed of very superior ability, and was fervent and logical as a preacher. During his ministry one hundred and nine people were united to the church. He enlisted the respect and sympathy of his parishioners, and left many warm friends in Caldwell. It was during his ministry here that his son, Grover Cleveland, was born, who now occupies the gubernatorial chair of the State of New York, and in 1884 was elected to the Presidency of the United States.

In 1841, Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, a graduate of Princeton College and of Auburn Theological Seminary, was settled as pastor. During his pastorate the church was prosperous and united, and enjoyed three revivals of considerable interest. In 1848 the old bell, which was purchased from Daniel Dod, of Mendham, who had cast it for the Newark court-house, was displaced by a new one, at a cost of six hundred and eighteen dollars, and weighed sixteen hundred and twenty pounds. During that year the church grounds were graded and planted with maples and elms, which now add so greatly to the beauty and attractiveness of the village. Mr. Tuttle was a gentleman of untiring energy, a sound and entertaining preacher and popular among all classes of his parishioners. He resigned his charge March 7, 1849.

He was succeeded by Rev. Isaac N. Sprague, D.D., who began his labors Jan. 1, 1850. Dr. Sprague was an earnest and devoted pastor. In the pulpit he was often singularly impressive. He was a revivalist, and during his stay the accessions to the church were four hundred and sixty in all,—a yearly average of twenty-four. During his pastorate the interior of the church underwent repair and improvement, an organ was provided and the cemetery purchased.

He had been pastor of several large and prosperous churches, and was called to Caldwell from the Second Congregational Church of Brooklyn. He resigned his charge in Caldwell Jan. 1, 1869. During his connection with the church additions of membership were made as follows: In May, 1851, 48; in March, 1855, 27; in May, 1857, 47; in May, 1858, 61; in May, 1860, 22; in May, 1862, 70; in August, 1864, 22; in May, 1866, 19.

These figures are more eloquent than words in por-

traying the activity and earnestness of this devoted pastor. His memory will be kindly cherished by all who enjoyed his ministrations.

Rev. Charles T. Berry succeeded Dr. Sprague. Mr. Berry graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1860, and from the Union Theological Seminary, in New York, in 1863. He was installed at Caldwell May 5, 1869. His labors have been signally blessed. In his pastoral work he maintains the high standard of excellence acceded to his predecessors. Both in the pulpit and in his relations to the people he has borne himself with that commendable dignity characteristic of the clergyman of learning, piety and devotion.

Mr. Berry was an earnest co-worker with his people in the erection of the present church edifice. During the year 1870 special interest in religious matters was elicited, and there were seventy-three persons added to the church membership in May of that year. Additions of considerable numbers have been made since, as follows: In May, 1872, 14; in April, 1876, 50; in April, 1878, 14; in April, 1883, 21. The growth of the church, however, is not fully indicated by the foregoing. There have been, during the intervals above noted, continuous accessions on profession and by letter,—a yearly average of twenty-three. The church membership at the present time (October, 1884) numbers five hundred and eleven.

The following is a list of the officers of this church from its organization:

ELDER.

- Samuel Crane, elected both deacon and elder, Dec. 4, 1781; died 1811.
 Silas Baldwin, elected both deacon and elder, Dec. 4, 1781; death not ascertained.
 George Personette, elected elder, Dec. 4, 1781; died 1816.
 Joseph Harrison, elected elder, Dec. 4, 1781; became a Methodist in 1837.
 Aaron Tompkins, elected elder, Dec. 4, 1784 (death unascertained).
 William Gould, elected elder, Dec. 4, 1784; died 1847.
 Joseph Harrison, elected elder, Jan. 3, 1795; died 1806.
 Euse Martin, elected elder, Jan. 3, 1795; died 1810.
 Samuel Tompkins, elected elder, Jan. 3, 1795; death unascertained.
 Jonathan Crane, elected elder, Jan. 3, 1795; death unascertained.
 Nathaniel Douglass, included Congregational deacon, Oct. 3, 1819; died 1824.
 Samuel Peck, included Congregational deacon, Oct. 3, 1819; died 1830.
 Rufus Harrison, included Congregational deacon, Oct. 3, 1819; died 1848.
 Samuel Gould, included Congregational deacon, Oct. 3, 1819; died 1821.
 Calvin S. Crane, elected elder, May 12, 1831; died March 1, 1867.
 Samuel Harrison, elected elder, May 12, 1831; died March 5, 1849.
 Rufus Harrison, elected elder, May 12, 1831; died July 17, 1848.
 George P. Martin, elected elder, May 12, 1831; died June 12, 1876.
 Gen. William Gould, re-elected elder, May 12, 1831; died Feb. 12, 1847.
 Nathaniel S. Crane, elected elder, May 12, 1831; died July 8, 1870.
 Jared F. Harrison, elected elder, May 12, 1831; died July 3, 1862.
 Jonathan Provost, elected elder, Sept. 11, 1837; died Nov. 3, 1875.
 Henry S. Harrison, elected elder, Sept. 11, 1837; dismissed 1843.
 William G. Crane, elected elder, Sept. 11, 1837; dismissed 1843.
 William Lane, elected elder, Nov. 15, 1847.
 Justus A. Burnet, elected elder, Nov. 15, 1847; died 1857.
 Caleb S. Crane, chosen Nov. 15, 1847; dismissed 1849.
 M. S. Canfield, elected for five years, Dec. 1, 1856.
 S. G. Harrison, elected for five years, December, 1861 and 1866.
 Zeoset Crane, elected for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.

Corcoran, A. J., chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 Nathan Hartman, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 Isaac C. Groves, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866; resigned Dec. 1, 1867.
 M. S. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 N. S. Beecher, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 Z. C. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866; died Dec. 1, 1866.
 S. C. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 A. C. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 A. C. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 W. H. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.
 P. H. Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1866.

The seven gentlemen elected in 1871 were re-elected for five years, Dec. 7, 1876. The following were first chosen at the same time: Dr. E. K. Lane, William Price. On Jan. 3, 1882, all the men elected above, except William Price, who had changed his residence, were again chosen for five years.

CHURCHES

Samuel Crane, chosen Dec. 1, 1871; died Dec. 1, 1871.
 Samuel Crane, chosen Dec. 1, 1871; died Dec. 1, 1871.
 Nathaniel Duggins, chosen Dec. 1, 1871; died Dec. 1, 1871.
 Samuel Duggins, chosen Dec. 1, 1871; died Dec. 1, 1871.
 Rufus Hays, chosen Dec. 1, 1871; died Dec. 1, 1871.
 Samuel Hays, chosen Dec. 1, 1871; died Dec. 1, 1871.
 Caleb Crane, date of election not recorded; died 1844.
 David Hays, chosen for five years, Nov. 15, 1847; died 1862.
 Isaac M. Hays, chosen May 12, 1862; died 1862.
 Henry S. Hays, chosen May 12, 1862; died 1862.

Jonathan Provost, chosen May 12, 1862.
 Ezra Beach, chosen Sept. 11, 1837; died 1841.
 Gustav A. Beyer, chosen Sept. 11, 1837; died 1841.

1857.

Elmer Peterson, chosen Sept. 11, 1857; died 1857.
 Reinhold Van Gosen, chosen Sept. 11, 1857; died 1857.
 William Lane, chosen Sept. 11, 1857; chosen elder in 1847.
 Henry Morrison, chosen Nov. 15, 1847.
 Thomas D. Gould, chosen for five years, Nov. 15, 1847; died 1854.
 Parker Riker, chosen for five years, Nov. 15, 1847; died 1862.
 Samuel O. Johnson, chosen for five years, Nov. 15, 1847.
 John De Camp, chosen for five years, Nov. 15, 1847; died.
 Asher Crane, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1856; five years again in 1861; re-elected 1866 for five years.

Cornelius H. Jacobsen, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1856; five years again in 1861; re-elected 1866 for five years.
 Noah O. Baldwin, chosen for five years, Dec. 1, 1856; five years again in 1861; re-elected 1866 for five years.

William H. Bond, elected for five years; re-elected Dec. 7, 1871.
 Matthias C. Dobbins, elected for five years; re-elected Dec. 7, 1871.
 Anthony Lawson, chosen for five years, Dec. 7, 1871.
 Thomas Hoag, chosen for five years, Dec. 8, 1871.
 J. O. Crane, five years, Dec. 7, 1871.

On Dec. 7, 1876, the three last named, with Richard C. Campbell, were elected for five years, and Jan. 4, 1882, all were re-elected for five years, and Cyrus B. Crane added.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Caldwell was organized by ten steadfast Baptists, who met at Mrs. Underhill's house, in Verona, June 10, 1848. It was first called the Caldwell and Bloomfield Church. The first pastor, Rev. John Q. Adams, was an aggressive preacher. His sermons on baptism evoked a great deal of bitter discussion, and for a season demoralized his field of labor. But he was an earnest man, of large sympathies, and a thoughtful friend, whose companionship was a source of teaching and spiritual profit. His special revivals of 1849 and 1850 were models, in that they were made occasions for simple religious instruction, which was imparted with an en-

thusiasm that held and inspired his auditors. This church now has a membership of forty communicants. The pastors have been Rev. John Q. Adams, Rev. Messrs. Wheeler, Bates, Hutchinson, Willifer, Babbage, Carpenter, Howell, Steelman and Jones. The Rev. W. G. Thomas, a graduate from Rev. Dr. Spurgeon's theological school in London, fills the pulpit acceptably at the present time.

The present church edifice was erected in 1854.

THE CALDWELL LIBRARY Association dates back to 1804. The stockholders were Jonathan Ward, Silas Whitehead, Matthias Canfield, Cyrus, Nehemiah, Simeon, Nathaniel and Caleb Crane, Zenas, Uzal, Joseph and Samuel Harrison, Col. W. S. and Gen. William Gould, I. W. Ward, Stephen R. and Noah Baldwin, James Cochran, Abijah Williams, Joseph Steel, M. B. Douglass, Jonathan Beach, Stephen Grover, D. Dobbins, Thomas Speer and Justus Burnett.

The library consisted of three hundred volumes. Matthias Canfield was the first librarian. He was followed in this office by Stephen Grover and William G. Crane. In 1835 the volumes were divided *pro rata* among the share-holders, and this enterprise, which had accomplished much good, was not again revived.

ESSEX LODGE, No. 44, F. A. M., was instituted Nov. 14, 1820. The lodge-room was in an upper room of I. B. Ward's hotel, Caldwell.

The first officers were James Orton, W. M.; Stephen R. Grover, S. W.; Peter Speer, J. W.; John A. Kiersted, Treas.; William M. Miller, Sec.

Jan. 10, 1827, lodge work was transferred to the Fairfield Academy, and on April 30, 1828, the lodge was again moved to the tavern of Brother C. Dey, Fairfield. The jewels of this lodge are now in the possession of Caldwell 53. The last meeting was held Feb. 3, 1830.

1821.—Officers same as 1820.

1822.—John A. Kiersted, W. M.; William M. Miller, S. W.; I. B. Ward, J. W.; Stephen R. Grover, Treas.; Peter Speer, Sec.

1823.—William M. Miller, W. M.; I. B. Ward, S. W.; Jonathan Beach, J. W.; Jacob B. Williams, Treas.; Timothy C. Ward, Sec.

1824.—Jonathan Beach, W. M.; Timothy C. Ward, S. W.; Henry A. Mowerson, J. W.; John W. Wardell, Treas.; Robert Roston, Sec.

1825.—Timothy C. Ward, W. M.; Henry A. Mowerson, S. W.; Richard Shaw, J. W.; Jacob Bowman, Treas.; Amos Williams, Sec.

1826.—Timothy C. Ward, W. M.; Richard Shaw, S. W.; Jacob Bowman, J. W.; I. B. Ward, Treas.; Robert Roston, Sec.

1827.—Peter Speer, W. M.; Henry Dorennus, S. W.; Samuel Roberts, J. W.; Cornelius Dey, Treas.; Robert Roston, Sec.

1828.—Peter Speer, W. M.; Cornelius Dey, S. W.; Francis Neal, J. W.; W. M. Miller, Treas.; Nicholas Stagg, Sec.

1829.—Officers same as 1828.

1830.—Peter Speer, W. M.; Cornelius Dey, S. W.; Francis Neal, J. W.; William M. Miller, Treas.; Nicholas Stagg, Sec.

Aug. 20, 1823, M. P. Crane received the degree of Master Mason, and is the only member of the lodge now living, and is aged eighty-three years.

CALDWELL CORNET BAND.—The Caldwell Cornet Band was organized in September 1865, with John R. Kent, first E flat soprano; W. W. De Camp, second

E flat soprano; William H. Bush, first B flat soprano; Owen M. Beach, first E flat alto; James Wardell, second E flat alto; Joseph E. Beach, first B flat tenor; James M. Jacobus, baritone; Stephen Van Orden, E flat tuba; Benjamin Kirker, bass drum; Daniel W. Baldwin, tenor drum; Zenas C. Bush, cymbals; John R. Kent, fife. John R. Kent was the first leader. The membership in 1884 consisted of R. C. Campbell, first E flat soprano; Walter H. Plume, B flat principal soprano; J. E. Beach, first B flat soprano; Harry Baldwin, second B flat soprano; Austin E. Hedden, solo E flat alto; F. E. J. Feltey, first E flat alto; Lewis Wardell, second E flat alto; Owen M. Beach, first B flat tenor; George Barnes, second B flat tenor; George H. Plume, E flat tuba; William Reckerick, bass drum and cymbals; H. W. Baldwin, tenor drum; Austin E. Hedden, leader.

CALDWELL TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 10, was instituted Feb. 17, 1868, by the late Alexander H. Freeman, of Orange, Grand Worthy Templar, assisted by a full complement of grand officers. The charter members were C. B. Crane, Daniel W. Baldwin, James M. Jacobus, Marcus Y. Baldwin, C. C. Beach, John J. Moore, William H. Canfield, Jr., Caleb Crane, William H. Bond, E. E. Rutan, John J. McChesney, Owen M. Beach, Marcus Harrison, William Welshman, Peter E. Jacobus.

The first officers were: W. C. T., William Welshman; W. V. T., Peter E. Jacobus; W. R., Owen M. Beach; W. A. R., W. H. Canfield, Jr.; W. F. R., Cyrus B. Crane; W. T. Caleb Crane; W. M., Daniel W. Baldwin; W. D. M., John J. McChesney; W. G., James M. Jacobus; W. S., C. C. Beach.

Regular meetings are held on every alternate Thursday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Caldwell. The initiations to date have numbered one hundred and forty. The officers in October, 1884, were C. B. Crane, W. C. T.; J. M. Jacobus, W. V. T.; O. M. Beach, W. R.; Mahlon Speer, W. F. R.; Wallace Lane, W. T.; Caleb Crane, W. M.; M. Y. Baldwin, W. D. M.; N. O. Baldwin, W. G.; M. F. Baldwin, W. S.

NATIONAL LODGE, No. 102, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Caldwell, N. J., April 7, 1874, by the grand officers of the I. O. O. F. of New Jersey, upon the application of Mahlon Speer, Morris B. Lindsley, George Van Orden, Marcus Y. Baldwin, William R. Taylor, of Caldwell, and Benjamin Smith, of Baskinridge, N. J. The lodge was formerly at Baskinridge, and was instituted there in 1850, and became a dormant lodge, and was then removed to Caldwell, N. J. Its first officers were: N. G., Mahlon Speer; V. G., Morris B. Lindsley; Sec., William R. Taylor; P. S., George Van Orden; Treas., Marcus Y. Baldwin; R. S. N. G., Owen M. Beach; L. S. N. G., G. B. Harrison; R. S. V. G., C. A. Harrison; L. S. V. G., T. J. Courter; R. S. S., J. E. Beach; L. S. S., Charles Speer; Warden, Henry Post; Conductor, Augustus Fowler; I. G., Geo. Dunning; O. G., Chas. R. Hasler. Meetings are now held on Tuesday evening of each week. Its first

meetings were held in Masonic Hall, Caldwell, and subsequently removed to the hall over the post-office, and at present in the hall over Dr. E. E. Peck's drug-store. It has initiated seventy-five members, and has now a membership of sixty. The following members have died since its organization: John Lateer, Augustus Fowler, Dr. Stephen Personette, L. H. King, and Charles Speer. The presiding officers since its organization have been as follows: Mahlon Speer, Morris B. Lindsley, George Van Orden, Owen M. Beach, Edward P. Backus, Wm. H. Jacobus, Joseph E. Beach, L. A. Wyatt, G. B. Jacobus, Wm. G. Jacobus, G. E. Williams, Charles W. Ougheltree, J. W. Miller, M. W. Jenkins, Wm. Slayback, Henry Post, J. T. Farrington. The present officers are: N. G., Mahlon Speer; V. G., M. F. Baldwin; Sec. and P. S., Owen M. Beach; Treasurer, Henry Post; Conductor, C. W. Ougheltree; Warden, G. B. Jacobus; R. S. N. G., M. W. Jenkins; L. S. N. G., J. A. Stonacher; R. S. V. G., R. C. Campbell; L. S. V. G., Wm. Slayback; R. S. S., Wm. G. Jacobus; L. S. S., J. E. Beach; I. G., J. K. Barmore; O. G., Chas. R. Hasler.

THE OLD BRASS CANNON, AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.—The village of Caldwell in 1824 had a brass cannon presented to its citizens by Col. Peter Decatur. In 1816 Congress voted Commodore Stephen Decatur two pieces of brass cannon, which were among the trophies of his victories in the war with Algiers. The occasion of the presentation was Lafayette's visit to Caldwell. In firing a salute the old iron cannon, which had remained in the village since the Revolution, exploded, and Col. Decatur generously offered to donate one of the pieces, which had been his brother's. Commodore Decatur, it will be remembered, was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron in 1820. The gift was highly prized. During the war of the Rebellion it was taken possession of by the State, and is now at the arsenal in Trenton.

Verona.—This village, formerly called Vernon, is two miles west from Montclair, and one and one-quarter miles east from Caldwell village. Among its first inhabitants was Mr. Butters, who located near Mount Prospect, one-quarter of a mile south from the Pompton turnpike, probably in 1730. Mr. Butters was a large real estate owner, and the extended area of cleared land in that portion of the village formerly known as Butters town gives evidence of his energy and enterprise. He left no descendants.

In 1776, Mr. Nathaniel Baldwin purchased a large estate from Mr. Butters, which he occupied during his life-time. It descended to his son Lucas. It is now in possession of De Witt C. Baldwin, who is an enterprising farmer and active citizen. The estates of Calvin I. Shaffer, Zenas Crane, Charles A. Smith, Marshall Baldwin and Peter Raaboe make up the remnant of Mr. Butters' large estate.

George Personette settled in Verona, on what is now known as the Personette homestead, in the year

1749. He was of Huguenot parentage. He taught school during a portion of his life. He was a member of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church in 1784. He died in 1846, aged ninety-three years. His son, John Personette, was born on the homestead in 1751. He removed to Cedar Grove, where he built "the big stone house" in 1782. He was engaged in business at that place, and died in 1844, aged ninety-three years. He had ten children. His son Joseph inherited the Verona estate of his grandfather, and Abram Personette settled in Caldwell. George and John remained upon the property at Cedar Grove. George died in 1855, when his brother John removed to Orange, where he is now living, in his eightieth year. Joseph Personette left two sons, Jephtha and Stephen, the first of whom inherited the old homestead, while Stephen, who became a successful physician, occupied a small tract near the Newark turnpike, now Bloomfield Avenue. He was born in 1813 and died in 1880. He was prominently identified with church and local affairs for a long period. He established a drug-store, and had an office connected therewith for the transaction of legal business. In 1873 he was appointed physician to the county penitentiary, which office he held until his death. He served his district as representative in the Legislature during the years 1847-48.

The Peter Riker estate dates back to 1750. There are no records, however.

Christian Bone, a botanical doctor, bought a part of this property in 1790. Dr. Bone was born in Hesse-Cassel, and was impressed in the service of Great Britain. He was among the hired Hessian soldiery. His sympathies, however, were with the struggling patriots, and shortly after his arrival he escaped from the British and joined Gen. Washington's army, with which he remained in active service till the close of the war. He was frequently employed in special service. After his settlement in Verona he acquired local celebrity through a vegetable bitters which he compounded. He constructed a dam across Peckman River in 1814, and made the large pond known as Verona Lake. He built the water mill in 1814, and used it as a flour and feed grist mill. He sold this mill, in 1831, to Alfred Hopping, who, in turn, sold it to the Messrs. Corley, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Lesterborough. In 1869 it was sold to Cornelius Jacobus, who supplied machinery for spoke and hub turning. In 1875 it was rented by Slayback & Worman, who are doing a large flour and feed trade. The landed property of Dr. Bone became involved, and was sold upon foreclosure of mortgages at a merely nominal price. It was finally sold by Caleb Riker to Hiram Cook. The village is greatly indebted to Mr. Cook's energy and enterprise for the valuable improvements made upon this property. He laid it out in villa sites in 1868, and erected six cottages of attractive

architectural design. These properties are occupied by Charles Birdseye, Charles H. Ingalls, George W. Davis, E. N. Cassella, Mrs. James and Hiram Cook.

A small flour and feed mill was built on the Peckman River, in the extreme north of the village, in 1790, and another dam built, making the Bronze and McCannell's Ponds. In 1820 it was purchased by Nicholas Stag and C. H. Jacobus, who enlarged the building, and provided machinery for wood sawing and turning. They held the property until 1874, when they sold it to Henry Ahlborn, who added extensively to the buildings, and organized the American Bronze Powder Company, of which he is the efficient president. This company is doing a thriving business, and employ from twenty to twenty-five mechanics.

Lemuel Jacobus began the manufacture of brushes in 1832. He was succeeded by his son, Austin G. Jacobus, who has extended the business and employs from ten to fifteen mechanics.

William Pow established himself in the blacksmith's business in 1826, and built a water mill on the Butterstown road, where he engaged quite extensively in the making and polishing of iron steps for carriages.

Stephen Gould established a printing-office, in 1824, on the corner of Bloomfield and Gould Avenues. He employed several printers, and issued law books and blanks. This business was discontinued in 1830.

The first store of the village dates back to 1834. John and Caleb Baldwin conducted the general store business, and were succeeded, by Smith C. Baldwin, Joel D. Mead, Alexander M. Gould, William L. Scott, each of whom conducted the business for varying periods. The first store-house was burned in 1867, and a new one built by W. L. Scott during the same year. Charles S. Simonson succeeded to the enterprise in 1881.

The Verona Smith-Shop was established in 1840 by Isaac N. Potter, and a wheelwright department was attached thereto by Marcus Y. Baldwin. These parties were succeeded by William Brantio, Sylvanus Kitchell and Wheelock Canfield. In 1864, John H. Simonson bought the wheelwright interest, and in 1881, after the destruction of the old building by fire, built a brick shop, and combined the two enterprises, adding facilities for fine carriage making and painting.

J. E. Williams came to Verona in 1865, and entered into partnership with Charles Smith, who conducted the paper and paper stock business, under the firm-name of Smith & Williams. In 1868 the firm dissolved, each member taking a portion of the business. Mr. Williams opened a store for the sale of remnants and dry-goods in 1878, which has had what might be termed a phenomenal success. Customers flock to this store from all parts of the county.

Mr. Williams' real estate is among the best of the section. His residence is one of the finest in the village.

Dr. H. B. Whitehorne opened an office in this village in 1874. His field of practice has extended yearly, and he is known far and wide as a painstaking and skillful practitioner.

Anthony Gould may be mentioned also as among the first to come to Verona. His was followed by three Jacobus families in 1800, who claim no kinship. The greater number of the people occupying Verona Valley at the present time are recent accessions.

Judge John L. Johnson, of the County Common Pleas Court, has a pleasant residence on Gould Avenue. Judge Johnson is an active and influential citizen, to whom Verona is largely indebted for the advance of her educational interests. Before his appointment to this judgeship he was in charge of

1816, near the residence of Judge J. L. Johnson. Owing to local disaffections, a large number of citizens met at night and moved the house across the street on property then owned by Dr. Bone. Shortly afterward it was removed to the old common, near the present school building. Another and better structure was erected in 1851-52, and occupied until 1881. Under the trusteeship of Judge John L. Johnson, Dr. H. B. Whitehorne and William G. Jacobus, a series of school-meetings were held during the spring and summer of 1881, at which, after mature deliberation, it was decided to erect a new building and purchase grounds therefor. The land and brick building cost twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The school is now conducted in accordance with the



NEWARK CITY HOME.

the mathematical department of the Newark High School.

Mr. Gustav Cimiotti, who came to Verona in 1881, has built an elegant residence, and is one of the leaders of the village in matters pertaining to its growth and prosperity.

Among the farmers who are utilizing their acres in the reaping of profits from successful croppage are included Frank C. Goble, De Witt C. Baldwin, Austin E. Hodden and Gilbert P. Pease.

Mr. M. McConnel has been engaged since 1860 in the growing of grapes for the manufacture of wines. His products have obtained favor among medical practitioners for their purity and excellence.

EDUCATIONAL.—The first school-house was built in

1816, near the residence of Judge J. L. Johnson. Owing to local disaffections, a large number of citizens met at night and moved the house across the street on property then owned by Dr. Bone. Shortly afterward it was removed to the old common, near the present school building. Another and better structure was erected in 1851-52, and occupied until 1881. Under the trusteeship of Judge John L. Johnson, Dr. H. B. Whitehorne and William G. Jacobus, a series of school-meetings were held during the spring and summer of 1881, at which, after mature deliberation, it was decided to erect a new building and purchase grounds therefor. The land and brick building cost twelve thousand five hundred dollars. The school is now conducted in accordance with the

NEWARK CITY HOME.—The most prominent structure in Verona is the institution known as the Newark City Home. In 1873 the city of Newark purchased the farm of Henry Walker for the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. They erected, on a shelving portion of the eastern slope of Second Mountain, a very commodious structure, which cost eighty thousand dollars. The first board of trustees were Mayor N. Perry, George Peters, David Ripley, Joseph Periam, N. J. Demarest, William Johnson, J. C. Ludlow. The design of the institu-

tion is the reformation of the wayward girls and boys of the city of Newark. There have been five hundred and sixty commitments, and from this number four hundred and ninety-five have been paroled to their friends or provided with employment among thrifty and industrious people. The work has been attended with marked success. The reclamation of eighty-five per cent. of the whole number committed has been claimed. The first superintendent was Benjamin F. Howe, who had been instrumental in the reformatory work in the State School of Ohio. Mr. Howe died in 1880. He was succeeded by C. M. Harrison, who holds the superintendency at the present time.

VERONA.—The Methodist Church of Verona was the result of the labors of Duane Beach, a local preacher. During the year 1830 he held services in the house of Lucas Baldwin; during the progress of his work a very large number of the people of Verona and vicinity became converts to the Christian faith. As the meetings grew in interest, application was made for the use of the school building. It is said that the trustees were rigid Calvinists, and they objected. The will of the people, however, prevailed, and the school-room became the focus of the new religious interest. The first meeting at the school-house was an overflow, both as to numbers and interest. The phlegmatic trustees themselves were present to protest, if there were need, against the innovations, but the unction of the revivalist caught them in its embrace, and before the meeting closed they were praying and shouting in unison with their Methodist brethren. At the termination of these meetings a class was formed and connected with the Bloomfield Church. In 1833 a society was organized, and on February 16th a deed for a church site was obtained from Dr. Bone for the consideration of one dollar. Subscriptions were freely made in money, material or labor. Work upon the building began at once. The corner-stone was laid June 16th. Revs. Manning Force and George Cookman participated in the exercises. The building was finished and dedicated in the year following. This structure was occupied continuously until 1867 with but little repair. It was greatly damaged during this year, however, through the burning of the adjacent stores. In 1873, Rev. E. V. King became pastor, and it is owing to his energy and faithful work that the church and parsonage were thoroughly remodeled and enlarged, at a cost of six thousand dollars, Mr. Hiram Cook being the builder and architect. A debt of two thousand dollars remained upon the property until 1882, when, under the pastorate of Rev. E. S. Ferry, it was liquidated.

The Verona Methodist Episcopal Church has been active and progressive. Its pastors have been noted for their faithfulness, and many for their zeal and fervor as revivalists. The present pastor, Rev. Albert Mann, is known as an able and attractive speaker,

and his sermonizing is crowded with eager listeners. During the winter of 1884 the church enjoyed a revival remarkable in its interest and number of converts.

The following is a list of the pastors of this church:

Amos C. Brown, 1833-1834; Stephen J. Gould, 1834-1835; Isaac Dobbins, 1835-1836; John Baldwin, 1836-1837; Mathias Wheaton, 1837-1838; Cornelius Gould, 1838-1839; Stephen J. Gould, 1839-1840; Isaac Dobbins, 1840-1841; John Baldwin, 1841-1842; Mathias Wheaton, 1842-1843; Cornelius Gould, 1843-1844; Stephen J. Gould, 1844-1845; Isaac Dobbins, 1845-1846; John Baldwin, 1846-1847; Mathias Wheaton, 1847-1848; Cornelius Gould, 1848-1849; Stephen J. Gould, 1849-1850; Isaac Dobbins, 1850-1851; John Baldwin, 1851-1852; Mathias Wheaton, 1852-1853; Cornelius Gould, 1853-1854; Stephen J. Gould, 1854-1855; Isaac Dobbins, 1855-1856; John Baldwin, 1856-1857; Mathias Wheaton, 1857-1858; Cornelius Gould, 1858-1859; Stephen J. Gould, 1859-1860; Isaac Dobbins, 1860-1861; John Baldwin, 1861-1862; Mathias Wheaton, 1862-1863; Cornelius Gould, 1863-1864; Stephen J. Gould, 1864-1865; Isaac Dobbins, 1865-1866; John Baldwin, 1866-1867; Mathias Wheaton, 1867-1868; Cornelius Gould, 1868-1869; Stephen J. Gould, 1869-1870; Isaac Dobbins, 1870-1871; John Baldwin, 1871-1872; Mathias Wheaton, 1872-1873; Cornelius Gould, 1873-1874; Stephen J. Gould, 1874-1875; Isaac Dobbins, 1875-1876; John Baldwin, 1876-1877; Mathias Wheaton, 1877-1878; Cornelius Gould, 1878-1879; Stephen J. Gould, 1879-1880; Isaac Dobbins, 1880-1881; John Baldwin, 1881-1882; Mathias Wheaton, 1882-1883; Cornelius Gould, 1883-1884; Stephen J. Gould, 1884-1885; Isaac Dobbins, 1885-1886; John Baldwin, 1886-1887; Mathias Wheaton, 1887-1888; Cornelius Gould, 1888-1889; Stephen J. Gould, 1889-1890; Isaac Dobbins, 1890-1891; John Baldwin, 1891-1892; Mathias Wheaton, 1892-1893; Cornelius Gould, 1893-1894; Stephen J. Gould, 1894-1895; Isaac Dobbins, 1895-1896; John Baldwin, 1896-1897; Mathias Wheaton, 1897-1898; Cornelius Gould, 1898-1899; Stephen J. Gould, 1899-1900; Isaac Dobbins, 1900-1901; John Baldwin, 1901-1902; Mathias Wheaton, 1902-1903; Cornelius Gould, 1903-1904; Stephen J. 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Gould, 2499-2500; Isaac Dobbins, 2500-2501; John Baldwin, 2501-2502; Mathias Wheaton, 2502-2503; Cornelius Gould, 2503-2504; Stephen J. Gould, 2504-2505; Isaac Dobbins, 2505-2506; John Baldwin, 2506-2507; Mathias Wheaton, 2507-2508; Cornelius Gould, 2508-2509; Stephen J. Gould, 2509-2510; Isaac Dobbins, 2510-2511; John Baldwin, 2511-2512; Mathias Wheaton, 2512-2513; Cornelius Gould, 2513-2514; Stephen J. Gould, 2514-2515; Isaac Dobbins, 2515-2516; John Baldwin, 2516-2517; Mathias Wheaton, 2517-2518; Cornelius Gould, 2518-2519; Stephen J. Gould, 2519-2520; Isaac Dobbins, 2520-2521; John Baldwin, 2521-2522; Mathias Wheaton, 2522-2523; Cornelius Gould, 2523-2524; Stephen J. Gould, 2524-2525; Isaac Dobbins, 2525-2526; John Baldwin, 2526-2527; Mathias Wheaton, 2527-2528; Cornelius Gould, 2528-2529; Stephen J. Gould, 2529-2530; Isaac Dobbins, 2530-2531; John Baldwin, 2531-2532; Mathias Wheaton, 2532-2533; Cornelius Gould, 2533-2534; Stephen J. 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gentlemen, rented this mill in 1822, and in 1825 it was burned. In 1826, Mr. Bowden purchased the Van Ripper turning mill, enlarged it and introduced cotton machinery. His cotton batting became well and favorably known, and he did a thriving and profitable trade. Mr. Bowden was the organist of Trinity Church, Newark, from 1819 until 1835. He traveled to Newark every Sabbath morning, sometimes on foot, to render this service. He died in 1857, aged sixty-seven years. He was succeeded by his son Anthony, who has proved himself a thorough business manager and a public-spirited citizen.

The brush manufactory of John B. Ward was built in 1854; he enlarged it in 1872. Mr. Ward did considerable business, and employed twenty mechanics for a great portion of the year. This factory was burned in April, 1884.

The Marley saw mill was built early in this century by K. Perry. It is now owned by the Marley Brothers, who have added machinery for hub-turning, and who do a remunerative business.

The varnish factory of Messrs. Hastings & Winslow was established in 1880. Mr. Hastings is the resident member of the firm.

AGRICULTURE.—The agricultural interest of this section is well advanced, as represented by substantial results. Mr. Canfield, a pioneer farmer, owned a large estate, which he cultivated with great success. John and William Canfield, his sons, possess the larger portion of this estate, and are favorably known in the markets of Newark for the excellence of their products. In this favorable mention should be included William B. Allen, Henry V. N. Jacobus, Henry T. Jacobus, Isaac Jacobus, Sebastian Taylor, John Martine, Peter Heller and Henry Stevens, all of whom are thrifty and successful cultivators of superior farms.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house in this village was built in 1770, which was destroyed by fire about 1820. Another was erected, but was displaced by a new and commodious building in 1868. The school of late years has been fully up to the average of its grade. Mr. Alfred Beauclerc has been principal of this school for several years. He is popular with all classes. The second story of the school-house has been fitted up as a lecture-room, which is used by the citizens for entertainments. It is also occupied upon the Sabbath by the clergymen of Caldwell, Verona, Fairfield and Little Falls, who hold alternate services.

Clinton.—The village of Clinton occupies the lowest lands of the township. A large section is natural meadow and swamp, occupied for pasturage, all of which is subject to overflow.

The first settler of whom we have authentic trace was a Mr. Garbrandt, who, in 1711, claimed to own these lowlands. A Mr. Bush, who came from Holland, the great-grandfather of ex-Sheriff William Bush, who now resides in this section,—came here

about the year 1711. His son was one of the parties who were dispossessed by the general proprietors. Mr. Bush at one time could have obtained title by the transfer of a yoke of cattle. He shared the obstinacy of his neighbors, and was finally dispossessed. He squatted, however, on another section. This has since remained in the family. His son, Henry Bush, was a man of marked energy of character, and left his impress upon the community. His sons, William and Nicholas Bush, are residents of Clinton. William Bush removed to the West in 1838, when a young man, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He returned to Clinton in 1843, and purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land, and engaged in general farming. He was for several terms a member of the Board of Freeholders, for nine years assessor, and in 1867 was elected sheriff of the county, in which office he rendered honorable service. Mr. Bush is a leading member of the Fairfield Reformed Church, and has been active in local educational matters. Nicholas is occupied with his farm, and is among the foremost in the Methodist Church Society in Clinton village.

The other pioneers were the Jacobus, Crane and Doremus families, who were *bona fide* purchasers. Among the squatters were the Bushes, the Vanderhoofs and Massakers. At the beginning of the present century Clinton numbered fourteen frame dwellings and ten log houses. These were occupied mostly by the descendants of the parties above named.

Daniel Jacobus became a resident of Clinton before the Revolution. His son, Gould Jacobus, settled in Cedar Grove. His sons, Elijah and Amzi, are residents of the same village. William G. Jacobus began business in Verona in 1879.

John Husk, a native of Holland, bought a tract of land in 1800. He shot a deer upon his first visit to Clinton, on the spot which afterward became his garden.

His sons, Stephen and Richard, have small estates in Clinton; James and William own farms in Fairfield. James purchased the Caldwell stage line in 1883, and divides his time between his two enterprises.

William Crane had a large section of real estate. He settled thereon in 1800. The homestead part of this property is now held by Simeon D. Pier.

The leading citizens of the closing years of the last and the first of the present century were Capt. Caleb Dodd, Justus Burnet, Timothy Gould, and Zadoc Crane, who owned the major part of the lands of the Great and Little Pieces. These were men of sound judgment, whose counsels were sought, and whose influence was felt throughout the entire community.

The leading farmers of this section are John H. Henion, Isaac Canfield, John De Baun, Daniel Henion, Simeon D. Pier and son, William Bush, Peter Vanderhoof.

EDUCATIONAL.—Clinton organized a school about

the year 1790. The old school house stood near the spot occupied by the barn of J. G. Jacobs. Another was built early in 1800, but displaced by the present one in 1857. The first teacher was a Mr. McKinnigan, Irishman, who taught the school for several years, and who is remembered for his quiet manner and his skill as a violinist. The new school building, erected in 1867, stands at the junction of the Horse-neck, Pine Brook and Fairfield roads. Of the teachers, the people speak in terms of praise of Rodney T. Hyde, whose teaching began in 1820. Mr. A. O. Kent used a successful school in this district for six or eight years. The school is fully up to the average of its grade. Miss Alice M. Mead has been engaged here for the past two years to the general satisfaction of parents.

Religious.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1823, with six male and perhaps twenty female members. Rev. Manning Vance was the first pastor. This and the church at Hook Mountain are under one pastorate. The church edifice was built in 1825. The organization now embraces one hundred and sixty-five members.

Fairfield—Pioneering Settlers.—This is the oldest village of the township. The Dutch occupied the northern part of this section as far back as 1720. There were adventurers, also, who squatted upon favorable localities, some of whom removed early in the last century, while others remained, and their descendants are found both in Essex and Morris Counties. Indeed, many of them were found in the northern parts of North Caldwell, Cedar Grove and Franklin. There are but meagre records, however, of the experiences of these pioneers. As a rule, they were thriftless, ignorant and vicious. Up to the advent of the English-speaking settlers, the spirit of lawlessness was dominant with the large majority of the adventurous people. They were frequently visited by a Mr. Dean, a Separatist preacher from Morris County, who sought to instruct them in matters of Christian faith and duty, but they treated him rudely. They are described, in their intercourse with the Indians as "corrupting and being corrupted, depraved manners and spiritual degradation being thereby increased."

Of the substantial and God-fearing settlers, there were several families. It appears that Simon Vanness owned on the northeastern boundary of the village a large tract of three hundred acres. He obtained a title, probably, through some of the early Indian deeds. He came from Holland as early, doubtless, as 1713. He was a party to the controversy with the proprietors, mentioned in the opening pages of this history. He accepted the terms of settlement proffered, and in 1744, "the third day of September, in the eighteenth year of the reign of George the Second, King, etc.," he obtained a deed from James Alexander, Robert M. Morris and David Ogden confirming him in his possessions. This deed recites that, "whereas John

Johnson and George W. Blacke, of the city of Perth Amboy, deceased, in their life time did grant in fee simple to Simon Vanness of Essex County, with other lands in their deed & him given" the tract which constituted his estate, and "whereas the parties above mentioned being owners of the West Jersey's Society's patent," the said Alexander Morris and Ogden, by agreement with these proprietors, confirmed, as authority from the general proprietors, the several deeds given by the parties of Perth Amboy previously mentioned. This old deed, now in the possession of Mr. William E. Vanness, is a valuable relic, and helpful in the solution of phases of the long controversy of the primitive settlers with the landed proprietors. The deed whereof this is confirmatory was one of those given by other proprietors, some of which date back as far as 1716.

Simon's sons were Hendrick, Isaac, Evert and Simon. In 1749, after the decease of Simon Vanness, Sr., Hendrick, waiving his right of primogeniture, caused the estate to be divided among the sons above named, and also the sons-in-law, Michael Kook and Cobey Jacobuse. The last were from Morris County, but shared with the sons in the estate.

William E. Vanness, who possesses a valuable farm, a part of the original estate, is now in his eightieth year. Evert was his great-grandfather. Isaac J. Vanness, who holds another large portion of the estate, is a son of Isaac, a grandson of Peter, a great-grandson of Isaac, and great-great-grandson of Simon.

David Pier was contemporaneous with Simon Vanness, and shared his experiences. He owned two hundred acres in Pier Lane. His sons were Isaac and David. Isaac entered the Continental army in 1780. During the winter of 178—when a small body of the American troops were quartered at Pompton Plains, a portion of a company remained for a time upon the Pier property, and Gen. Washington visited them while there.

The large family of Piers and the Vannesses found in this section may be traced back to these two early pioneers. It should be recorded in this connection that Evert Vanness and Isaac Vanness purchased other estates adjoining that of their inheritance. Cornelius Hotfield, Frans Post, William Crame, William, Earl (of Sterling), John Reid, Walter Rutherford and David Ogden were the grantors, and their title, it appears, came through "Sir Thomas Lane and others, called the West Jersey Society."

The names Fransisco and Kierstead were common in this village as far back as 1750. In 1754, Aaron Kierstead had a child baptized, as appears upon the Dutch Church records. The Van Droofs numbered several families, some of whom were in Clinton.

These people, who were possessors of real estate, led quiet and unobtrusive lives, and their descendants occupy the greater portions of the real estate owned by their progenitors. They have sustained the Reformed Church of their village, and maintained a

school since 1760, when the first school-house was built.

Cornelius Dey established the Fairfield Hotel in 1800. He was followed by his son, Henry, who was succeeded by his son, Samuel. He has added a store, and conducts his affairs on temperance principles.

The Doremuses are also among the early settlers, and are a branch of the Pompton Plains family of that name.

Thomas Speer, whose descendants were located in Fairfield, lived on the Van Houten property, in North Caldwell. He was an early settler. His sons were Richard, John, William, Thomas and Teunis.

Richard Speer established the Pine Brook Hotel. His son, William B., succeeded him. Josiah, another son, was for a long period a justice of the peace, and represented this district in the State Legislature for two terms. Teunis T. Speer settled in Fairfield. His sons were Peter T. and Thomas T. Speer. Peter T. was a land surveyor. In 1864 he was elected county register. Thomas T., now (1884) holds the wardenship of the Essex County Penitentiary.

The grinding of bark became a leading industry of this section. The business was conducted by Teunis T. Speer, Squire Peter and John T. Speer. The several Speer estates in Fairfield have passed into the hands of James Husk, Abram Zeik and Hamilton Walling.

CHURCHES.—The Reformed Church of this village is the oldest in the township. The old octagonal church was built certainly as early as 1730. It stood opposite the present residence of James Husk, Esq. Its early records have been lost. There are baptismal records of the Kiersteads, Bushes and others reaching as far back as 1750. It was for a long period really a branch of the Acquackonock Church, and probably did not support a settled pastor until a long period after the organization of the society. All the pastors up to 1800 were Hollanders and "were known as belonging to the party in the Church, who claimed to supply the pulpits in America from the institutions of learning in Holland." From seemingly good authority, it appears that religious services were conducted from 1720 till 1760 by neighboring pastors. It is the prevalent impression that Rev. John Duryea was the first resident pastor; he preached in the old and in the new church. The present edifice was completed during his pastorate. He owned a quarry, and contributed the stone for the building, which was inclosed and doubtless occupied as early as 1804. The society was broken by dissensions during the progress of building, but was reunited and reorganized in 1817, when the Rev. Ava Neal became the resident pastor. Mr. Neal is described as a gentleman of learning and very able as a speaker. The indulgence of social drinking, however, led to the development of a passion for liquor, and he became intemperate.

.. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. —

Blauw, supplied pulpit from 1762 till 1768; — Meyer, pastor from 1772 to 1785; — Seydt, pastor from 1789 to 1790; John Duryea, pastor from 1801 to 1817; Ava Neal, pastor from 1817 to 1822; H. B. Stryker, pastor from 1823 to 1827; James G. Ogilvie, pastor from 1827 to 1832; — Raymond, pastor from 1833 to 1835; A. Bronson, pastor from 1836 to 1838; Joseph Wilson, pastor from 1838 to 1845; J. J. Quick, pastor from 1845 to 1849; Joseph Wilson, pastor from 1849 to 1873; E. N. Sebring, pastor from 1873 to 1877; M. M. Smith, pastor in 1877 from April to October; P. S. Pockman, pastor from 1878 to 1881; James H. Owens, pastor from 1881 to present time. The present consistory of the church are, Elders Thomas Sindle, Henry Doremus and William Bush. William Jacobus, recently deceased, was a member of this body.

Among the pastors, Rev. Joseph Wilson occupies the most prominent place, not because of the long duration of his office, but more particularly because of his genial character, learning and ability. He was fearless in the advocacy of what he esteemed the right, and he possessed the aptitudes of leadership in a large degree. He invariably carried his auditors with him, and secured the very general acceptance of his views. He was a warm friend and a devoted pastor, and has left an indelible impress upon this society. Rev. Mr. Quick was an amiable gentleman, an earnest preacher, and popular among his parishioners. Of the later pastors, the Rev. Mr. Pockman, whose stay was regretfully brief to his people, occupies a prominent position as a minister, able as a speaker, affable as a companion and sincerely devoted to his high mission. Rev. James H. Owens, his successor, stands equally well approved. His people are thoroughly united, and the church affairs are in a prosperous condition.

Westville Village.—Caleb Hetfield inherited from his father, Cornelius, a very large estate in Westfield, which he occupied as early as 1730. He held the title to the lowlands, comprising a part of Hetfield Swamp. He was a slave-owner, and held a large number of negro men and women. Although an extensive cultivator of the soil, he is said to have been unsuccessful. The cost of providing for his slaves absorbed very nearly his entire income. He was liberal in his gifts of land to the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, but recreant to the cause of American independence. His pronounced Toryism made him the target of scorn and dishonor. His estate is now held by the families of the Cranes and Harrisons.

The history of this village consists, therefore, of an outline sketch of these families. They have been progressive and steadily prosperous in their avocations, and have controlled large areas of real estate. Many of them accumulated considerable capital from their agricultural and lumber industries.

HARRISON FAMILIES.—Joseph Harrison bought a large tract of land of a Mr. Wright, located partly in Roseland, shortly before the outbreak of hostilities

with Great Britain. In 1793 he purchased what was then known as Wright's Island, located in Westfield Swamp. On this property, hidden in the woods, Mr. Harrison found an old log cabin, which the former owner may have occupied before 1750. This old structure had been, from 1780 until 1793, the haunt of a gang of counterfeiters. The extent of their nefarious operations has never been known; they were so secluded in this retreat, and their association had been so skillfully disguised, that they escaped suspicion for a long period. The parties engaged in this unlawful enterprise were Aaron Crane, Dr. Ezol Crane, Richard Hollenbeck, a schoolmaster, Moses Campbell, Thaddeus Russell and Andrew Miller. Some of the apparatus used by these counterfeiters was found in the log house, while several of the dies were discovered in an old building in Caldwell as late as 1847. It is said that they prepared their own paper and executed designs with remarkable skill. When discovered, a quantity of counterfeit silver dollars, having a body of copper coated with silver, was found in their possession, and these were designed for trade in Mexico. Several were incarcerated; the physician and schoolmaster fled before they could be apprehended, and were not afterward heard from, while the weaker of the accessories were left to remain in Caldwell, under a suspension of sentence.

Joseph Harrison served in the Colonial army, and was in the thick of the battle at Springfield. He was a staunch supporter of the measures instituted for the organization of the First Presbyterian Church at Caldwell.

Samuel Harrison, a son of Joseph, acquired a large property of three hundred acres in or near the village of Westville. He was an energetic and skillful farmer, and was prosperous. He was a man of strictest integrity, devoted to his duties, and he contributed liberally to the charities of religion.

His sons, Samuel O. and Cyrus F. Harrison, who located in Caldwell, hold his Caldwell property, to which they have made valuable additions. These gentlemen own excellent farms, to which they devote themselves with gratifying results. They are devoted members of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, and in all their relations uphold the honorable repute of their excellent ancestry.

Uzal Harrison, a cousin of Joseph, located in Westfield in 1790. In 1798 he built the water mill now in possession of his grandson, George B. Harrison. He was the leading miller of his section. Henry W. Harrison, after Uzal's death, held a large portion of his real estate, from whom it has descended to Ashbel and Henry F. Harrison. Aaron B. Harrison, a younger son of Uzal, bought the grist mill in 1842, where he conducted the flour and feed business until 1864. Mr. Harrison was one of the first Garrisonians of the township. His, on one occasion, was the only "Abolition" ballot cast in this township. His sons, Henry J. and William H., entered the Seventh New Jersey

Regiment at the outbreak of the Rebellion. Henry was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. William entered the regiment as lieutenant, and was promoted to a captaincy in 1863. George B. Harrison, a younger brother, bought the Caldwell stage line in 1868. He evinced enterprise in this undertaking, and was prosperous. In 1884 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly.

CRANE FAMILY.—Nash, a great grandson of Jasper Crane, is the progenitor of the Cranes of Montclair and Caldwell. Samuel Crane settled in Franklin; two of his sons, Caleb and Cyrus, established themselves upon large sections of real estate in Westville. Col. Cyrus Crane left his homestead and a portion of the contiguous lands to his son Asher, who is now living, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He has been engaged mainly with his farm, though he has held an interest in the wood and lumber business since the death of his father, in 1827. He is everywhere esteemed for his integrity and his munificence in his church relations. His sons, Cyrus and Marcus, are engaged with their father in agriculture. Cyrus has served the township acceptably as chairman of the town committee for several terms. The sons of Caleb, Zenas C. and M. Personette Crane, each held a large property. Zenas C. Crane was a partner in the tobacco business at Franklin for several years. He was a successful business man, and possessed large wealth. He died in 1883, leaving the bulk of his real estate to Caleb, his youngest son, who is occupied therewith in general farming. He is well and favorably known, and was for a term an active member of the township committee.

M. P. Crane was an active and successful farmer. His sons, Caleb G. and Edward W., engaged in the agricultural warehouse business in Newark, where they achieved large success. C. G. Crane served as an alderman for several terms. Edward W. represented his district in the Legislature for two terms, with credit to himself and constituents. The real estate of M. P. Crane is now held by his nephew, Wilson Crane, of Boonton.

PIERSON FAMILY.—Elijah Pierson, one of the first painters in the township, owned the estate now held by Mrs. Samuel Crane. He possessed a small farm. David H. Pierson, one of his sons, evinced scholarly aptitude in his youth. He received a collegiate education and entered the ministry, but afterward opened a classical school at Elizabeth. In his work as an educator he achieved an enviable reputation. He resides at Elizabeth.

INDUSTRIES.—The saw mill in Westfield was built by Caleb Westfield. It, with much of his other property, passed into the hands of the Cranes. This mill was burned in 1851. It was promptly rebuilt, and was for a long period held jointly by Nathaniel S., Moses P., Zenas C. and Asher Crane, each party owning a certain number of shares. Samuel Crane, a son of N. S. Crane, was an owner, after 1857, of several

shares, and he was the business manager until his death in 1851. He was succeeded by his son, Nathaniel N. Crane, who conducts the business at the present time. The mill is supplied with modern machinery.

CANFIELD FAMILY.—Matthias Canfield was born in Orange, 1775. After the completion of his term of apprenticeship with Matthias Smith, of Bloomfield, he purchased the tanning and currying business of Zadoc Baldwin, in the village of Caldwell, in 1800, and continued it until 1817, when he sold to Abram Personette. He built and occupied the house now owned by Joel D. Mead. He sold his Caldwell real estate and removed to Westville, where he purchased real estate from Joseph Gould. He is remembered for his sturdy qualities and for his active influence in local affairs.

Cyrus Canfield, a son of Matthias, occupies the old homestead, which he has greatly improved. He is a thorough and successful farmer, and is active and influential in town affairs, having held a place in the township committee for several terms. Samuel Canfield has a farm on the south side of the village, which he has cultivated with profit, while Isaac N. is located at Franklin, on the Henry Francisco property. Matthias S. is a resident of Caldwell.

North Caldwell—PIONEER SETTLERS.—This village occupies the most elevated lands of the township. It was originally covered with extensive forests of oak and hickory, the most valuable of the native hard woods. The soil is fertile and the drainage excellent. As the forests disappeared the more favorably located areas were cleared, and the village now possesses large tracts of fine arable land. Settlements were made very early in the last century by yeomen devoted to the wood and lumber interest. These people, for the sake of convenience and economy, located in the near vicinity of the water-springs, of which there were many, while the country was largely a forest. The roads, too, originally were known as "wood-paths," being laid out with reference to convenience in wood-hauling, and they date back as far as 1730.

The oldest accessible records show that Henry Bush, from whom a part of the present village took the name of Bushtown was among the first of the pioneers who remained upon their settlements. Hendrick Kollier (sometimes Choller or Collier) owned a considerable tract; Aaron Simons, John Tindall, Jacob Garabrantsen, Henry Stager, Thomas Sanford, Josiah Gould, William Libbey, Azariah Crane and Joseph Baldwin and Van Riper were the principal land-owners, and had their estates fairly well improved before the Revolutionary epoch. Their descendants are in possession of the greater portions of these old estates.

Joseph Baldwin was succeeded by his son Noah. The sons of the latter, Joseph E., Noah O. and Marcus Y. Baldwin, possess this estate at the present time, and are actively engaged in lumber and agriculture.

The last named is favorably known alike for his intelligence and generosity. He has represented his township in the County Board of Freeholders for several terms.

In 1770, Stephen Gould purchased the Ashfield tract from John Taylor, of Burlington.

Josiah Gould also held a large property. Stephen J. Gould was born on the old homestead, and succeeded to the estate. He was a progressive and successful farmer. He died in 1882, eighty-two years of age. He was one of the first trustees of the Verona Methodist Episcopal Church, and held that position until 1873. Two of his sons, Caleb and Charles B., are residents of North Caldwell, the latter having acquired title to the homestead. He is a thrifty farmer, and active in church and educational circles.

Jonathan Beach built a stone house in the northern portion of the village, probably in 1740. This property is now held by Jonathan Davenport. The estate of Thomas Sanford is occupied by branches of the Stager family. The Evert Van Zile farm passed to David Kent, from whom it was purchased by Thomas H. Stager, who has greatly improved it. It ranks as one of the finest properties of this vicinity. The old stone house built by Elias Courter and his landed estate were occupied by a son, John E. Courter, who died at a very advanced age, after which the house and a part of the land were purchased by William Rickard.

Jacob Jacobus, who built a substantial stone dwelling in the last century, was followed by his son Aaron and grandson Jacob, after whom a son-in-law, Peter Francisco, inherited the property. His sons, Barney and Frank, share this well-known estate.

David Harrison, Jr., bought a farm in North Caldwell, where he settled about 1770. He was an active and enterprising young man, and soon became prominent in public affairs. His excellent abilities and sound judgment were utilized by his towns-people, for whom he acted in the capacity of magistrate and legal adviser. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and commissioner of deeds. His property is now held by Amzi Mintonye.

John Noe owned a section of land adjoining Joseph Baldwin. He is another of the hardy pioneers who did yeoman's service in battling the wilderness. He has left an unsullied name.

The other families in this vicinity are, with few exceptions, "to the manor born," and of the accessions since 1800 it may be said they are mainly from old colonial families.

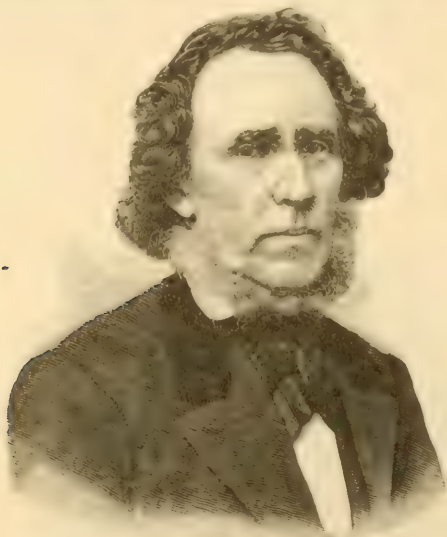
EDUCATIONAL.—The first North Caldwell school-house dates back to 1770. Another was built shortly after 1800, but was burned down. A small building took its place. This was succeeded by the present neat edifice, which was built in 1871, under the trusteeship of Charles B. Gould.

Throughout this entire section it seems that it was the proverbial Irishman that did the first teaching.

The earliest recollections of the oldest inhabitants of this village are most vivid touching the experiences of a teacher whose name was Roorke or O'Roorke. He was a martinet, and certainly did good work; but he was not a teetotaler, and his exhibits as a drunken master perhaps more than the excellence of his teaching has prolonged the memory of his career.

The teachers of recent years have been ladies, and the school ranks among the best of the ungraded schools of the township. The trustees of this district are Chas. B. Gould, Sherman Paddock and Francis Sindle.

one of the founders of Newark. He had four sons, John, Jasper, Deliverance and Azariah. The last named, who died in 1730, aged eighty-three years, was married to Mary, daughter of Capt. Robert Treat, and had four sons, Azariah, John, Robert and Nathaniel. The latter married Elizabeth Gibson, to whom were born six children, Noah, of this number, being the great-grandfather of the subject of this biography, and the brother of Samuel Crane, a resident of Montclair until his later purchase of the property in Franklin, Caldwell township. His son



Samuel Crane

The school-room is occupied upon the Sabbath by an union Sabbath-school, of which Charles B. Gould is superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL CRANE.

Joseph Crane, who died in 1681, came from England and settled in Connecticut. From thence he removed, in 1666, to New Jersey, and became

Nathaniel S., married Jane Lee Durgess, who was of Huguenot ancestry, and had children,—Samuel, John D., Caleb S., Henry W. and Jane E. (Mrs. Nelson Pierson). Samuel Crane was born on the 16th of November, 1810, on the homestead in Caldwell township. He was accustomed from his early youth to labor, and enjoyed but limited advantages of education, a careful habit of observation, together with intelligent reading, having done much in later life to supply this want of his boyhood days. He was employed in various capacities, the farm, the cider mill and the saw mill in turn demanding his attention.

On the 10th of February, 1834, he was married to Miss Maria, daughter of Elijah Pierson, of Caldwell, to whom were born children,—Jane L. (Mrs. G. W. Steel), Nathaniel N., Anna M. G. and Eliza C. (Mrs. G. W. Poole). On his marriage Mr. Crane purchased a share in the saw mill, the capacity of which he greatly increased. This he conducted successfully during his lifetime, but a few years later secured a farm opposite the homestead, and made it his home for nine years, when the present family residence—the Pierson homestead—was purchased with the land accompanying it. He was an intelligent farmer, with a love for agricultural pursuits. He availed himself of

superior to any personal consideration. Mr. Crane was in his religious faith a Presbyterian, and a trustee of the church of that denomination in Caldwell. His death occurred on the 19th of December, 1874, in his sixty-fifth year.

"He left behind, not wealth nor fame,
But flowers that to yet fade;
A quiet trust—an honest name,
A spirit undimmed."

ZENAS C. CRANE.

Noah, the great-grandfather of Mr. Crane and the son of Nathaniel Crane, resided in Essex Coun-



Zenas C. Crane

many modern appliances which science has devised to aid the farmer in his labor, and brought wisdom and foresight to bear in his varied operations. Mr. Crane was formerly a Whig in politics, and later became a pronounced Andrew Jackson Democrat, though not an active politician. He was identified with the township and its interests, serving as freeholder and in other capacities at various times. His known integrity and scrupulous exactness caused his services often to be sought as the custodian of important trusts, while his broad and generous spirit made him not only respected, but beloved in this community. His convictions were firm, and the demands of duty

ty, where he was an enterprising farmer. Among his children was Samuel, who also followed the employment of an agriculturist in Caldwell township, of the same county. He married Mollie Baldwin, of Bloomfield township, and had children,—Caleb, Cyrus, Zenas, Nathaniel, Dorcas, Mary and Elizabeth. Caleb was born on the homestead in Caldwell township and succeeded to the employment of his father. His wife was Lydia Personette, of Cedar Grove, Essex Co., whose children were Maria, Samuel G., Elizabeth (Mrs. Gershom Freeman), Moses P., Zenas C. and Lydia P. (Mrs. George C. Stute). The birth of Zenas C. occurred Oct. 22, 1804, at the

parental abode in Caldwell, in the immediate neighborhood of which his life was spent. Not satisfied with the meagre advantages of the district school, Mr. Crane spent a portion of his boyhood at a school near his home, and on completing his studies assisted in the cultivation of the farm. He later engaged in butchering for a brief period, and subsequently, with his brother, Moses P., embarked in the manufacture of shoes. In connection with George C. Steele, he became a manufacturer of tobacco, and conducted the business for a number of years, ultimately returning to the farm, which he cultivated from 1839 to 1849, when the tobacco interest was resumed, his partner being David Campbell. After an interval of farming, he removed in 1880 to Caldwell, where his death occurred on the 10th of July, 1883. Mr. Crane was married, on the 17th of October, 1833, to Miss Mary, daughter of Rufus Harrison, of Livingston, Essex Co., N. J. Their children are Marcus H., married to Effie Muzzy, of Springfield, Ohio; Caleb, married to Rachel A. Jacobus, of Mottville, N. J.; and Annie M. (Mrs. Lewis G. Lockwood). Mr. Crane was active in the direction of the City National Bank of Newark. He was formerly a Whig in his political views and later advocated Republican principles, but was in no sense a politician. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, in which he officiated as elder until his death.

CHAPTER LXVII.

LIVINGSTON TOWNSHIP.

THE narrative of the township of Livingston lacks most of the essentials to make it vividly interesting. It is a great rural district, and its history is without stirring events. The tract now comprising the township was within the bounds of Newark, and was controlled by the authorities of that place until 1797.

At that date two townships were created,—Caldwell and Springfield,—and from these was taken in about equal portions the territory that is to-day known as Livingston. This was in the year 1813.

Just when the first settlers took up their abode here it is impossible to tell, as there are no dates recorded that cast light on the subject. It is known, however, that Whippany, in Morris County, was settled about the year 1685, and a road or pathway from Newark thence was established about the same time, and the course of this pathway lay through the southern part of Livingston. Immediately thereafter there were settlements along this road, and by the beginning of the last century a number of families were permanently located here, following such pursuits as their respective

talents suggested for the purpose of procuring a livelihood.

The settlers about the villages of Newark and Elizabethtown turned their attention entirely to tilling the soil, and at an early date had removed a great share of the forests, and as the locality grew in population there came to be a demand for wood for all purposes, greater than could be supplied from the immediate vicinity. The luxuriant growth of hickory, oak, chestnut and white-wood beyond the mountains then attracted attention, and the work of cutting and hauling began. At first those engaged in the business drove from Newark to the woods and back again daily, but the advantage of being constantly upon the ground was soon manifest, and a few of the more sturdy men engaged in the work determined to locate at the scene of their labors. Accordingly, log cabins were built which were first occupied by men alone; subsequently, when small tracts about the cabins had been cleared, their families came, too, to assist in providing for their wants and to relieve them from the monotony of their work.

In the northwestern part of Livingston, not far from Eagle Rock Avenue, there are a number of springs, the waters of which unite and form a splendid stream that flows southerly and empties into the Passaic River just north of Chatham. As early as 1701 this stream was known as Canoe Brook, and the name was applied to designate the section of country through which it ran. How the name originated is not positively known, but there is a tradition that a family of Indians remained in the township until somewhere about 1750. A little before the French and Indian war broke out they became anxious to remove from the neighborhood for a place where their people were more numerous. In the absence of the conventional birch, they stripped a fine chestnut of its bark entire, and making it into a canoe, took advantage of a spring flood, passed down the brook to the Passaic thence to the Hudson River, and by that to Canada. This incident, however, were it true, could scarcely have given rise to the name, as Canoe Brook Swamp is referred to in records as early as 1700.

About the year 1730 the proprietors of East Jersey began to appropriate the lands of this section, a survey being made in that year, for John Burnet, of a tract along the Passaic River north of the Whipponing or Hanover road. In the southern part of the township the first survey of lands was made in 1741, for John Stiles, and covered a tract of fifteen hundred and eighty-six acres, and included the lands occupied at the present time by David and Bern Dickinson, and running as far north as the farm now owned and occupied by Isaac S. Crane. This land was subsequently divided into sections of one hundred acres and sold, and they were long known as the Canoe Brook lots. Surveyors have relied upon the monuments and bench-marks fixed and described in this old survey for their data for

surveys up to the present time. Among the first settlers on this tract were Timothy Meeker and Effingham Townley, Jr., both of whom came from Elizabethtown. They were extremely active in populating the place, Meeker being the father of no less than eighteen children, and one of his sons is accredited with two more than that number. Some of their descendants still remain in the township.

Among the early settlers on the west side of the township were Epaphras Cook, Joshua Burwell, Enoch and Noah Beach, and William Ely. From its proximity to the place of the first-named bridge across the Passaic at Hanover was long called, and is by some still known as, Cook's bridge.

This portion of the township, now adjacent to Caldwell, was settled by the Harrisons, Wards and Tompkins.

In 1742 and 1744 large tracts of land in the southwestern part of the township were surveyed for Lewis and Andrew Johnston, of Perth Amboy. One of these tracts on the Passaic, containing 782 acres, was purchased in 1744 by Nathaniel Camp and Jonathan Squier, the consideration being £391, and in 1773 the sons of Squier and Camp bought an adjoining tract of 694 acres, for which they paid £1156. These transactions show that the place was growing and that land was advancing in value quite rapidly.

It will be noted that the growth of the southern part of the township, which has been known in later years as "Northfield" at one point, "Marchmont" at another and "Chesapeake" at another, was in the earlier days in advance of the other and northern parts. That it was so will not be doubted, when it is remembered that the road now known as Northfield Avenue was the first road over the mountain from Newark to Whippany, through Livingston, and was the route taken by the New York and Easton stage line. The old turnpike, which was built and owned by a company chartered by the State Legislature, did not open the road at present known as Mount Pleasant Avenue until 1807, more than one hundred years after the old road had been in use. The Swinefield road (Eagle Rock Avenue) has been in use a little more than one hundred years. It is a rather singular name, and came from the fact that a number of large farmers about Tory Corner were in the habit, in the spring of every year, of driving large herds of swine by that route to the Passaic River, near what is now Swinefield bridge, leaving them there to pasture through the summer. The place was an excellent one, and was found to be decidedly profitable. The roads throughout the township were for the most part opened between the years 1760 and 1780. Wagon-paths were made by the settlers for their own convenience, and subsequently they were surveyed by the surveyors of highways, and their courses recorded.

In the year 1775, on the road between the corner where the Northfield Church stands and Orange, there were but four families,—*i.e.*, David Dickerson,

Timothy Meeker, John Meeker, and Samuel Pierson. Twenty-three years later, 1798, the number had increased to ten, or nearly as many as there are at the present date. The names of the heads of families in 1798 were David Dickerson, Abner Ball, Everitts Townley, Timothy Meeker, Isaac Meeker, Jonas Meeker, John Townley, Corey Meeker, Jonathan Meeker, and Zenas Pierson.

Schools.—The value of education was fully appreciated by the sturdy men of these early times, and before the close of the war for independence the subject of a school building was agitated. During the year 1782 a small stone building was erected a short distance southeast from where the Northfield School building now stands, and that served the double purpose of a school and meeting-house until the Baptist Church was built.

Religious.—The larger number of the inhabitants came from Elizabethtown, and many were members of the Baptist Church located at Lyons Farms. The only other church of that denomination in this part of the State, north of Scotch Plains, was at Morristown. Through the efforts of the parent church at Lyons Farms a mission was established at Canoe Brook, and it was styled the Northfield. Meetings were held at first in the houses of those most interested in the cause, and on the 19th of April, 1786, a church organization was effected, with a membership of eleven persons, nearly all of whom were dismissed from the church at Lyons Farms with that object in view. The names of the eleven were Obed Dunham, Mary Dunham, Timothy Meeker, Thomas Force, Jr., Sarah Cook, Moses Edwards, William Meeker, Mary Corey, Content Edwards, Desire Edwards, Timothy Ward, Jr. The clergy present and officiating were the Rev. Ebenezer Ward, Rev. William Van Ness, Rev. George Guthrie, and Rev. Reune Runyon. The last named was the pastor of the ancient church at Piscataway. The Rev. Mr. Guthrie was from Kentucky.

The Rev. David Loofborrow was called to the pastorate of the church in 1787.

The first public baptism took place on the 17th of June, 1790, when Abner Ball and Rachel, his wife, were baptized in Canoe Brook by the Rev. Ebenezer Jones. Three weeks after, on July 10th, Mr. Ball was elected church clerk, and held that office for more than half a century. He was also elected president of the board of trustees, and was deacon in the church from the year 1798 to the time of his death, which occurred May 21, 1848.

The Rev. Stephen Dunham followed Mr. Jones in the pastorate of the church, but remained only a short time, on account of differences between him and some of the congregation.

In 1801 the church became a legal corporation, and assumed the name of the Northfield Church. The Rev. David Loofborrow was called to the pastorate of the church in 1787. The necessity for a place of worship became seriously felt at an early day, and

many into the discussions in reference to it and to its location. The latter caused some discussion, and as three prominent places had been proposed, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the site now occupied by the present church was the most desirable for the purpose of a place of worship, and that the same should be purchased, and the building erected thereon, as soon as possible.

Notwithstanding the expense the question, which was so important for the welfare of the church, was not soon settled. Several years later the site, which the cozy little structure now stands, including four and a half acres of land, was selected in deference to the wishes of Moses Edwards, who was not only the largest subscriber towards the building fund, but was one of the most ardent workers in the church. The land was purchased of Squire Burnet. A few of the active workers took umbrage at the selection of the site over one they had proposed, and declined to contribute money towards its construction. The edifice, illustrating thereby that human nature was materially the same then as now.

The old Burnet house, which still stands, and is occupied by the venerable Smith Barnwell, was fitted up as a temporary place of worship, and was used as such for some time. Somewhere about this date the Rev. Isaac Price officiated as pastor for a short time. Then followed the Rev. Caleb Jones for a year or two, and after him came the Rev. Ebenezer Jayne. A Rev. Mr. Briant also served the church a short time.

The progress of this church under such adverse circumstances, and with so many changes, was necessarily slow, and it was at a stand-still spiritually and temporally. Towards the close of the last century, however, Moses Edwards, the same who had done so much towards the building, began to labor to strengthen the church spiritually. He was a good and noble man, and soon developed rare powers as a speaker, and more than ordinary ability as a student in matters pertaining to theology. The church recognized his ability and devotion, and at the request of many of his friends, he applied for a license to preach, which was granted to him May 5, 1798. Three years later he was ordained a minister of Christ. His week-days were spent in work upon his farm or in his blacksmith-shop,—the only one for miles around,—which left him but little time for preparation for his Sabbath-day duties; but he was extremely apt in the application of Bible truths, and was an eloquent speaker. His work was highly appreciated by his little flock, and their affection for him was deep. He received no stated salary, but the voluntary contributions of the congregation were very liberal. Mr. Edwards continued his ministrations until the year 1815, when, with his family, he removed to Clermont, Ohio. His farewell sermon was preached to the

largest congregation that had ever assembled in the church, and it was with deep regret and unfeigned sorrow that his congregation parted with him. He was the father of Enoch Edwards, and grandfather of Deacon Tobias Edwards, who died not many years ago, leaving Enoch, George and Stephen, and two daughters, Hannah and Tripheny, the first-named son and daughter occupying the old homestead.

About the year 1801 the society built the old church on the site now occupied by the present one. It was dedicated to the service of God, Dec. 22, 1801, and was a source of much comfort to the congregation. The names of the ministers that presided over the destinies of the little flock for a number of years thereafter are as follows: The Rev. John Watson, ancestor of the present family of Watsons residing on Mount Pleasant Avenue; the Rev. Augustine Elliott, who came from South River, N. J. He was a native of England and a tailor by trade. The Rev. Elisha Gill came next, and he was followed by the Rev. John Howard of Vermont and the Rev. Simeon E. Randolph. Rev. Isaac M. Church, Rev. Josiah Jones, Rev. John H. Waterbury, Rev. John Q. Adams, Rev. Thomas Davis, Rev. Mr. Hinds, Rev. Samuel C. Moore, Rev. Willard Howell, Rev. John T. Craig, Rev. James L. Davis, Rev. A. C. Knowlton. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. Alexander S. Bastian, who also serves the Livingston Baptist Church.

The ecclesiastical organization of the Livingston Baptist Church occurred on June 17, 1851, with a membership of fourteen persons, and in 1884 had a membership of fifty. The house of worship stands on the north side of Mount Pleasant Avenue, near the corner of Canoe Brook Avenue, and was built in 1852, and has a seating capacity of two hundred and fifty. Since its organization eighty persons have been baptized into the church. The present pastor, the Rev. Alexander S. Bastian, is the tenth. The names of the pastors, arranged in the order in which they have served the church, are: Revs. G. G. Gleason, Thomas Davis, Thomas M. Grenell, H. W. Webber, J. B. Hutchinson, Samuel C. Moore, J. T. Craig, James L. Davis, A. C. Knowlton, Alexander S. Bastian. The church edifice, furniture and grounds cost five thousand dollars, and the parsonage and furniture two thousand dollars. The church has an invested fund of three thousand dollars, and is entirely free from debt.

Early Houses and Mills.—The first dwellings occupied by the people, as heretofore stated, were log cabins, but the ingenuity of man soon supplied something better. At several points on the swift-running streams that coursed through the country were eligible sites for the development of water-power, and it was made available by the erection of saw mills. These turned out clapboards of white-wood, white-oak and other wood, and the framing timber was hewed out of oak, while shingles were split from chestnut and oak. Chimneys and hearths were made

from stones picked up in the fields, of which there was an abundance. Bricks for chimneys were also used in the early history of the township. They were made at two brick yards established near Canoe Brook, the site of one of which is still marked by a pond-hole about a quarter of a mile east of the turnpike road on Canoe Brook Avenue. The other was located on what is now known as Burnet Hill, near the residence of Samuel H. Burnet. The bricks were very soft, and not fit to compete in the market with those from Haverstraw, in New York State, but they served admirably for chimneys, and for filling in between walls of dwellings, thereby making them solid and comfortable.

The great abundance of good timber afforded plenty of work for the people, as it was cut off and used for wagon-making, for which it is very superior, building purposes, or carted to Newark or Elizabethtown and sold. The price was very low, varying from two shillings and sixpence to five shillings per two-horse load, according to quality and the demand for it. Of the five saw mills that were in existence at one time in the township, not one is now left. The old saw mill of Deacon Thomas Force, located on Canoe Brook, midway between the Northfield road and the turnpike, was revived in 1852 by John Emmons, but timber at last became so scarce that even that had to be abandoned. At the present time a few men get a livelihood by carting firewood to Orange, but little or no standing timber is to be found in the entire township.

The part taken by the inhabitants in the Revolution, while not sufficiently prominent to draw much attention to the locality from the outside world, was marked enough to prove its thorough loyalty to the cause of independence. Elijah Squier, son of Jonathan, served as captain of a militia company, and did excellent service in the cause. Timothy Meeker, with eleven sons and one son-in-law, all fought in the battle of Springfield, and drew much attention to themselves by their zeal and bravery. The raids of the British soldiery on several occasions caused serious loss, but nothing in comparison with that of the people below the mountain. The latter many times were obliged to abandon their homes, and then they were wont to take refuge in a natural hiding-place known as the Round Hollow, which is situated on Cedar Street, a short distance north of Northfield road. The place was also used on many occasions as a place of worship before the public school-house was built.

Taverns.—The first hotel or public house in the place was kept by Samuel Burnet, grandfather of Samuel N. Burnet, and it occupied the spot where the latter's house now stands. This old sign-post stood in front of the place until 1836. The old hotel was a great convenience to the people traveling by the old stage line. After the opening of the turnpike, in 1807, as it was kept in better condition, the stages took that road to Orange, Newark and New York.

Then the old hotel, corner of Canoe Brook Avenue, was established, and it became a famous hostelry both for the stages and for farmers on their way from Sussex, Warren and Morris Counties to the Newark market.

About fifty years ago considerable business was carried on in the place in the manufacture of shoes. Nearly every farmer learned shoemaking, and worked at it during the winter months, and one or two persons carried on business and employed quite a number of hands. Among these were Samuel H. Burnet and Smith Barnwell, both of whom are living. A great many individuals took out work from the large shoe manufactory of Ichabod Condit, subsequently Joseph A. Condit, in Orange, who were engaged almost entirely on Southern work. The breaking out of the war, and the introduction of machinery in shoemaking, put an end to that kind of work here.

In the war of the Rebellion Livingston did not take a conspicuous part, but to its credit, be it said, it was always prompt in responding to the calls of the government. At no time was a draft forced upon the town. As each call was made for troops its quota was promptly filled, and that mainly through the exertions of Samuel H. Burnet, who represented the county of Essex at Morristown, and looked after its interests in the matter of disbursing the county bounty and procuring volunteers.

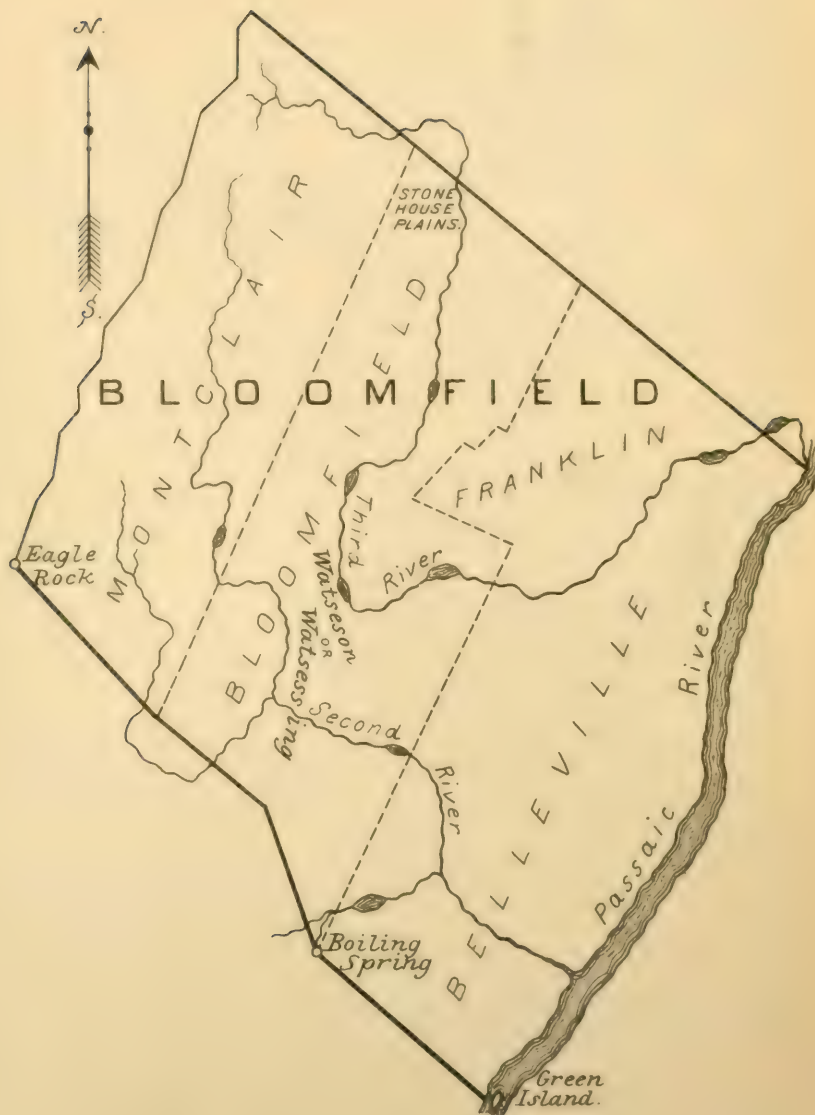
In the year 1879 a grange was formed in Livingston, which has had a membership of upwards of seventy at some times, and for a long time its membership has steadily exceeded fifty. Its first Master was Rufus F. Harrison, and its present Master Joseph H. M. Cook. It has done a valuable work in the matter of educating farmers in the more advanced methods of farming, and there are growing evidences of thrift which can be attributed to its influence. It has still a further work to perform in that direction, and will doubtless succeed in doing it.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.¹

BLOOMFIELD took its name, in 1796, from Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, afterwards Governor and chancellor of New Jersey. Local names had become attached previously to separate settlements during the slow growth of a hundred years. "Second River" was designated by the Newark Town Council as a district of Newark in 1743-44 for that portion of the later Bloomfield now known as Belleville. "Cranetown" became a popular name for the western portion towards the mountains at about the same early time. "Watson Plain" and "Watson Hill" were the

¹ By Rev. Charles E. Knox.



hill and the plain in the southern part. "Newtown" was applied to the struggling settlement eastwards of the present Northville Avenue. The "Morris Plantation" had drifted into "Morris M." or the "Morris Neighborhood." The "Stone House Farm," in the northern and appears as early as 1895, "Crab Orchard," as colloquial for land then covered by crab-apple trees north of the old church, and "Hesperia" as an ornament of the young orchard in the same region, had died a natural death.

If a native name was to be selected, *Watasson* or *Watessing* should have been chosen. This Indian name is said to mean *crooked elbow*, and to have been applied to Third River, the principal stream of the present town, which is very crooked throughout its course, and which makes a large elbow near the centre of the town.

Gen. Bloomfield, who had come into notice during the Revolutionary war, was now recognized throughout the State as a rising man. His public services and personal popularity directed attention to him at the critical time. His name was chosen, and the honor tendered was acknowledged in circumstances alike creditable to the people and to him. The choice was the act of the Presbyterian congregation then worshipping for some time in "the Joseph Davis house;" and inasmuch as the people were then beginning the erection of a house of worship, a white marble tablet, with the inscription, "Bloomfield, 1796," was set in the brown free-stone tower, to mark the beginning of a new township.

The next year Gen. Bloomfield paid the town a visit with a military escort, in formal recognition of the honor done him. The civil township, however, was not erected until 1812, when it included the territory from the crest of the mountain to the Passaic River.¹

Earlier and Later Outlines.—The tongue of land bounded by the curve in the Passaic River was originally divided between the Puritan and the Dutch colonies. The mountain was the ridge of the tongue. The whole breadth of the middle and the southern

1. H. H. Henshaw, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, **55**, 1111 (1933).

[illegible]

portions was Newarr, and its settlement proceeded from the "town on the Passaic." The smaller portion of the tract, the tip of the tongue was Acquackanonk, and its settlement proceeded from the Bergen colony, through Hackensack and through the nearer Indian village of Acquackanonk (Passaic), at the head of navigation. The line between the two was the original line, the Newarac colony in front. The eastern line at that time was defined to be the "Pesayac River," and to reach northward "to the Third River above the town," and the northern boundary "from thence upon a northwest line to the mountaine."

The mountain was the west line of the Newark colony, or the Newark town proper.

The purchase from the Indians in 1666 did not define a west line. The corrected deed of sale in 1677-78 specifies "that it is meant, agreed and intended that their bounds shall reach or goe to the *top* of the said Great Mountaine and that Wee, the said Indians, will marke out the same."

The **Town Patent or Charter** was not given till 1713, and has a complete boundary. It specifies the land

[illegible]

This gives us the west and north and east line of what became afterwards Bloomfield.

For one hundred and thirty years, however, before Bloomfield received its name the territory was identified with the Newark township, and it was not until one hundred and forty-six years from the first settlement that it received a separate town charter.

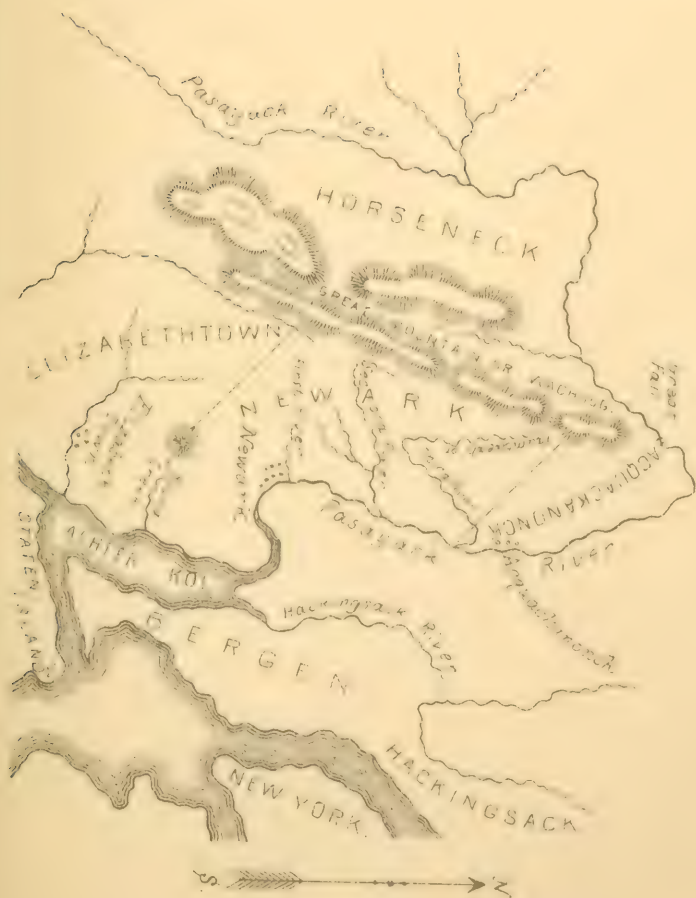
The township of Newark, designated for provincial convenience, was much broader. It extended far westward beyond the upper Passaic.

The town definition for the use of the province, first made in 1693, is as follows:

[illegible]

The southern line of Bloomfield was established in 1806, when the township of Newark was divided by

For β see Remarks 1.1 and 1.2. For α see Theorem 1.1.



its own authority into three wards, the Newark Ward, the Orange Ward and the Bloomfield Ward. The Orange Ward became that same year the township of Orange and the Bloomfield Ward became the

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said division line and the northern line of lands of Stephen Morris, to the centre of the Morris Canal; thence, along the middle of said canal northwardly, to the southern line of land of

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The geological formation is sandstone, with trap underlying the mountain. The Loamy soil was rich formerly in timbered uplands, in orchard, meadows and farm lands, but the leveling surface is so diversified in attractive sites, the rock houses that the whole tract is being rapidly occupied as a suburban fringe of the cities.

Indian History.—The early Indian history is connected with the general purchase of the Newark colony. Few native names have been preserved as specially connected with this portion of the tract—hardly more than *Yauntakah* as the name of Third River. Walled as the mountain was, *Watson*, *Watson* or *Watnessing*, the crooked stream. The Hackensacks continued numerous for some years. Outbreaks were sometimes feared, as in the time of King Philip's war in Connecticut in 1783, but no disturbance occurred here. As the natives were a peaceable tribe and their lands were honestly purchased, they quietly withdrew. The settlement of the region for Canada in 1761.

Early History. The period of the early history may be considered as extending from the year of settlement on the Passaic to the times of the Revolution.

The Dutch Movement. The Holland colony at Bergen, New York, separated to Hackensack, then westward to Acquackanonk (Passaic), and thence still westward over the mountain, and southward into the Newark country. The strongest Dutch settlement within the region which became Bloomfield was "Second River." The northeast portion of the township was filled with Dutch farmers. That portion became known in more recent times as Franklin, and fell within the boundaries of Belleville. The northwest settlements became Stone House Plains and Springfield.

The Dutch purchase at Acquackanonk was from the Indians in 1679, and from the proprietors in 1684. The lands laid out in strips for farms ran parallel with the northern boundary of Bloomfield, and the migration swept over the boundary and possessed the northern part of the town. The northern end of Horseneck was filled almost exclusively with Holland people down to about 1800, and their reactionary southeast movement gave the township of Bloomfield some of its best citizens. At length the Holland blood was mixed with the Puritan, and the Holland families are now found in all parts of the town.

Some of the oldest names are Speer or Spier, Thomason, Arent, Vreelandt, Uriansen, Van Siles, Francisco, Kiper, Cadmus, Garrabrant, Van Riper, Jerolemon, Low and Kidney.

Vincent is a very old name of French Huguenot extraction, but at first was associated with the Hollanders.

Their church was established at Second River in 1727, and another Reformed Dutch Church was built at Stone House Plains on the opening of the present century, 1801.

THE PURITAN OF NEW ENGLAND COLONY.

The principal early population, however, was a portion of the Newark colony. The New England colonists were neither petty settlers of a little village nor were they great landed proprietors. They moved at the possession of a large tract, but their purpose was a division into small plots for equal citizens. Many of those who colonized themselves on a "home lot" in the first village, and took up a meadow lot in the salt marshes, took up also an "out-lot" or a "mountain lot" in the northern and western part of the town. Their children found their way to these lands and became the first out-settlers. Once past the swamps behind the Newark hill, they pitched on the Watson lands or on the Second River sites, and followed the fenceless wagon tracks which forked to the mountains.

THE EARLIEST NAMES. Owners of land are found in the southern part of the Bloomfield region within nine years after the Newark settlement.

In 1675, Stephen Davis, Robert Lyman, Hans Albert, Jonathan Sergeant and Matthew Canfield have land "in the mill/branch swamps," "westward of" the Newark settlement, in the region along the present Morris Canal.

In 1676, Samuel Ward and John Garrison and Jabez Rogers have land at the mouth of the Second River.

John Ward, dish-turner, Elizabeth Ward (Ogden), Elizabeth Morris, John Ward, Sr., Samuel Harrison, Edward Ball and Thomas Pierson have land from 1675 to 1679 at or near the Second River.

Samuel Dod takes land in 1678-79 "on Watsons," and Daniel Dod, Thomas Richards and Thomas Pierson near or on "Watsons plaine" or "on Watsons Hill;" and at about the same time Benjamin Baldwin at Watsons Hill and Second River.

Jasper Craine, Thomas Hinton, Samuel Kitchell and Aaron Blachley are owners of land "at the head of the Second River," "in the branches of the Second River," "by the first branch of the Second River." In 1775, Robert Lyman, John Baldwin, Sr., Richard Harrison, Samuel Swaine, John Catlin, Hannah Freeman, Thomas Johnson, Anthony Oliff, "at the mountain," probably on the borders of the present Orange and Montclair.

Elizabeth Ward and Samuel Plum locate lands also on the Third River in 1679, and Samuel Plum "by the Ocquekanunc lyne."

We do not know that there was a house built in all the region before 1695, but these were the inhabitants in the sense of land-owners who used the tracts as wild lands or woodlands or grazing lands. There are at the least about sixty of them definitely known in the general territory extending from the present Orange border to the Acquackanonk line from the mountain to the Passaic.

Towards the end of the first quarter of the new century houses begin to appear.

Third River.—A highway is to pass through the lands of Elizabeth Ward (Ogden), and of Elizabeth Morris "near" and "by" the Second River in

There is a "third going over," supposed to be a third crossing or ford of Second River, on Thomas Pierson's land about 1678. A north and south highway bounds Matthew Camfield's land on the Third River, next to Benjamin Baldwin, in 1698.

A highway is to pass through Elizabeth Ward's (Ogden's) land "by the Third River," which land adjoins Samuel Plum's land by the "Ocquekanunclyne" by the great river, in 1679.

These points in roads indicate rough wagon tracks, during the first early years of settlement, northwest towards Watseon, through the present centre of the town towards the "Morris plantation," and northwards from the Newark village through the present Belleville to the Acquackanonk line.

The road to the present centre of the town from the Newark settlement undoubtedly bent northeastward to pass around "mill brook swamp." It then found its way past "sun fish pond," over "Watseson Hill" to the Second River, to the plain between that river and the Third River and to lands on the Third River farther north.

In 1675 the east and west line of Aaron Blatchley's land, "by the first branch of y^e second river," is a highway. This is, no doubt, a rough road from the Newark settlement westward to the lands of Crane, Huntington, Kitchell and Blotchley, in the upper part of the present Montclair. Surveyors are chosen in town-meeting, on Dec. 12, 1681, "to lay out highways as far as the Mountains if need be, and Passages to all Lands." An east and west highway lies along the south side of Matthew Camfield's land, "by the mountain path," next Thomas Huntington, in 1698. A road from the town to the mountain crosses "Bushie Plain Brook" near a saw-mill in 1712.

These signify, no doubt, the early road or roads from the settlement to "Newark Mountains," as Orange was at first called.

A road from Stephen Morris' mill, "up the hill," as the hill "will allow," was laid out in 1762. This is, no doubt, the Bay Lane road, and it indicates that the old Cranetown roads, from "Isaac Dodd's corner" and from the Caleb Davis house, and the road westward on Watseon Plain to the mountains, were already in existence.

EARLY HOUSES.—We do not know that there was a house built in all this region before 1695. John Baldwin, Sr., in 1670, was to have one extra acre, by vote of the town, added to his "second division of upland" for "his staying on his place the first summer." This seems a special inducement for him to remain somewhere on the outlands of the Newark tract, whether within or without the present Bloomfield.

Thomas Davis had "liberty to set up a saw mill"

in the summer of 1695. It has been supposed that this was the saw mill on a site near the pond above Wheeler's paper mill, in Montclair. The existence of a saw mill points to coming houses. Thomas Pierson's "fence" appears below Watseon Hill in 1695. Anthony Olive's house, on the border of Orange, near Wigwam Brook, makes its appearance in 1712, and the same year a saw mill, near or on "Bushie Plain Brook," which brook crossed the road "from the town to the mountain."

The first authentic dates of dwelling-houses are two, —the house of David Dodd, afterwards occupied by his son, Amos Dodd, still bearing in the corner-stone the initials of himself and wife, "NO^TM 10, 1719, D. S. D." (Nov. 10, 1719, Daniel Sarah Dodd), the present dwelling-house (1884) of Chester Gilbert; and a dwelling-house of Abraham Van Geisen, on the east bank of Third River, near "Canoe Swamp." There was also a "mill lately built" (a grist mill, probably) in 1720 on the Third River, on Capt. John Morris' plantation, and also a dwelling of one Vanneviklor, near Toney's Brook, in 1724. Among other ancient houses without authentic dates are the following: the Joseph Davis mansion, opposite the Revolution; the Abraham Cadmus house, on Montgomery Street; the Moses Farrand house, below Watseon Hill, Washington's temporary quarters (now an inglorious unused cider mill, with honorable bullet scars in the old shell); the Thomas Cadmus house, on Washington Street, since known as Washington's headquarters; the old house far down on Belleville Avenue; the Ephraim Morris house, removed some years since from the grounds of Mr. Thomas; and the old Crane houses, in Montclair.

A good number of these ancient houses were built of stone, for in 1721 the freestone began to be quarried for the market. The chimney and the big oven built outside the house indicated the Holland family.

Samuel Ward's mill (a woolen mill) was in existence in 1725; and George Harrison's saw mill, at Montgomery, either in 1728 or in 1740.

With mills to saw and a mill to grind and a mill to card the wool, and abundance of field-stone or even quarry-stone, the houses multiplied henceforth.

The Revolution and its Traditions.—When the Third Battalion was called for by Congress and by the State, in 1776, Joseph Bloomfield, then from Bridgeton, appears as the captain of the Seventh Company.

The larger part of the enlistments from the northern part of Newark were in the militia rather than in the regular service. The following officers from Essex County, in 1777, were quite likely from this territory: Lieutenant Colonels, Jacob Crane, Mathias Ward and Thomas Cadmus; Major, Caleb Dodd; Captains, Amos Dodd, Henry Joralemon, Abraham Speer and Cornelius Speer.

The following officers are without date of enlistment: James Joralemon, (wounded afterwards at

Springfield; John K. Lee, Josiah Pierson, Samuel Pierson, Thomas Sadler, Isaac Smith, Henry Spear, James Ward, Jesse Baldwin at first engaged, then lieutenant, then quartermaster or then quartermaster in the mountain army; Second Lieutenants John and Joseph Crane and James Stout; Sergeants David H. Crane, Joseph Crowell, Samuel Jones, who lost a leg at Newark in 1780, Muskrans, Benjamin and David D. Centre.

There are among the privates from the count thirty Baldwins, among them Daniel, David, Ichabod, Isaac, James, Jesse, Jeremiah, Matthias, Lewis, Silas, Simon and Joseph; four or five Bells, among them Daniel and Joseph; four Carnesses, Henry, Isaac, John and Peter; twenty-nine Cranes, among them Aaron, Amos, Elias, Israel, James, John, Mathias, Moses, Nathanael and Phineas; eight Davises, among them John, Jonathan, Joseph and Peter; twenty-two Deans, among them Abiel, Arthur, David, Frederick, Isaac, John, Joseph, Moses, Parmenas, Thomas, Timothy and Lezal; Thomas Derricks, three Francises, Anthony, John and Peter; eight Freeland and three Vreeland; four Freeman; Cornelius Corbittants and two others of the name; fifteen Harrisons; four Jacobuses; three Joralemons, one of them Halmock; five Kings and one then Arvey; six Knags; Davids and Davis Morris; seven Ogilens, among them John; thirteen Osborns, Osbornes and Osburns; Richard Powelson; Isaac and Peter Riker; six Spears and Spiers; eleven Taylors; two Van Houtens; five Van-Rikers, among them Cornelius, Gerrit and Morris; four Van Winkles; John and Levi Vincent; and seventeen Wards, among them Bethuel, Caleb, Caleb, Jr., Jacob, Joseph, Nathaniel, Samuel, Timothy and Zebina.

A large share of these persons whose names are selected from the rosters were from this outlying part of Newark. They took their place, some as minute-men, some in the regular troops and many as militia, ready for an emergency, such as they were called to face in the battle of Springfield.

The Declaration of Independence, it is said, was first read in this region at the school-house on Watessing Hill.

There were two campaigns of the Revolution which touched this region,—the retreat of Washington through New Jersey in 1776, and the attempts of the British on Washington's position at Morristown, through Connecticut Farms and Springfield, in 1780.

When, after the battle on Long Island, in September, 1776, Washington's army retreated across the Hudson to Acquackanonk, and then fell down to Newark, Newark, as a township is no doubt meant. The army in rapid retreat marched, no doubt, on parallel roads, and the old road over Watessing Hill and Plain was probably one of these roads. The tradition is that when Washington came to the Joseph Davis house he found it occupied by Gen. Knox and sick soldiers, and refused to displace them in order to

make it his quarters. It is quite likely that he went on over the hill, and took temporary quarters at the Moses Farrand house. When the army swept on to Newark village, and a detachment moved through Orange, both portions of the army pursued by the enemy, the people fled over the mountains and into Stone House Plains.

The two pastors of the people, Dr. Alexander MacWhorter and Rev. Jedediah Chapin were zealous patriots, and were compelled to flee: Dr. MacWhorter in the council of Washington. The posts on the mountain crest were filled with watchmen, the rear of the mountain with refugees. The whole region was ravaged for plunder. The Hessians swept through Watesson and East Orange. When the reaction came, on Washington's return through Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth to Morristown, the people returned to their desolated fields and plundered houses. "Whiskey Lane" still remains as the name given to one of the roads where whiskey was seized by a British company, or where whiskey itself seized the raiders.

At the battles of Connecticut Farms and of Springfield, in 1780, the militia of the whole region seized firelock and sword. The captains, the major, the lieutenant-colonel from this region were among them; and Washington was delighted with the patriotism and bravery of the people. He was just then on the march from Morristown to the Hudson, but he moved slowly, and was temporarily in Bloomfield, at the Thomas Cadmus and the Stephen Fordham houses.

The Hollanders were patriots equally with the Puritans, as the names of the officers have shown. The adventure of Capt. John Kidney, Capt. Henry Joralemon, Jacob Garlon and Halmock Joralemon shows them in the raids which shot back and forth across the marshes and the sound. The story is that with fleet horses and a common wood-sled, on a wild winter night, they crossed the marshes to Bergen, proceeded to a school-house where British officers and soldiers were making merry, surrounded and took the house, with their mighty force of four, muffled and secured an officer and a refugee, regained the meadows before the alarm-gun fired, took the prisoners to the Morristown jail, and returned the heroes of the day among their old neighbors.

The Later History from the time of the Revolution.—Patriotism, education and religion were the passions of the Puritans. Each of these passions took form in unusually bold expression in Bloomfield. The "Common," the parading-ground of citizen soldiers, was spacious and central. It was laid in front of the church lot, which was already occupied with material for the new edifice. The academy, which soon followed the church, was a massive edifice for a rural community in the early century. It included in its plan of education, in connection with neighboring pastors, missionary and theological training, and sent many young men into the ministry. It was the cul-

mination of the excellent common schools long before established and of the catechetical instruction of the Puritans.

The stone church, far larger than their present need, with foundations and walls wisely laid for successive enlargement and for modern adornment, was the concrete proof of their value of religion.

The **Presbyterian Church** was identified with the name of the town and with the larger body of the people. The Reformed Dutch Church at Stone House Plains was identified with only a section of the town.

The church at Newark village became the First Presbyterian Church of Newark in 1758. The church at Newark Mountains became the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark in 1783, afterwards, the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. The Bloomfield Church became the Third Presbyterian Church of Newark; the congregation organized in 1794, the civil society in 1796 and the ecclesiastical body in 1798.

According to the proportion of members taken from the two older churches, about two-thirds of the people had attended previously the Orange Church and about one-third the Newark Village Church.

Services had also been held a long time in the little school-house near the church site, and for some six years in the Joseph Davis house. The Rev. Jedediah Chapman, of Orange, the last clergyman of the vicinity who wore the three-cornered cocked hat as the badge of the ministry, catechised the children at the school-house.

No doubt the building of the new edifice was stimulated by the erection of neighboring churches after the Revolutionary war. Churches had been built at Elizabeth in 1752, at Newark in 1760, at Springfield in 1791, at Caldwell in 1795-96.

A parchment subscription in October, 1796, contains fifty-nine names with five subscriptions of one hundred pounds each and other subscriptions all the way down to one pound. The Baldwins, Cranes, Dodds, Morrisses, Wards, Balls, and Davises constituted about three-fifths of the population in the Puritan part of the town at that time. The Vincents, Cadmuses, Cockefairs, Urianes and Garrabrants were the principal Holland names among the Puritans. The sum of the parchment subscription in 1796 was £1615 4s., or \$1938.

The second subscription, in 1798, "for the use of the meeting-house" amounted to £737 12s., or \$1844. It was a large enterprise, and there was little wealth. All were workmen,—Samuel Laurence Ward was the architect, and Josiah James, of Newark, also superintendent of construction; Aury King, chief mason, associated with Henry Cadmus and Henry King. The managers of the building were Simeon Baldwin, Nathaniel Crane and Joseph Davis. The trustees in 1797 were Samuel Ward, Ephraim Morris, Oliver Crane and Joseph Davis.

Gen. Bloomfield made a visit in 1797 in recog-

nition of the honor done him in giving his name to the town, was publicly welcomed by the people, and contributed one hundred and forty dollars to help on the building. Mrs. Bloomfield presented a pulpit Bible and psalm-book. The services began in the edifice in 1799, before the windows were in or the floors were laid, and the first Sunday of the new century opened with the new pastor.

The building has since been twice enlarged. Fifteen feet were added in length in 1853, and a handsome transept Sunday-school room was completed in 1883.

The original elders and deacons in 1798 were Simeon Baldwin, Ephraim Morris, Isaac Dodd and Joseph Crane; the original membership, eighty-three persons.

The succession of pastors has been Rev. Abel Jackson, 1800-10; Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, 1812-18; Rev. Gideon N. Judd, D.D., 1820-34; Rev. Ebenezer Seymour, 1834-47; Rev. George Duffield, D.D., 1847-51; Rev. James M. Sherwood, 1852-58; Rev. Ellis J. Newlin, D.D., 1859-63; Rev. Charles E. Knox, D.D., 1864-73; Rev. Henry W. Ballantine, 1877-84.

The Reformed Church.—The Holland people in the northern part of the town were no doubt connected with the neighboring Dutch congregations at a day quite as early as the Puritans of the town with their own. The Dutch Churches were on the west at Horseneck, on the north at Totowa, on the northeast at Acquackanonk, and on the southeast at Second River. While such men as Bertholf, at Acquackanonk and Second River, were abounding in apostolic missionary journeys, and the learned and humble-minded Meyer was at Totowa and Horseneck, and their associates or successors, Coens, Van Sanvoord, Hoeghoort, Marinus, Leydt and Schoonmaker were caring for the Holland people all the way down to 1794, the Holland farmers of the Franklin, Stone House Plain and Speertown neighborhoods found attractive churches and pastors at hand. Their natural affinity was at Acquackanonk and Second River. However early the school-house was erected, there was the preacher in an occasional service in the Dutch tongue and later in the English. It is probable that Stone House Plains was first a regular preaching-station under the Rev. Peter Stryker, who came to Second River in 1794. Under him the Reformed Church at Stone House Plain was organized in 1801. The first church edifice was erected in 1802. The present edifice, built of freestone and ten feet longer than the first, was built on the old site in 1857, the spire completed in 1860-61. The Rev. Mr. Stryker served both churches for some years. The Rev. Staats Van Sanvoord seems to have succeeded him as pastor of the two churches, and the two churches continued together until 1826. The succeeding pastors have been Rev. John G. Tarbell, 1827-28; Rev. Alexander G. Hillman, 1836-41; Rev. Eben S. Hammond,

1842-44; Rev. William Thompson, 1845-46; Rev. Robert A. Quinn, 1847-49; Rev. John A. Leland, 1850-51; Rev. John Wiseman, 1851-52; Rev. Peter S. Leland, 1853-54. During his pastorate, the church received a lot of land on 18th Street for a time used as a cemetery. Rev. George I. Sargent, 1855-57; Rev. John Keeney, 1858-61; Rev. William O. Leland, 1862-63.

A good number of the Holland family, such as the Cadmus, Jorammon and Kidney families, residing among the Franklin population, were also connected with the church at Second River.

Other Churches.—The Presbyterian Church of West Bloomfield, a colony from the Bloomfield Church in 1838, the Methodist Episcopal Church in that part of the town, St. Luke's Church and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, which have their main bodies in a portion of Bloomfield, are placed in the history of Montclair.

The Reformed Church, the Episcopal Church, the Methodist Church, the Roman Catholic Church of Second River, and the Reformed Church of Franklin, although all originating in the original territory, either of the Newark colony or of Bloomfield, have their place in the history of Belleville.

The Reformed Church at Franklin sprang out of a preaching-station at which the preaching was supplied from 1810 to 1815 by the pastors of St. Louis House Plain and Belleville.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Bloomfield was originally on the Second River circuit. Services were held at first in the house of Mrs. Naomi Cockfair, above the Morris neighborhood. A small stone church was erected there in 1822, Rev. Manning Force and Rev. Benjamin Collins officiating as early pastors. Rev. Mr. Wiggins and Rev. Isaac Winner were on the circuit in 1828 and 1830, the circuit including Belleville, Bloomfield, Cedar Grove, Caldwell, Orange, etc. James Wilde and his son, Henry Wilde, whose woolen manufacturing and print-works were in West Bloomfield, added, with their English Wesleyan workmen, a strong force to the Methodist Society, so that a church was erected in 1836 between the two villages. From this central location two parts went out, one to Bloomfield and the other to West Bloomfield. The society in the "Coit neighborhood" meanwhile had become a "class." The Coit stone building was taken down, and used in 1853 in the erection of the present edifice on the park in Bloomfield. This edifice was enlarged and adorned in 1881, and a new Sunday-school room added in 1883-84. Prominent among their many pastors have been Rev. G. R. Snyder, 1853-54; Rev. Sylvester H. Opldyke, 1858-59; Rev. Joseph R. Adams, 1865-67; Rev. Stacy W. Hillard, 1868-70; Rev. Stephen L. Baldwin, D.D., 1871; Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., 1872-74; Rev. Edson W. Burr, 1875-77; Rev. Warren W. Hoagland, 1878-79; Rev. Richard Harcourt, 1881; and Rev. Daniel R. Lowrie, 1882-84.

THE WASHINGTON METHODIST CHURCH, a colony shoot from this church, and was organized in 1872.

A PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH was organized on the "old road" from Bloomfield to Newark in 1830. It was a weak organization, and was after several years disbanded. The building became private property.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in a private house in 1851. The society secured and redited the old Franklin school-house in 1852, where their first preaching services were held. Their public recognition as a church took place in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church on Feb. 13, 1852. Their house of worship, built of brick, at the junction of Franklin and Washington Streets, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, was opened in 1853. Their five pastors have been the Rev. John D. Meeson, 1852-53; Rev. James H. Pratt, 1853-58; the Rev. Henry F. Smith, D.D., 1858-68; the Rev. William F. Stubbett, D.D., 1869-1875, and the Rev. E. D. Simons, from 1876.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH of West Bloomfield strength and nurture from the pastor of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. James M. Sherwood. It was organized by him on Jan. 1, 1855, and worshiped in the lecture-room of the old church for some ten years. Their first stated supply of the pulpit was the colporteur, Charles H. Theberath, who continued his services through the year 1858. Rev. Christian Wisner, while still an elder of the church and a theological student, was his successor, and was the first regular pastor from 1864 to 1867. Their second pastor, from 1868, who was also an elder in the church, is the Rev. John M. Ensslin. Their church edifice was dedicated on July 1, 1866; it was built at a cost of five thousand three hundred dollars, and a parsonage at a cost of three thousand dollars is in process of erection, in 1884.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH of Bloomfield had its origin in a Bible class under Mr. Volney Elliott in 1857-58. The organization was completed on July 7, 1858, in the vacant Primitive Methodist Chapel on the old road to Newark. It has not attained a public edifice nor a settled pastor, but devotional services have been held for some years at private houses.

CHRIST CHURCH was established upon members of the Episcopal Church in 1858,—the Rev. Samuel A. Clark and the Rev. Henry B. Sherman acting for the executive committee of the Protestant Episcopal Society in the State of New Jersey. The first services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sherman in Union Hall. The Rev. Henry B. Barstow officiated until the Rev. Henry Marsh was appointed the stated missionary.

The church was organized as a parish on Oct. 4, 1858. A lot for a church edifice was at first purchased on the turnpike, but the site on Liberty Street on which the church now stands was deemed more desirable. The church edifice was erected during the winter of 1860-61 at a cost of two thousand five hun-

deed dollars. It has since been enlarged and improved, and a rectory and a school building have been added. The following have been the rectors: the Rev. Henry Marsh, 1858-63; Rev. Charles Ritter, 1863-64; Rev. W. A. Maybin, 1864-65; Rev. Albert Z. Gray, D.D., now dean of Racine College, Wisconsin, 1865-68; Rev. W. H. Carter, D.D., LL.D., 1869; Rev. Mr. Martin Amstout; Rev. T. J. Danner, 1872-76; Rev. William G. Farrington, D.D., from 1877. During the rectorate of the Rev. Dr. Carter two mission organizations were begun, one in Watsessing and the other in the Franklin district of Belleville.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, at Watsessing, had its origin in a weekly service established in 1869. A chapel was soon built, and the organization was recognized as a mission of Christ Church in January, 1870. In 1875 the chapel building was removed to Dodd Street, just over the town line, and the church became St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of East Orange. The church became independent of its mission relation in 1876, and called its first rector on May 14, 1876. The rectors have been Rev. William White Wilson, 1876-80; Rev. Daniel I. Edwards, from 1880.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH is a colony of the original Presbyterian Church. It was organized in the old church in January, 1870. The first preaching service was held in the academy building on July 11, 1869, and worship was continued there and in Eccelesian Hall until the next summer. The chapel was during that time in process of erection on the church lot at the corner of Franklin and Fremont Streets, the old church assisting the new in the erection. The edifice was dedicated and the first pastor installed in September. The two pastors have been the Rev. Duncan Kennedy, D.D., 1870-81; Rev. Samuel W. Duffield, from 1881.

THE CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART is a colony of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Montclair. The Montclair parish had previously included in its care all the Roman Catholics from Caldwell to Watsessing. The Bloomfield parish was organized on July 1, 1878, under the supervision of Rev. J. M. Nardiello, the present and only priest. The cornerstone was laid July 28, 1878, and the church was formally dedicated on November 17th of that year. The church has a handsome parochial school building, constructed of stone, trimmed with brick, and a priest's residence.

Schools and Education.—The history of schools and of education may be divided into three periods.

1. The early school period before the erection of the academy.

The school and the church were in close union among the Hollanders. We may believe, therefore, that the establishment of a Dutch Church at Second River in 1827 was either accompanied or soon followed by a school.

The Puritan settlements from 1719 onwards no

doubt developed some form of instruction outside the incipient schools of Newark village.

The oldest tradition, however, does not point to a school-house earlier than 1740. The memory of the Cranetown people places their first school-house in that year.

The first authentic record is in the foundation-stone of the Watsessing Hill School-house, which announces its first construction in 1758, and its addition on the east end in 1782. Both parts were built of stone. It remained standing till 1852, when it made place for the house of Mr. Jay L. Adams.¹

At some time before 1780 Thomas Davis gave a quarter of an acre of land for a school-house site "near the house of Capt. John Ogden," which was near the present house of Mr. Jason Crane. But in 1782, Caleb and Joseph Davis, probably the grandson and the great-grandson of Thomas Davis, exchanged for the quarter-acre a new half-acre at the corner of the Newtown road. On this new lot was placed, at about 1782, a wooden building, which was soon after burned, and a small stone edifice took its place.

After sixty-seven years the half-acre was enlarged by additional purchases on the east side. The little stone school-house in 1849 gave way to a substantial brick building, located on the recent addition, and the lot of 1782 became a portion of the present school play-ground behind the Presbyterian Church.

The only person of whom we have definite knowledge as connected with the schools before 1790 was the boy Stephen Dodd, then eleven years of age, who went to school on Watsessing Hill, or, as it then probably began to be called, the Franklin School-house.

Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, was for a time teacher in the upper school-house; tradition has it that in lively spirits he wrote the qualities of the good people of the time in doggerel verse. But the earliest teacher of whom we have full information was Mr. Amzi Armstrong, a young man about seventeen years of age, who taught on Watsessing Hill in 1788 or 1789. He came from Florida, N. Y., and twenty years later, as Dr. Amzi Armstrong, became the successful principal of the academy. He studied theology under the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, of Orange, while he was teaching in the Franklin School-house, and was called to be pastor of the Mendham Presbyterian Church in 1796. One of his successors was the son of Mr. Armstrong's former pastor in Florida, Mr. Amzi Lewis, Jr., who was teaching here in 1810. With him was associated Mr. Amos Holbrook. The two taught in the two school-houses, alternating a month or so at a time, in the year 1810.

2. The period of the Academy and of Madame Cook's school.

THE ACADEMY was projected in 1807, and sufficiently

¹ Now the residence of Mr. William Richards.

landed in 1806, the principal of the academy. It was an ancient enterprise among the founders of the day. It was the first academy of learning in the township, and it was the only one until the establishment of the academy in 1812. It was the first academy of learning in the township, and it was the only one until the establishment of the academy in 1812. It was the first academy of learning in the township, and it was the only one until the establishment of the academy in 1812.

It was built by "a society for the promotion of literature and science," the purpose of building an academy and a school for the township. It cost twenty-five dollars each. Its massive brick walls have since been adorned with a mansard roof, and its color has been made more pleasing to the eye. The academy was built by the Rev. William Woodbridge, then principal of the Newark Academy.

Mr. Amzi Lewis, Jr., became the first principal, a man of pleasing address and of undoubted abilities, who declined in health and soon died.

His successor was a graduate and a tutor from Princeton,—the Rev. Humphrey Mount Perine. The Rev. Abner Brundage was his usher or assistant.

Rev. John Ford, who came from Princeton in 1812, followed Mr. Perine, and added French to the preceding attractions, assisted by his brother, Rev. Marcus Ford.

The number of students in the academy were from thirty to forty in number, young men of mature age, who assisted the principal in conducting the morning and evening devotions. The primary department of the academy was conducted at that time about seventy-five pupils.

Rev. Abner Brundage, who was a student among them, could recall in his old age twenty-two of his fellow-students who became professional men. Among them were Rev. Jacob Tuttle, father of Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., Rev. John M. Baird, Rev. Stephen Saunders, Rev. Elias Harrison, D.D., Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D.D., LL.D., Rev. Enos A. Osborne, Rev. Backus Wilbur, Rev. Ezra H. Day, Rev. Robert Condit, D.D., Rev. William J. Armstrong, D.D., Rev. Edwin E. Downer, Rev. Stephen Dodd Ward, Albert Pierson (afterward principal of the academy), Hon. William B. Kimey, Hon. William Pennington, Dr. Samuel Lawrence Ward, Dr. Charles Davis, Dr. Joseph Smith Dodd and his brother, Amzi Dodd, Esq., William Miller and Ira Whitehead. The institution gained celebrity, and became the principal seminary of learning in this part of the State.

Rev. Amzi Armstrong, D.D., became principal from 1816 to 1826. He came from Mendham, and conducted the institution with signal ability. His disposition was happy, his wit was keen, his judgment

clear, and his administration of the academy was successful. He was assisted by his son, Rev. Dr. William J. Armstrong, by Mr. Albert Pierson, who afterward became his son-in-law, by his second son, afterward Hon. Amzi Armstrong, by Rev. Dr. Philip C. Hay, and Rev. Stephen D. Ward, then young men.

Most of the students intending to enter the ministry entered the junior class at college and then the Theological Seminary; but in some instances their studies were interrupted, and they returned to the academy under Dr. Armstrong.

Among the students were the Rev. Erasmus D. Wood, Rev. James H. Hays, Rev. George F. Hays, Rev. Charles E. Hyde, Rev. Daniel W. Lathrop, Rev. James Adams, Rev. Samuel Hutchings, Rev. E. R. Hoisington, Rev. John Seeley, Rev. Peter Kanouse, Rev. George Taylor, Rev. Nehemiah Losey, Samuel H. B. Black, Aaron Kitchell and Jotham Johnson.

After the death of Dr. Armstrong, the academy was conducted by Zophar B. Dodd and afterward John A. Nash as supervisor of the board and labor of the students. Mr. Pierson was the first scholar of his class in college, a skillful teacher, "a grave, diligent, exact, and exacting master of latinity" as one of his diligent students remembers him. Among the students of that time were the Rev. Joseph Vance, Rev. Nathan Shotwell, Rev. Obadiah W. Johnson, Rev. Thomas Cochran, Rev. Eleazer T. Ball, Rev. Aaron Beach, Rev. Lewis Hamilton, Rev. H. L. Hequem-bourg, Rev. Arthur Granger, Rev. Jacob Ennis, Rev. Abraham De Witt, Rev. — Thomson, Rev. Joseph Clark, Rev. George D. Young, Rev. Alanson Seofield, Rev. Nathan H. Gale, Rev. Nicholas W. Chevalier, Rev. William C. Morris, Hon. Nathaniel A. Brevort, and later Rev. Robert R. Kellogg, Rev. Peter Dougherty, Rev. J. H. Sherwood, Rev. Elias T. Richards, D.D., Rev. John H. Morrison, D.D., of the Lodianna Mission, India, (with whom originated the "Week of Prayer" now observed by the Evangelical Alliance throughout the world), Rev. George D. Armstrong, D.D., Rev. Melanethon W. Jacobus, D.D., Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, D.D., Rev. Samuel Paine, Rev. Nathaniel Beach, Rev. Marcus Crane, David A. Frame, John Provost, I. M. Ward, M.D., Joseph A. Davis, M.D., Moses W. Dodd and others.

Under Dr. Armstrong the academy was conducted as his own private school. Before he left Bloomfield the property was conveyed to the Presbyterian Education Society. The original stock in the building was lost, but fifteen hundred dollars were subscribed in Bloomfield to the society to aid them in making the purchase.

Mr. Edwin Hall, late a tutor in Middlebury College, was the principal in 1831-32. This was the Rev. Dr. Edwin Hall, afterwards professor of theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was principal but a single year, but he left on his departure the reputation of a stimulating and commanding teacher. Twenty-five or thirty beneficiaries were

sustained by the Education Society. His administration was promising a new career of success in the history of the institution, when the smallpox broke out among the students, and a second attack followed. This unexpected interruption and certain other complications were the occasion of the termination of the academic and theological period of the institution. It had had a successful career of twenty-two years.

Among the students under Rev. Dr. Hall were Hon. Edward W. Whelpley, Edward A. Lambert, Rev. Melancthon W. Jacobus, D.D., Rev. Burtis C. Megie and his brother, Rev. David E. Megie, Rev. Thomas Sydenham Ward and his brother, Rev. John Ward, Rev. Charles E. Mills, Rev. Samuel Laurence Tuttle, Rev. Alexander O. Peloubet, Rev. William Purcell, Rev. J. H. Howe, and Rev. John Knox.

The principals who afterwards conducted the academy as a private school were Egbert W. Wheeler, 1832-33; Franklin W. Sherrill, with Marshal Warner, assistant, 1833-37; William K. McDonald, 1838-1843; David A. Frame, with Amzi Dodd, Joseph Riggs and Thomas C. Dodd, assistants, 1842-44; William S. Hall and James H. Rundall, 1844-45; James H. Rundall, 1845-66.

The property passed through a number of changes, and was finally bought from James H. Rundall by the board of directors of the German Theological School. It is now occupied by them as a seminary, with academic and theological departments.

MADAME COOKE'S SCHOOL.—During the latter part of the academy period the Bloomfield Female Seminary was organized. A building was prepared facing "the common," in 1836, by an association of gentlemen, and a number of six Ursuline nuns, Madam Cooke's School, as it was familiarly called, was for the young ladies of the place what the academy had been for the young men.

Mrs. Harriet B. Cooke had taught in Vergennes, Middleburg and Woodstock, Vt., and in Augusta, Ga. For eighteen years her seminary in Bloomfield was the centre of a powerful intellectual and religious influence. She was a woman of powerful and penetrating mind. With great decision of character, her quick insight, profound sympathy and deep piety swayed teachers, scholars and families in the neighborhood. The prosperity of her school here established. Her rooms were filled with incomers and her day-desks with the girls and young ladies of the vicinity.

Her son, Mr. Robert L. Cooke, in 1837 became associated with her, and continued the school after his mother had withdrawn. The religious life was the ruling object of Mrs. Cooke, but the instruction commanded high esteem. She wrote, late in life, a book entitled "Memories of My Life Work," and died at her son's residence, adjacent to the seminary building, in 1861. She enumerated eighteen hundred and fifty pupils, sixteen teachers and students who became teachers, missionaries and many others who became

teachers and home missionaries during her life as a teacher.

At the end of the flourishing period of the academy the interest in the common district schools revived. Although overshadowed by the more commanding institutions, and although no public school was accessible except on the payment of tuition, the interest in them had not ceased. Rev. Samuel Fisher, D.D., residing at West Bloomfield, father of Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., then pastor of the West Bloomfield Church, Chabrier Peloubet, David A. Frame and Dr. I. D. Dodd were prominent members of the school committee of the town. Dr. J. A. Davis was the first town superintendent. The Rev. Ebenezer Seymour succeeded him in the office.

Rev. Calvin Lathrop was a teacher in the Central School.

3. The period of the free school system. The beginning of this period is distinctly marked by the enactment of a special school law for the township of Bloomfield. The town has the honor of seeking and securing the first free school town law in the State.¹ The law was enacted in 1849, and a period of concentration and more thorough gradation began.

There had been seven school districts in the township,—the Franklin, Central, Union and Stone House Plain, belonging at the present time to Bloomfield; the Speertown, West Bloomfield and the Washington, belonging afterwards to Montclair.

The Central and the Union were united in a strong district, since known as the Central Union School District. The Franklin District was soon absorbed. The two school-houses were sold or removed, the lot in the rear of the church was doubled in size, the double-sized space appropriated as a play-ground, an adjoining lot made the school site, and a new school building was erected. The new central building was three stories in height, sixty-four feet long and thirty-two feet broad, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars. It was afterwards enlarged and stood for twenty-one years. During these twenty-one years, and especially in the latter portion of that time, the modern graded system of instruction was developed, which culminated in a High School.

The principals up to the time of the High School were Lewis B. Hardcastle, Warren Holden, E. H. Hallock, Mr. Purrington, Henry A. Ventres, John R. McDevitt, John H. West and F. H. Morrell.

The grammar, intermediate and primary departments had now taken form and a system of branch primaries began to be developed. The Berkeley Primary was established in 1868. The Brookside Primary was opened in 1870.

A second advance in the free school period now took place in the establishment of the High School and in the further elaboration of the whole system.

¹ Bloomfield had a special district law enacted in 1849, providing for the township of Bloomfield for New Jersey, and for the township of Bloomfield for New Jersey, and for the township of Bloomfield for New Jersey.

The High School is open to receive for its pupils, all children, graduates, and to receive in its instruction the classic languages, the graduated elementary mathematics, outline of natural science and the higher French schools.

By an exchange of land with the church, in 1871, the school building was transferred to the school board. The present large edifice, faced with Philadelphia brick, three stories in height, forty-eight feet broad, ninety-two feet long, with towers for stairways, was erected at a cost of twenty-nine thousand dollars, and was ready for occupation in 1872.

The first teachers were John J. Henry, 1871-80, who had been twelve to twenty years in the three school-houses. Benjamin M. May, 1881-83, with seven assistants, and John B. Dunbar, from 1881 to the present time, with eighteen assistants.

The High School instructors have been, Everett S. Sampson, 1881-83; W. V. Conant, 1883-85; L. C. Adams, 1885-86; S. W. Cary, 1886-87; August Woodhull, 1881-82; and Edward K. Alden, in 1882.

The first assistant to the principal was Miss Eliza B. Whipple and Miss Helen Adelaide Shibley.

A library was begun in 1875, and has advanced to seven hundred volumes in the three school-houses.

The first class was graduated from the High School in 1876.

A new branch primary building, to be known as the Central Primary, is now in process of construction. It is located on Liberty Street, near the centre of the town, is two stories in height, is built of pressed brick, trimmed with brown stone, contains six class-rooms and two play-rooms, and is estimated to cost fifteen thousand dollars. The central building will hereafter be occupied only by the grammar and High School departments.

The whole system of popular education, under a careful and attentive board of trustees, with the assistance of the resident county superintendent, Mr. Charles M. Davis, is attaining a high degree of efficiency.

The trustees of 1849 were David Oakes, Warren S. Baldwin, Artemas N. Baldwin, James Morris and Robert L. Cooke, acting for the Central Union; and Dr. Joseph A. Davis, Eliphalet Hall, Abraham H. Cadmus, Chabrier Peloubet and Albert Matthews, acting for the Franklin District during the process of consolidation. The trustees in 1871 were Warren S. Baldwin, Chabrier Peloubet, Samuel Carl, Rev. Daniel H. Long, and L. W. Long. The trustees of 1881 are Chabrier Peloubet, Edmund A. Smith, Dr. William H. White, Thomas Oakes, John Sherman, and William A. Baldwin.

The enrollment of scholars for 1871 was five hundred and seventy-two, and for 1883-84 nine hundred and five. There are forty-three students in the High School, three hundred and forty-six in the grammar school and five hundred and seventeen in the three primaries.

The present part of the school at Bloomfield was begun in 1871-72, and was in 1883-84 811/113.

Private Schools.—The inspiration communicated by the academy and the Young Ladies' Seminary gave rise to several private institutions, which, for a number of years, had a marked influence on the town.

The four which were the most attractive were those of Rev. Ebenezer Seymour and of Charles M. Davis, in Bloomfield, and those of David A. Frame and of Warren S. Holt, in West Bloomfield.

The **ELABORATE INSTITUTE** was established by the Rev. Ebenezer Seymour after his retirement from the pastorate of the church. It was opened in 1847, and for thirteen years was a successful school. It had at one time two departments, one for young men and one for young ladies, and attracted students from abroad. Rev. Mr. Seymour was sunny in disposition, genial in manners and unfailing in kindness of heart. Fond of music, an enthusiast in natural science, attentive to the religious culture of his students, he united the "home" and the "school" in a high order of social and intellectual discipline. Many of his students found their way to the college and to the ministry.

After the period of his school was ended he established a Mineralogical Exchange in New York, and was widely known among the mineralogists of this country as well as in Europe.

The **BLOOMFIELD COLLEGE** for boys was founded as a boarding-school for boys, in 1851, by Charles M. Davis and Robert Foster, both graduates of the College of New Jersey. Mr. Foster withdrew after two years, and soon after became the principal of the collegiate department of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, which position he still holds. The school was limited to twenty-five boarders, and was continued under Mr. Davis' care until 1868. Many of his boys became active and influential men, and not a few of them died fighting for their country. Mr. Davis was a prominent member of the New York Academy. His sons were sent to the same college, and graduated at the public schools in Essex County. His residence is the old Joseph Davis house.

The schools of David A. Frame and of Warren S. Holt were in West Bloomfield; but both gentlemen were for a short time in the succession of teachers at the academy.

Private schools of shorter duration and of lesser note, as day-schools for girls and young ladies, have been numerous in more recent years, but the rising excellence of the graded free-school system has limited the opportunity for large success in such a form of instruction. The latest school of the kind has been established recently by Miss Henrietta B. Northall in the former parsonage, and is commending itself to the confidence of the people.

Other Literary Organizations.—The earliest literary organization was the **Washington Literary Company**, which existed as early as 1790. It was at

the record of the school activity, when young Amos Adams came to the Plainfield School house. It was this occasion that the Great Bloomfield made his gift of one hundred volumes as an addition in 1797. Adam Smith on the "Wealth of Nations," "The Spectator," Russell's "Ancient Europe," Mosheim's "Ecclesiastical History" and Crevier's "Roman History" are still preserved as relics of the old library.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM represented another literary influence outside the school history. It was organized in 1838, at a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the church, but held its ordinary meetings in the little school-house. William R. McDonald, principal of the academy, and afterwards professor of literature in Washington College, Pa., and Mr. Robert L. Cooke, then assistant in Madame Cooke's school, were leading minds in discussion and in lectures on literary and scientific subjects. They were supported by such persons as the physicians of the town—Drs. Isaac D. Dodd, Joseph Smith Dodd and Joseph A. Davis—Chabrier Peloubet and Robert N. Foster.

One of the principal effects of this lyceum was the building of the old lecture-room of the church, which was erected to serve the church for religious meetings, the lyceum for its literary occasions and the town for its elections. The proper successor of the Lyceum was the Young Men's Literary Union, organized in 1865, and transformed into the Euclidean Society in 1867. Although not large in number, the society was vigorous and alert in discussions, in debating contests with lyceums of neighboring cities, in maintaining several courses of public literary lectures. It maintained a reading-room in its hall, and originated measures which led to the formation of a library association.

THE BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION was an effort to re-establish a library. A plan was projected in 1871 which promised success. Two conceptions, that of a public hall and that of a library, were united. A charter was obtained which gave the name and the idea of a library a prominent place, but which aimed also to secure every advantage of a commodious and attractive audience-room. The result was that the library hall absorbed the library itself, and that financial embarrassments which overtook the edifice left the small library gathered in inglorious retirement. The library building and lot were obtained at an expense of thirty-one thousand dollars, but only one of the two sections of the projected building was erected. Some two hundred and fifty volumes of the original Wardensson Library were transferred to the Young Men's Lyceum. A number of these volumes descended to the Euclidean Society and afterwards to the Library Association.

THE GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL. The German Theological School of Newark, N. J., located in Bloomfield, has its origin in successful church-work among the German people of Newark and vicinity.

The Presbyterian Churches of the vicinity had become interested, from 1848 to 1869, in the increasing German population. To supply their German churches with a ministry, and to supply a further educated ministry to the Germans of America, this institution was founded in 1869.

The first beginnings were in the city of Newark, where instruction was given to the first class on Sept. 29, 1864, and where German and American pastors were the instructors until 1872. During that year and the following the plans were enlarged. A faculty was chosen, a curriculum of study was fully formed and the property in Bloomfield was purchased.

The property consists of the original Bloomfield Academy building and a lot of land about an acre in extent. The building is a solid parallelogram, with a mansard roof, has four stories and a basement, and fronts the southern end of the park. It is occupied by the students as a dormitory, and contains also the lecture-rooms and apartments for the family of a "house-father."

The number of the students is limited by the special religious design of the institution. From twenty to twenty-five have been usually in attendance. The first class graduated in 1874. The present attendance, in 1884, is twenty-seven.

The course of study is divided into two departments,—the theological department, which has a three years course; and the academic course of four years, which conforms in good part to the character of a German gymnasium. The instruction is both in English and in German. The education is designed to include a compacted discipline in the essentials of the American academy, college and seminary. The student's mind is formed both in the German and the English mode of thinking. The theological professors devote at least one hour a day to the academic or gymnasium department. The gymnasium is now open for the admission of other students than those studying theology, and a separate "testimonial" is given to those who complete the gymnasial course.

The theological faculty in 1884 consists of Rev. Charles E. Knox, D.D., president and professor of homiletics, church government and pastoral theology; Rev. George C. Seibert, Ph.D., D.D., professor of Biblical exegesis and theology; Rev. Immanuel Casanowicz, instructor in Hebrew and church history.

The additional instructors in the gymnasium are Harry E. Richards, M.D., professor of mathematics and natural science; Hermann L. Ebeling, A.B. (Johns Hopkins), classical instructor; Rev. William C. Piderit, assistant instructor.

The board of directors is elected by the Presbytery of Newark; Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns is president, Samuel L. Pinneo is secretary and F. Wolcott Jackson treasurer. Both directors and professors are subject to the approval of the General Assembly, the highest body of the Presbyterian Church.

fore the road was opened. Dr. Joseph A. Davis was the first president, and was most efficient in procuring the construction of the road. Dr. Dodd was afterwards superintendent. The actual capital stock in 1856 was \$1,000,000, of which \$500,000 was held by the Morris and Essex Company, and \$500,000 taken by subscribers, mostly in Bloomfield. The bridge across the Passaic just east of the station, in Newark, was built by the Bloomfield company. When work was begun, Dr. Davis took up the first spadeful of earth near the present Clark Street, and the Rev. Job Halsey, of West Bloomfield, made an address. The number of passengers in January, 1856, was 3843, besides commuters, and in July, 10,642, 660 of whom were between Bloomfield and West Bloomfield, and 355 between Roseville and Newark. At the end of the first seven months there was a deficit of \$30,350.

"Doddtown" was first called by the conductor as the houseless station next below Bloomfield, but the old historic Indian name Watsessing soon took its place. A fourth station in the old town was opened in 1860, when it was named Ridgewood, but has since been changed to Glen Ridge. Through trains were run to New York from about 1865, under the Morris and Essex Company, which controlled the Bloomfield road. Subsequently when the Morris and Essex Railroad was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Bloomfield Branch passed under the controlling management as one of the auxiliaries.

The Bloomfield Branch has now seventeen trains a day, each way, between Montclair and New York. The fastest time now from Montclair to New York is forty-two minutes.

THE NEW YORK, MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY grew out of some dissatisfaction with the time and the accommodations given by the Bloomfield road. The incorporation was in 1867, and the incorporators were Albert Pearce, Henry C. Spalding, Samuel Wilde, Joseph B. Beadle and Julius H. Pratt. The proposal to bond the towns along the line of the road was resisted by Bloomfield, whose people were more naturally interested in their own road. As the two strong centres of population at West Bloomfield and Bloomfield were now ripe for separate organization, the disagreement in respect to the railroad was the occasion of the erection of the township of Montclair. The new township was erected the next year, the bonds were issued, Bloomfield having been exempted in the act which authorized them.

The terminus was at first fixed at Montclair, but the road was afterwards extended to Greenwood Lake. The road was completed in 1872, and its good effect was at once seen in the rapid development of the northern part of the new township, and in the improvement of the old road, in its better facilities and quicker time.

The road has come recently into the possession of the Lake Erie and Great Western Railway, and now

has two stations in Belleville, one in Bloomfield and three in Montclair.

Since the completion of this railway the passenger transit on both the roads has greatly increased and the sparsely settled lands of both towns are rapidly becoming filled with avenues of tasteful suburban houses.

THE NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR HORSE CAR RAILROAD obtained its charter in 1867. It was originally built from the Bloomfield Cemetery along the west side of the Park, down the old road, or Franklin Street, and passed into a new avenue opened by the road to the north end of Mount Prospect Avenue, in Newark. The route proved too crooked and the time too long, and the rails have been since laid from Mount Prospect Avenue, directly up Bloomfield Avenue, to the west end of Liberty Street. David Oakes, Warren S. Baldwin, Robert M. Henning, James H. Clark, G. Lee Stout, Charles Akers, William Harris, Edward S. Wilde, Philip Weaver and Julius H. Pratt were the original corporators from Bloomfield.

The extension to Montclair has not been undertaken.

THE WACHUNG BRANCH of the New York, Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway passes through the southern part of the township. It connects the west end of the city of Orange, with the main road at extreme northern end of Newark.

THE MONTCLAIR GAS COMPANY has the gasometer in the lower part of Bloomfield. The gas lamps have been introduced into the streets of the two towns.

THE WATER SYSTEM of Bloomfield was laid, with hydrants, in the year 1884. It is connected with the Orange water-works, near the ancient "boiling springs," which divides the towns.

THE POST OFFICES of the town now are four,—Bloomfield, Brookdale, which is the ancient Stone House Plain, Watsessing and Glen Ridge.

CENTRES OF POPULATION.—Besides the principal centres of residence around the Park several subordinate centres have a special interest.

BROOKDALE OR STONE HOUSE PLAIN still continues to be the staid home of the Holland descendants.

THE MORRIS NEIGHBORHOOD is, as it has been from the beginning, a family cluster of houses, and may be said to include the store of James W. Baldwin & Brothers, and its adjoining residences on the ancient Baldwin tract.

WATSESSING has grown into a distinct settlement, with its two small churches and post-office, and with the extensive manufacturing of organs by Peloubet & Co., and the manufacturing of hardware goods by R. S. Grummon, touching its northern border.

In 1867 Mr. Robert Pale purchased fifty-six acres of field land, in the northwest portion of the town, on which he has since erected twenty-seven dwellings on four new streets. This development of an unoccupied portion of the town has stimulated additional building, and a wide tract of residences now extend upwards to the Ridgewood Avenue.

GLENRIDGE occupies the slope and crest of the wooded ridge on the west side of the town. The ridge itself has a fine view of the surrounding country, and is well wooded with chestnut, oak and pasture land. The most beautiful houses here are on a high hill, the view of Bloomfield and the valleys of Montclair, and across to the Hudson is magnificent. The slopes of the ridge and the valleys of the town of New York are visible.

The original attractions of this portion of the town are much enhanced by the tasteful residences which are rapidly increasing.

STATISTICS.—Relative Areas of the towns in the original Bloomfield:

	1800-1824	1825-1849	1850-1874	1875-1899	1900-1924
Bloomfield	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Essex	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Montclair	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The original Bloomfield comprised about two-fifths of the original territory.

The Province of New York was divided into four counties in 1683. The county of Essex was formed in 1683. The county of Essex, in his "Model of the Government of the Province of New York," contained thirty-two plantations, of which the county of Essex and New York contained plantations at five thousand acres. This could have been only the limited territory around the two settlements, but this territory contained most of the population of the ancient Essex County. The population of the county of Essex was three thousand and one hundred and fifty for Elizabeth, which gave three thousand five hundred people.

One hundred years later, in 1790, the population of Essex County was seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and Essex was the fourth county of the State. The population of the original territory of Bloomfield was, in 1880, fifteen thousand five hundred and sixteen, nearly the county population of one hundred years ago.

In twenty years from 1790 Essex had become the first county of the State. The movement of population was in the four leading counties.

	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920
Bloomfield	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Bloomfield became a township in 1812. The population within the original boundary from 1820 has been as follows:

	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920
Bloomfield	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Societies.—The first lodge of the N. E. M. A. M.—Over sixty years ago a number of Masonic brethren met at the house of Joseph Munn, at West Bloomfield (now Montclair), for the purpose of forming a lodge. The lodge was organized and appointed a moderator and Ephraim P. Stiles secretary. This was on July 20, 1824. A lodge was established, which was known as Bloomfield Lodge, and a committee was appointed to procure a suitable room and furniture. A room in the house of Joseph Munn was obtained at a rental of twenty dollars a year, and the furniture of Chatham Lodge (then suspended) was secured. A constitution was adopted, and a dispensation for a dispensation from the Most Worshipful Grand Master until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and the following officers were elected: Simeon Baldwin, W. M.; Daniel D. Beach, S. W.; Joshua Smith, J. W.; Ephraim P. Stiles, Sec.; Zenas S. Crane, Treas.; Matthias Taylor, S. D.; John Robinson, J. D.; Linus Baldwin, Tyler; William Frame, M. of C.

The following names appear upon the minutes of that date as the charter members: Matthias Smith, D. D. Beach, John Robinson, Joshua Smith, Jonathan Stephens, Linus Baldwin, Benjamin Reynolds, Matthias Taylor, Christopher Garrabrant, William Frame, John Munn, Thomas Speer, Jr., Simeon Baldwin, Zenas S. Crane, L. F. Lewis Mitchell, Joseph Munn, Nathaniel H. Baldwin, John Aikins, Aaron Ballard, Robert Aikins, Peter Doremus, Thomas Ryland, William Young, John Moore, Hugh Boggs, Henry Stanley, Ephraim P. Stiles.

By-laws were adopted and a list of by-laws observed, in inculcating every moral and social virtue among the brethren, the originators framed a law which, if generally adopted now, would prevent many a domestic broil for which the lodge is often made to bear the blame. It was laid down in these by-laws that the lodge meet once a month, and be opened at seven o'clock from the vernal to the autumnal equinox, and at six o'clock from the autumnal to the vernal equinox, and that all of the members be present.

The first regular meeting of the lodge was held on the 15th of September, 1824, when Most Worshipful Grand Master Jonathan B. Munn installed the officers named above, and at the close of the ceremonies addressed the brethren in very complimentary terms on the material of their lodge.

The lodge was duly warranted, and was designated as No. 48. It prospered and increased in membership until the cold wave of the anti-Masonic excitement struck New Jersey, when Bloomfield Lodge wisely determined to surrender their charter, regalia, etc., until more auspicious times. This action was taken Aug. 26, 1828, and in December of the same year it was resolved to sell the furniture and divide the funds among the members.

The lodge lay dormant for twenty-eight years. On

Jan. 10, 1851, many of the old brethren reorganized Odd-Fellows' Hall, and resuscitated it under the title of Bloomfield Lodge, No. 40, the old warrant being reissued to them by Grand Master Stewart, with the new decree of authority indorsed on its back by the Grand Lodge officers in the preceding January.

The officers of the revived lodge were installed by Past Grand Master Jephtha B. Munn, April 1, 1856, as follows: Simeon Baldwin (the first master), W. M.; John H. Powers, S. W.; Thomas Senior, J. W.; John H. Cadmus, Treas.; Riley W. Bond, Sec.; M. W. Smith, S. D.; Sylvester Slater, J. D.; Peter Speer, Tyler.

On April 1, 1861, the lodge removed to a room specially fitted for them in Archdeacon's Hotel, in the centre of Bloomfield, where it continued to hold its fraternal gatherings until 1871, when it removed to its present location, Masonic Hall, in Corby's building, Glenwood Avenue. Regular communications are held on the first and Third Tuesdays of each month.

From its organization, Sept. 14, 1824, to its dissolution, Dec. 2, 1828, the Past Masters were Simeon Baldwin, 1824-26; Daniel D. Beach, 1827; Simeon Baldwin, 1828. From its resuscitation in 1856 the Past Masters successively have been as follows: Simeon Baldwin (one year), Hans Eilers (two years), Augustus Baldwin (1859), Simeon Baldwin (1860), Augustus Baldwin (1861), Joseph D. Evans (1862), Wright F. Conger (three years), Thomas W. Langstroth (four years), James A. Hedden (three years), John F. Folsom (two years), J. Banks Reford (two years), John F. Folsom, Charles H. Bailey, James A. Hedden (1879), Walter S. Freeman (two years), Charles S. Squire (1881-84).

The officers for 1884 are Charles S. Squire, W. M.; Thomas E. Hayes, S. W.; Robert B. Harris, J. W.; William Cadmus, Treas.; George W. Cadmus, Sec.; J. Banks Reford, S. D.; Moses Davis, J. D.; Thomas Senior, Walter Freeman, Master of Ceremonies; John Sherman, John G. Keyler, Stewards; John B. Griffith, Tyler. The membership in December, 1883, was seventy-eight.

WILLIAM S. PIERSON POST, No. 38, GERMAN ARMY OF THE FUTURE, is an auxiliary organization, but has a good working membership of about fifty members at the present time. It was organized Oct. 13, 1881, with the following officers: A. J. Marsh, Commander; William B. Sheppard, Senior Vice-Commander; J. H. Cockefair, Junior Vice-Commander; S. M. Hulin, Adjutant; Enoch Chatterton, Quartermaster; D. W. Gregory, Chaplain; J. V. Smith, Officer of the Day; who, with the subjoined, comprised the charter members.—R. D. Brown, C. S. Robotham, Horace Dodd, Daniel Delhagen, W. C. Johnson, P. M. Jacobus, William J. Baldwin, G. W. Cadmus, A. P. Banta, J. C. Ward, T. L. Brandreth, Aaron P. Quimby, J. E. Hampson, William J. Raab, J. H. Price, Thomas Senior, Louis Schaap, J. G. Koerber, Frederick Florus, Richard Jacobus, Charles Batchelor, Francis Moran, C. L. Voorhees, G. W. Taylor, John Gottschalk,

Richard Powers, P. Cunningham, William M. Sandford, Eli Drew, John Rushton, Charles Schaffer.

The Past Commanders of Pierson Post have been A. J. Marsh, William B. Sheppard, J. H. Cockefair, and C. L. Voorhees.

The officers for 1884 were William B. Sheppard, C.; William J. Raab, S. V. C.; A. Cadmus, J. V. C.; John Brown, Chaplain; A. J. Marsh, Adjutant; G. W. Cadmus, Quartermaster; J. H. Cockefair, Officer of the Day; F. Florus, Officer of the Guard; C. Batchelor, Surgeon; G. A. Wheeler, Sergeant-Major; John Rushton, Outside Guard.

The post meets each Tuesday evening at Unangst's Hall.

EXCELSIOR LODGE, No. 2342, K. of H., was organized Jan. 5, 1881, with Emmons B. Corby as Dictator; William H. Dodd, Vice-Dictator; James H. May, Assistant Dictator; George Slater, Reporter; Charles H. Farrand, Financial Reporter; John H. Brown, Treasurer; David E. Ward, Chaplain; Thomas S. Brandreth, Guide; Daniel H. Peil, Guardian; R. W. Farrand, Sentinel; and thirty-one charter members in addition to the above.

The present officers are Dict., Thomas Monk; Vice-Dict., John Jenkins; Assistant Dict., Lyman B. Clapper; Reporter, David W. Gregory; Financial Reporter, C. L. Voorhees; Treasurer, George M. Cadmus; Chaplain, Willis H. Cadmus; Guide, T. S. Brandreth; Guardian, F. Florus; Sentinel, J. N. Delhagen.

The present number of members is seventy-five. The lodge has a neatly furnished room in Spragg's building, Glenwood Avenue, known as Knights of Honor Hall, and meets every Wednesday evening.

BLOOMFIELD LODGE, No. 298, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, was instituted Feb. 8, 1883. This is a German organization numbering twenty-seven members, and works in the German language. At its organization it was composed of twenty members, with Adam Metz as Past Dictator, and Henry Meuser Dictator. The officers for 1884 were Adam Metz, Dictator; Henry Meuser, Past Dictator; John Kircher, Vice-Dictator; John Schneider, Assistant Dictator; John Herriman, Financial Reporter; Reporter, Henry Schwartz; Treasurer, John Jager; Guide, George Hetzel; Inside Guardian, Henry Brickler; Outside Guardian, Louis Schlaef; Chaplain, John Guethmueller.

The lodge meets in the hall of the Knights of Honor on the second and fourth Thursdays of every month.

THE FREUNDSCHAFTS BUND, or sick benefit society, is a popular institution among the German residents of Bloomfield. It gives a weekly sum to its members in case of sickness, and on the decease of one of the society each surviving member is assessed two dollars for the widows' and orphans' fund, or one dollar on the death of a member's wife. The society was organized Nov. 5, 1870, in the lecture-room of the German Presbyterian Church, and was then composed of fourteen members.

The first officers were John G. Keyler, President;

Philip Bernhard, Vice-President; Jacob Fornoff, Treas.; Charles Miller, Sec.; Adam Wisner, Door-keeper; Gustav von Bremer, conductor.

The society, from 1882, was under the leadership of the Master, Vice-President, Joseph Meyer, Treas., Henry Meuser, Rec. Sec.; Fried. Geib, Fin. Sec.; John Meuser, Fred. Blum, George F. Beer, Finance Committee.

The society meets in the first hall west of the hall of each month at Odd-Fellows' Hall. Its present membership is sixty-three.

On the 10th of January, No. 41, T. C. O. of F. was organized. From 1887, and the year ending with the year of 1888, the lodge was under the leadership of John I. Robinson, V. G.; Edward Doremus, Warden; John G. Stanley, Rec. Sec.; Joseph B. Ball, Perm. Sec.; John N. Biddulph, Treas.; Joseph Wilde, R. S. N. G.; D. N. Smith, L. S. N. G.; Abraham Zeck, R. S. V. G.; J. Coomic, L. S. V. G.; S. Carle, Jr., I. G.; Uzal D. Corby, O. G.; John C. Doremus and M. W. Smith, S. S.

After a time the lodge was under the leadership of the lodge master, and the lodge was under the leadership of the lodge master, and it was decided to close its career in West Bloomfield. The lodge master and the lodge master to the Masonic lodge then meeting in the same room. About a dozen members retained the charter and removed the lodge to Bloomfield, meeting in the house of Frederick Gilbert, one of the members, and there are about a dozen members of the lodge. After under its old charter. Three months later a room was secured in a building adjoining Archdeacon's Hotel, where the brethren held their meetings for several years. Subsequently they removed to Baxter's building, near the corner of Bloomfield and Washington Avenues; but here they were disturbed by the Essex County Road Board, who, in the widening of Bloomfield Avenue, unceremoniously cut the lodge-room in two, and it was found absolutely necessary to vacate the premises, although they had a five years' lease of the same. They then located (1873) in the present lodge-room, on Glenwood Avenue, where they have neat and finely-furnished rooms.

The list of Past Grands includes the following names: John Hall, Edmund Doremus, S. L. Robinson, H. B. Robinson, John I. Robinson, John G. Stanley, Joseph Munn Baldwin, John N. Biddulph, John D. Brock, Joseph E. Ball, M. W. Smith, R. C. Potts, Stephen Personette, A. A. Sanford, Samuel Carl, Edward Wilde, John D. Taylor, John C. Doremus, Charles P. Sanford, Sardinus Stewart, Riley W. Bond, James Randall, William Sharp, Grant A. Wheeler, E. T. Gould, Frederick Gilbert, Charles Gilbert, Henry J. Robinson, N. H. Dodd, T. E. Hayes, John G. Keyler, John F. Folsom, J. Banks Reford, Uzal T. Hayes, Joseph Fairbanks, Charles F. Underhill, Thomas S. Brown, Theodore Cadmus, Joseph Carter, Alexander

C. Marr, Joseph H. Eckland, William K. Williamson, Robert D. Brown, John H. Lockwood, Francis Danneher, F. Berstocher, Charles M. Lockwood, Edward Yereance, William Cook, William Dodd, Emmons B. Corby.

The present officers of the lodge are William H. Dodd, N. G.; James H. Wilde, V. G.; William A. Akers, R. S.; J. Banks Reford, P. S.; N. H. Dodd, Treas.; John G. Keyler, Conductor; Thomas Mortimer, Warden; John Rasbach, I. G.; Lewis Lind, O. G.; William Hoffman, R. S. N. G.; William Cook, L. S. N. G.; Elmer Carter, R. S. S.; Jacob Meyers, L. S. S.; Eugene Yereance, R. S. V. G.; Elias Chitterling, L. S. V. G.

The total membership is sixty-four. Meetings are held every Monday evening. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, the lodge paid out in relief four hundred and thirty-four dollars.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1884, a few members of the order residing in Bloomfield determined upon organizing a lodge in the town, and having secured the necessary number of members and the lodge room, on the 30th of September Eureka Lodge, No. 46, was duly instituted, with the following officers and charter members: John H. Lockwood, Jr., C. C.; William Linder, P. C.; Lewis Johnson, V. C.; Arthur Spragg, Prolate; Charles M. Lockwood, M. of E.; Charles H. Kimball, K. of R. and S.; William Baldwin, M. of F.; John Jenkins, M. A.; James C. Crisp, I. G.; John Christophersen, O. G.; Henry Paxton, Adam Metz, Cornelius Voorhes, John Mellor, Thomas Upton, Frederick Hall, William Tompkins and N. B. Adams. The lodge has a membership of twenty-one, and meets every Tuesday evening in the Knights of Honor Hall, Glenwood Avenue.

Bloomfield Fire Department.—The citizens of Bloomfield were alarmed by the destruction of something for themselves in the way of protection from fire by the destruction of the old Archdeacon Hotel, the centre of the town in the early part of 1883. The destruction of the old Archdeacon Hotel, Dodd's livery stables and other property in the "Centre" led to a private meeting of citizens about the middle of March in that year for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of an organization for protection of life and property from fire. Twenty citizens attended and formed the temporary organization known as the Bloomfield Fire Protective Association. A canvass of the town was made for subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of fire apparatus, and in about three months the sum of \$1,000.00 had been raised in the hands of the treasurer.

On May 7th the temporary organization was dissolved, and a permanent organization of the Bloomfield Fire Association was effected, with W. R. Weeks as president, A. R. Brown as vice-president, F. G.

Tower, secretary; W. B. Chambers, treasurer; A. J. Marsh, chief engineer, and a board of trustees, which elected the hook-and-ladder truck, and in the meantime an association purchased the land near the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad depot and erected the building now in use, which the trustees leased for a period of ten years at the annual rental of two hundred dollars. While the truck was building the Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized, its members all being connected with the Fire Association. At one of the first meetings held by them the name of Essex, No. 1, was adopted. The truck arrived Aug. 10, 1883, and a grand celebration took place, in which the Montclair firemen participated. The occasion was one of great enthusiasm, and it was really the dawn of a new era for Bloomfield.

No sooner had the efforts for a fire department taken practical shape than a demand was made for a supply of water. The town committee responded with alacrity, and after a thorough examination into the subject, effected a contract with the Orange Water Company for a supply from their works, at East Orange. The mains have all been laid and nearly one hundred hydrants have been erected, so that all the populous parts of the town are well protected.

A bell-tower sixty-four feet high has been erected in the rear of the truck-house, and a bell weighing two thousand and sixty-eight pounds, costing five hundred dollars, has been hung for fire-signals.

The Bloomfield Fire Association has the following officers: President, G. T. Moore; Vice-President, T. R. Gillman; Secretary, J. B. Reford; Treasurer, W. B. Chambers. Of the active fire department A. T. Marsh is the chief engineer, and S. W. Sabin and W. L. Puffer his assistants. The companies are officered as follows:

Essex Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1: Foreman, F. C. Tower; Assistant Foreman, T. H. Johnson; Clerk, H. B. Davis. The truck is a fine specimen of workmanship, complete in its equipments, and cost sixteen hundred dollars.

PHOENIX HOSE COMPANY, No. 1.—Foreman, Egbert Ward; First Assistant, W. B. Corby; Second Assistant, J. Emmons Freeman; Secretary, J. R. Gillman; Treasurer, W. T. Spencer; Executive Committee, J. S. Jarvie, Joseph Carter, Theodore Cadmus. The company was organized in the summer of 1881 and used for a while a small jumper furnished by the town. In September they secured a very handsome hose-carriage, purchased in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at a cost of two hundred dollars, which was raised by the personal efforts of the members. On the 23d of September the hose-carriage was moved and the largest demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Bloomfield took place. All the uniformed political clubs joined in the parade with the firemen from Montclair, East Orange and Bloomfield.

The carriage is housed in convenient quarters on Bloomfield Avenue, opposite Liberty Street, where an office for the chief engineer is also located. The hose-house and the truck-house are connected with a fire-alarm telegraph. The township is divided into five fire districts.

The company have one thousand feet of new hose, besides which, there are two hundred and fifty feet located in Watsessing, in which village it is intended to locate the jumper.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID OAKES.

Mr. Oakes was descended from English stock, his grandfather, John Oakes, having been a resident of Ellastone Mills, Staffordshire, England. The latter had two sons, David and Thomas, of whom Thomas emigrated to America in 1802, and pursued his vocation, that of a consulting engineer and millwright, having acted in the former capacity for the Philadelphia Board of Water-Works and later been made superintendent of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. He married Rachel Kingsland, whose children were David, Joseph, Sarah, John, and Mary. Mr. Oakes, in connection with his duties as an official of the Schuylkill Canal, removed to Reading, where his death occurred in 1823. His son David was born Apr. 13, 1809, in that portion of Bloomfield now known as Franklin township, where he lived until nearly two years of age, when his parents removed to the present site of Bloomfield, and he, until the age of seventeen, pursued his studies at the school adjacent to his home. In 1826 he removed to Orange, N. J., for the purpose of acquiring the trade of a finisher of woolen goods. Soon after completing his apprenticeship he located in the village of Bloomfield, and at once erected a frame building, which, having equipped with the necessary machinery and stock, he began the manufacture of woolen goods. After a successful business had been established the structure was, in 1836, destroyed by fire. The enterprise of Mr. Oakes was manifested in the immediate erection of a new building, which was devoted to the exclusive manufacture of flannels and yarn. Again, in 1842, the products of the mill were varied, tweeds becoming the staple article, which, by their superior quality, gained a wide reputation. The mills were enlarged in 1849, and in 1860 the first brick building erected, which was followed by various additions in 1873 and again in 1879, 1880 and 1882 respectively. Mr. Oakes' son Thomas having succeeded him as general manager.

Mr. Oakes was married to Abigail H., daughter of Simeon Baldwin, of Bloomfield. Their children are Sarah (Mrs. Cornelius Van Lieu), deceased; George A., deceased; and Thomas. Mr. Oakes continued in active



L. Curtis



John H. H. H.

for more than half his life, then concentrated his efforts upon not less as a minister in his church. He was one of the leaders from 1840 to 1845, and spent much of his time in the city of New York. He was in politics early a Whig, later a Republican, and always strongly Anti-Slavery in his political views. In 1840, 1842, he was a member of the State Legislature, and he held sometimes the important offices connected with his county and township. He was a member of the National Newark Boarding Company and member of the board of managers of the Howard Savings Institution. He was for years one of the Board of Trustees of the Howard Presbyterian Church and minister of this church at the time of his death, which occurred July 25, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

The Morris family were originally residents of the colony at Lunenburg, from whence four brothers emigrated to America. Ephraim, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, a descendant of one of these brothers, resided in Bloomfield upon land acquired by his father, and a portion of which is still in possession of the family. Among his sons were Jacob, born in 1740, and John, who married Katherine Smith, and had children,—Ephraim, Jacob, John, Joseph, Isaac, Jonathan, Mr. George Hulin) and Albert, of whom Albert and Emeline are the only survivors. Ephraim was born Aug. 27, 1800, in Bloomfield, where he received such educational advantages as were obtainable in the country schools, after which he became associated with his father in the management of a saw mill. While thus engaged his genius was first manifested in the invention of a logwood cutter for the cutting of dye-wood, an article of great value obtained near the mouth of the Croton, and was afterwards used in the construction of the Morris Canal a premium was offered for the best ideas with reference to an inclined plane for descending boats. The plan of Mr. Morris was accepted as the most practical one offered, and in use for many years after its introduction. He soon after became the general manager of this canal, and filled the position from 1832 until about 1843. He then became associated with George Law in the construction of the foundations for the coffer dam in connection with the Croton Aqueduct at High Bridge, and also engaged in a similar undertaking on the occasion of the building of the Stevens Battery at Hoboken. After this Mr. Morris established the firm of Morris & Cumings, and turned his attention almost exclusively to dredging, meanwhile securing patents on many valuable inventions in connection with the business. The clam-shell bucket, for digging and dredging channels and removing submarine obstructions, is the product of his inventive genius, as is also a machine for yarding coal, which has for many years been in use by the coal yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He invented an

automatic weighing-machine for weighing coal in vessels, and later obtained patents on many simpler appliances. Mr. Morris was married, in the fall of 1818, to Miss Martha Vanderburgh, daughter of Daniel Vanderburgh, whom were born children,—Mary (Mrs. Webster Collins), Augustus T., John, Stephen S. and Charles, of whom Augustus T. is the only survivor. Mr. Morris' extensive business interests so absorbed his time as to preclude active participation in affairs of a political nature, though he was early an ardent Whig and later a Republican. He was related to the family of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a true supporter. The death of Mr. Morris occurred on the 9th of June, 1865, in his sixty fifth year.

WARREN S. BALDWIN

The Baldwin family is one of the old families of the Newark colony. As early as 1674 the town-meeting "agreed that the weavers, Thomas Pierson and Benjamin Baldwin, shall be considered by the surveyors to make their out-lots on the hill shorter." From this Benjamin Baldwin sprang the Baldwin family, which for many years has extended along the main street of Bloomfield from the Presbyterian Church to the Morris New York Road. One of the first of these was the money that is gathered by the subscription in Newark for the maintenance of the ministry in the year 1692," a readiness for which kindly work was manifested in his descendant a century and three-quarters later in connection with his church in Bloomfield. Benjamin Baldwin made his will in 1726, and died probably soon after in the Newark settlement. Benjamin Baldwin, Jr., the son, died before any division of his father's property had taken place, and his brother Joseph, in 1732, became owner of "the plantation at Watsession, where he now lives," on the south side of the Second River, as far as the old road and Harrison Street. David, the son of Benjamin, Jr., married Eunice, the daughter of Daniel Dodd, settled on the one hundred acres of land on the west side of Third River, and became the founder of a numerous family. Shortly after the Revolution the Baldwin family became the most numerous of the early families in this part of the Newark colony. Jesse, the son of David, and grandfather of Warren S. Baldwin, was a well-known soldier and officer in the army. He was first ensign, then lieutenant, then quartermaster, and then transferred as quartermaster to the regular army. Samuel Baldwin, the son of Jesse, was the father of Warren S. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin was born on the 7th of June, 1812. His father died at the early age of thirty-five. His only brother died a year later, in 1818, and Warren, at the early age of six, was the only child of his mother. Left with inadequate means of livelihood, she found in him a dutiful son and a growing support. At the age of twenty he began business as a merchant, and continued it throughout his life. His early bereavement and the

of prudence, sagacity and diligence. His business habits were soon recognized, and a steady and growing success followed. His integrity and good judgment soon brought to pass of trust and of honor in and beyond his native community. As a member of the Presbyterian Church, he was made a member of its Session, for the next year he was a member of its Council of Trustees, and discharged his service for a long period as secretary or treasurer or president of that body.

In thoughtful attention to public education he became also a valuable citizen. He aided in procuring the school law of 1849. He was also treasurer of the school district for the long period of twenty-four years, and had the satisfaction of seeing the school system and the school buildings make a decided advance. So also as a citizen he rendered valuable service as a town officer. He was repeatedly a member of the township committee, and during the twenty years from 1851 to 1871 was nine times one of the commissioners of appeals. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county, and was chosen in 1856 to represent the people in the house of the Assembly of the State. On his death, on Aug. 30, 1873, he left a bequest of one thousand dollars to the church which he had served with such affection and fidelity.

His life was full of modest usefulness, active, industrious, efficient. His character was without disguise, his action was direct, his habit prompt and kindly, his ambition to be useful and to be honorably esteemed. The purity of his motives, the constancy of his principles, the inviolability of his trusts were observed and relied upon by the entire community. In the best and highest sense, in his early home, in his domestic attachments, in his commercial advance, in his moral and in his religious character, his career was an inspiration to the young and a satisfaction to his wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Baldwin married, on Dec. 16, 1841, Elizabeth Wilde, daughter of James Wilde, of Bloomfield. His children were four sons and three daughters. Five of his children survive him, the three sons perpetuating his varied pursuits in the store, the school, the town and the church.

FRANCIS DE GRESS.

Francis De Gress was born on the 4th day of February, 1841, at Cologne, Prussia, and when nine years old entered the Royal Military Academy at Bensberg, Prussia, where he remained until 1854. During that year he left the academy for the United States, and joined his father in New York. In 1856 he removed to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and learned watch-making in all its branches. At the breaking out of the civil war he responded to the first call for three months' men, at the close of which time he joined, in January, 1862, as senior second lieutenant, Battery H, First Illinois Light Artillery, at Camp

Douglas. On the 28th of February the battery arrived at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, to be equipped, and left for Pittsburg Landing April 3, 1862, having been attached to Gen. W. T. Sherman's division. With his battery he took part in the battles of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, from thence in the siege of Corinth, the capture of Holly Springs, the battles of Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, participating in the siege of Vicksburg and all its battles. After the capture of Vicksburg he, on the 14th of July, 1863, took part in the siege and capture of Jackson, Miss. Capt. Hart, meanwhile, resigned and left the battery in command of Second Lieut. F. De Gress, the only officer with it, who commanded it ever afterwards. With his battery he participated in the campaign from Memphis to Chattanooga, and in the battles of Tusculum, Ala., and Mission Ridge or Lookout Mountain. Lieut. F. De Gress, whose term of enlistment had expired, was mustered into the service again as captain of his battery, every man re-enlisting as a veteran. On their arrival in Chicago a complimentary supper was given to the captain and his battery, at which Adj. Gen. Fuller, in highly complimentary terms, presented Capt. F. De Gress with a very handsome sword as a token of esteem from the members of his battery, alluding to their various engagements and to the youthful commander. After predicting to Capt. De Gress a proud future, he presented the sword, as a token of esteem and confidence from the brave boys he had the honor and pleasure of commanding. Upon gold plates on the scabbard of the sword was an appropriate inscription, with the names of the battles and sieges in which he and the battery had been engaged. Capt. De Gress, in a noble like speech, brief and pertinent, acknowledged the unexpected present. At the expiration of their furlough Capt. De Gress and his battery returned to the seat of war, and were, May 1, 1864, assigned to the Second Division of Gen. Morgan L. Smith's Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan. They participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nikajuk Creek, Chatahoochee and all the battles of Atlanta, the battery being finally captured, the ensuing account of which appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, Sept. 3, 1864: "Capt. De Gress, whose portrait is given on page 564, commands Battery H, First Illinois Artillery. The following gallant action is thus recorded by our correspondent: 'On the 22d of July the battery of Capt. De Gress was placed, by order of Gen. Sherman, in such a position as to throw shells from his twenty-pounders into Atlanta. The rebels came charging through the railroad cut to the left of the battery. The supports gave way. De Gress saw at once that his guns were gone. He directly ordered his guns pointed left-oblique, and gave the charging rebels double canister, at the rate of four rounds per minute. Soon he had two of his guns spiked and ordered his men to get away, retreating unharmed, with one sergeant Peter Wyman, as a guide



Wm. S. DeLam



Francis R. Gray

gun as much as possible. Still the smoke came on, and when within less than twenty steps of the rebels it fell in their faces. De Gress, armed with the heaviest caliber gun in the entire division, "forwarded" enough powder to make a most successful shot, and the rebels fled. De Gress, who stood with pistols and knives, so spoke to the rebels that the smoke and get away. De Gress saw the spike driven into the last gun, and as he started forward, and was shot after him. The wound was fatal. De Gress, carrying only one gun, Logan, who was coming up at the head of Col. Martin's brigade, was met by De Gress, who told him that the gun was lost. "Oh, no, Captain," said the general, "Wood's guns have been turned upon the horses of your battery, and I think those chaps will hardly get them away before I have this brigade charging clear over them." De Gress then took part of his horse. De Gress, who had gone up with the charging column, was busy drawing the spike of one of his guns, which was very soon sending canister into the retreating rebels, the infantry officers near acting as cannoniers under the direction of Capt. De Gress, who has met with the sincere appreciation of the general. De Gress was a most gallant infantry.

Capt. De Gress participated in the battle at Ezra Church, after which he was strongly recommended by Gens. Logan, Howard, Barry and others to the Governor of Illinois as colonel of the First Illinois Artillery, *vice* E. Taylor, who had resigned, which recommendation is now in the office of the Adjutant-General of Illinois. He also took part in battles of Jonesboro' and the capture of Atlanta.

At Gaylesville the army prepared for the grand march to the sea. The First Illinois Artillery being the only twenty-pounder. Parrott battery allowed to participate, according to a special order of Gen. Sherman. Capt. De Gress was at the capture of Fort McAllister and Savannah, the battle and capture of Columbia, Bentonville, and arrived at Goldsboro', N. C., March 15, 1865. He was present at the surrender of Johnson's army at Raleigh, April 15, 1864, and from thence to Richmond, passed in review in Washington, and was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., July 1, 1866, from the ranks of honor.

Immediately after his retirement from the service Maj. De Gress formed a copartnership with several others and organized the firm of Wexel, De Gress & Co. They established themselves in Texas, with houses in Galveston, Brazos Santiago, Brownsville, and agencies in several other towns on the frontier, and also in Monterey, Mexico. Maj. De Gress remained in Brownsville until the spring of 1868, and while there married Miss Isabella Greene, on the 26th of September, 1866. In the spring of 1868 he removed to the city of Mexico, whither his partner, Mr. Wexel, had preceded him, and established the first American arm-store, under the name of "Armeria Americana," by which name the firm was known all

through Mexico. In 1868 he went to New York to New York, leaving his partner in charge of the American arm-store, where he remained. While in New York he established branches also in Central and South America. These he finally withdrew, wishing to concentrate all his capital in the Mexican trade. In 1872 he erected a house for his family on Chestnut Hill, between Bloomfield and Montclair, and resided there. In 1875 he exchanged places with Mr. Wexel, Maj. De Gress going to Mexico and Mr. Wexel to New York. On Maj. De Gress' arrival business improved in Mexico, he taking advantage of every opportunity to extend the scope of his enterprise, confining himself not alone to arms and ammunition, but also to all kinds of machinery. He contracted to build docks for the government, as also arsenals, electric lights, telegraph lines, etc. In January, 1882, he effected a contract with the Mexican government to supply it with four million dollars in nickel coin. The business of this contract took him to Europe, accompanied by his wife and two of his children, the latter of whom he left at school in Bonn, Germany. After successfully arranging his affairs he returned to New York, and later to Mexico.

Until this date he had been in good health, though soon after his return to Mexico he complained of indisposition, and finally departed for Vera Cruz, seeking there a change of air; from thence he repaired to Rimonada, where he peacefully passed away. His death was deplored by many; at the funeral, the Governor of the federal district of Mexico, the Minister of Finance, the Assistant Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy of Mexico being among his pall-bearers.

Maj. De Gress joined the Masonic fraternity early in life, and at his death was a member of Leominster Lodge, No. 40, F. and A. M., Union Chapter, No. 7, Newark, and Damascus Commandery, No. 5, also of Newark, N. J. He was a member of Ocean Branch Lodge, No. 51, I. O. O. F., at Bloomfield, N. J., and of the Grand Army of the Republic. His name is also mentioned a number of times in Gen. Sherman's "Memoirs." He was one of the first vice-presidents of the Creedmoor Rifle Association. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Mexican Oriental Railroad Company, known as the Gould-De Gress road. The remains of Maj. De Gress were buried in the American Cemetery, near the city of Mexico.

CHAPTER LXIX.

BELLEVILLE TOWNSHIP.

General Description of the Township.—Belleville is beautiful, situated on the west bank of the

its immediate vicinity, then known as Second River, and situated on the west side of the present village of Newark and Essex, and about a mile from the village of Belleville, was one of the earliest churches in which there was none more prominent or liberal in his contributions, than to have a pew or sittings for himself. The church was built in 1712, and the lot on which it stood was conveyed to the church by Francis Speer and Catryna, his wife, to Aaron Schuyler, John Stoutenburgh, Garrit Wouterse, Thomas Van Dyck, Cornelius, Thomas and Abraham Vreeland, in the limits of Newark, in the county of Essex (the township of Newark then embracing what is now Belleville, with other townships since set off), for the purpose of erecting a church of stone.

The lot on which stood these ancient churches and their successors, hereafter described, was beautifully and centrally located on the west side of the Main, then the only street or thoroughfare, was conveyed by Francis Speer and Catryna, his wife, to Aaron Schuyler, John Stoutenburgh, Garrit Wouterse, Thomas Van Dyck, Cornelius, Thomas and Abraham Vreeland, in the limits of Newark, in the county of Essex (the township of Newark then embracing what is now Belleville, with other townships since set off), for the purpose of erecting a church of stone.

This deed is dated July 13, 1720. (See records for Essex County, Book B 2 of deeds, 179.) Somewhat after this deed was given the work of the erection of the church was commenced and prosecuted with energy. It was of stone. Of its dimensions there seemed to be no mention; it was, however, of the usual style of churches of that day, with a belfry in the centre, a rope from which hung in the middle of the church, furnishing the means of ringing the bell. Subsequently a change was made in this particular, and a stone tower was erected at the north end of the church, surmounted by a belfry, this structure standing longwise to the road.

In December, 1726, the Rev. Henricus Coens became pastor, serving in that capacity other churches at the same time. His labors here terminated in 1730. Eighty-seven persons were added to the church during his ministry; he was succeeded, in 1730, by the Rev. Cornelius Van Santvoord.

About this time Mr. Schuyler added to his contributions in aid of the church, and later, in 1734, his widow and children contributed each fifty pounds.

Col. John Schuyler contributed one hundred pounds when, in view of his liberal contributions to the church, he was, by a vote of the Consistory, awarded the honor of being elected as a member of the Consistory in the selection of a minister, with the right to sign the call.

Mr. Van Santvoord resigned his pastorate in 1735, and was succeeded by Gerardus Haughhoort, who was installed Aug. 31, 1735, and continued his ministrations (nothing seeming to mar the union) until 1753, when, Col. Schuyler being displeased with Mr. Haughhoort, the harmony of the church was disturbed.

The services of Mr. Haughhoort were discontinued about the year 1756. During his ministry one hundred and eleven persons were added to the church.

From 1777 to 1779 the church was without a pastor, and John Spier and a Mr. Canfield during this time conducted the services as voorleers, or clerks of the church, acceptably.

In 1779, Rev. Matthew Leydt was installed, and the following year this relation was dissolved. There again appears to have been a period when the church was without a pastor, and suffered much from the effects of the Revolution. In 1784 the Rev. Henriens Schoemaker, then pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Acquackanonk, made arrangements for the partial supply of the pulpit of this church, which he continued to do for eight or ten years.

In 1799 they seem to have been awakened to more energetic efforts in behalf of the church. On the 5th of June of this year the church became incorporated as the Reformed Dutch Church of Stone House, L. In 1792 they built a school-house on the church lot and conducted a parochial school.

On the 5th of September, 1794, the Rev. Peter Stryker accepted a call and was soon after installed, and continued his ministrations till 1809. During his pastorate, and in 1797, extensive repairs were made upon the church.

The old parsonage property, up to this time occupied by the Rev. H. Haughhoort, was sold, and a tract containing about fourteen acres of land was conveyed to the church by Col. Thomas Cadmus, and Peterche, his wife, by deed dated April 25, 1795,—the same tract on which the present parsonage stands, the original of which was built about this time. This appears to have been a period of great prosperity to the church, and they encouraged the extension of a church, in answer to the request of the people of the northern portion of the congregation (Stone House Plains); they aided them in the establishment of a new congregation and in building a church there. On the 22d of May, 1804, this section was visited by a violent tornado, by which the steeple was demolished. June 4th following the congregation set about rebuilding it.

In 1804 the church at Stone House Plains made a request for some share of Mr. Stryker's attention, which was granted them. During this same year the church at Second River was quite extensively repaired. In 1807 a new stone church was erected. On Jan. 12, 1808, this church was dedicated, and a vote of thanks was tendered the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, Newark, for the use of their church while this new church was being built.

In 1809 the Rev. Mr. Stryker's pastoral relations were dissolved. It would appear that the services of ministers of different denominations were secured to fill the pulpit for a time. In 1810 he was recalled, and again, in 1812, resigned,—possibly the result of impaired health.

In 1814 the Rev. Statts Van Santvoord accepted a call tendered him for two-thirds of his time.

In 1815 the church erected a new parsonage house, which has been occupied by the successive

ministers to this time. Mr. Van Santvoord continued to labor here nearly fourteen years acceptably.

In 1827, services were held in the Methodist Sanctuary at Newark, which were held by the pastor, Mr. Van Santvoord, Stephen Van Cortlandt, Jane Van Cortlandt, Girard Rutgers, Abraham Joralomon, amounting to a congregation of about forty persons.

The Rev. Gustavus Abeel at this time received and accepted a call from this church, was installed and continued to labor here until 1834, when Isaac S. Demund was called, but declined to accept. The Rev. Enoch Van Aken was called, and also declined. This vacancy was not filled until the latter part of 1835, when Abraham H. Meyers was called and installed pastor.

The Episcopal congregation in this place having organized distinct from Trinity Church, Newark, requested the use of this (the Reformed Dutch Church) as a place of holding service while they built a new church. This request was granted. Mr. Meyers remained here only two years.

In 1837 the Rev. John Garretson became pastor of this church, and continued its pastor for over eleven years. During his pastorate the venerable Stephen Van Cortland, Esq., so long the munificent supporter of this church, died, and the church sustained a great loss.

Mr. John Renselaer about this time donated the church one thousand dollars, and soon after added to it another thousand dollars.

Mr. Garretson, at the close of his ministration here, was appointed corresponding secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions.

In 1848, two offers were tendered to Abraham Polhemus and the Rev. James Ronayne, both of whom declined to accept. In March, 1850, the Rev. Isaac S. Demund was again called, and, accepting, was installed pastor. A desire to build a new church manifesting itself at this time, the repairing of the old church having some adherents, and six thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars having been subscribed for the purpose, on the 15th of June, 1852, they resolved to build a new church. Messrs. John Van Renselaer, John N. Joralomon, Nicholas N. Joralomon, John C. Lloyd, James Browe, Sebastian Duncan and Samuel L. Ward, M.D., were appointed a building committee. A contract was entered into with William H. Kirk & Co. and Mr. Van Ness for its building, and the use of the Methodist Church was granted to them a portion of the Sabbath for the holding of services till the new church was built.

On the 8th of December, 1853, it was dedicated, the surviving former pastors all being present except the Rev. Mr. Meyers. A deficiency of funds was found to exist to pay in full for its erection. John Van Renselaer again came to their aid, with a proposition to give one thousand dollars, provided the remaining thousand dollars necessary to place the church out of debt was raised by the congregation. This was

promptly accomplished, and the entire church debt paid, and the hearts of all were gladdened.

Several individuals having removed from Belleville to Newark, being members of this church, with strong attachments denominationally, and finding no Reformed Church there, soon set about and were instrumental, through their application to the Classis of Bergen, in the organization of the First Reformed Church of Newark; and on the 26th day of September, 1833, they elected as elders of this church Stephen M. Conger and Thomas Uffington (Mr. Uffington at the time being a resident of Belleville), and Peter Vandervort and Charles Hall as deacons, and they were ordained to their respective offices on the 6th of October, 1833, by the Rev. Isaac S. Demund, of Pompton. Among those making this application and being former members of this congregation were Magdalene Davis, Samuel Davis (her husband), Thomas Uffington, Maria Van Emburgh, Hetty Francisco and others. To this church, therefore, is traced the organization of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Newark.

Franklin was now sharing a part of the services of the pastor of this church, one service a Sabbath being held there. Mr. Demund continued his services here till the 26th of March, 1856. The following June, T. De Witt Talmage, then a young man, became their pastor. On the 29th of July, 1856, he was ordained and installed. The Rev. J. Paschal Strong, afterwards pastor in charge of this church, on that occasion delivered the charge to the congregation.

Mr. Talmage remained until 1859, and was succeeded the same year by the Rev. Peter P. Studdiford, who remained till 1866. He was followed in 1867 by the Rev. William W. Halloway, Jr., who remained till 1871, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. Paschal Strong in that year. He remained till 1879, and was followed by the Rev. H. M. Voorhees, who remained but a short time, and was followed, in June, 1882, by Rev. Ralph W. Brokaw, who is now the minister in charge. His wife is the daughter of the Rev. S. L. Mershon and Mary Talmage, youngest sister of a former pastor, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Mr. Brokaw has a congregation of about two hundred and twenty persons, thirty-five of whom are Chinamen.

Beside the church there is a parsonage, which was thoroughly rebuilt, enlarged and modernized in style during the year, and is now in good condition and among the finest residences on Main Street. The society has a lecture room adjacent to the church, probably thirty by fifty feet, besides several detached parcels of land, the total value of which is about forty thousand dollars.

For the greater part of the past century the church has continuously maintained, with remarkable success, a Sabbath-school, the attendance upon which has the greater part of the time been large. It is now in a very prosperous condition and numbers about one hundred and fifty members, thirty-five of whom are Chinamen engaged in the laundry of Geo. T. Casebolt. Of the

twenty or more. In fact during this period we meet of Fred. A. Ditmars, Wm. H. Stephens and Andrew Little (deceased), James Browe, J. P. Bullard. Mr. Pierce Bush is at present among the trustees, and some seventy or eighty are probably. Among these, and among those who are recalled to the pastorate of this church there have been many of marked ability, energetic speakers, liberal-minded, deep thinkers; indeed, it would be difficult to make the exception to this rule. Most of them were persons of the name of D.D. All of them were called to more acceptable fields of labor.

Christ Church traces its origin, and its early organization as a church to kingly origin, since, on the 10th day of February, A.D., 1746, a charter was granted by George II., King of Great Britain, for this church, in conjunction with the charter of Trinity Church, Newark, of which it formed a constituent part, the charter requiring that one vestryman and five wardens be chosen from that part of the parish north of Second River, of which Belleville (then called Second River) was, so to speak, the centre.

Services were held at Second River by town, as early as 1751 or 1752, and mention is made of their place of meeting at this time, being a store-house on the bank of the river. The late Rev. Isaac Brown, rector of Trinity Church, Newark (the alliance between which and this chapel is apparent in the charter referred to), speaks of having good house, conditions here.

The only building that might in that day be referred to as a store-house on the bank of the river, at all commodious, with any probability of being as ancient in date as this, was a building standing on the river edge, in the south end of the village, just south of the rear of the present residence of John Eastwood, Esq., by the side of which building vessels might land, and from them one could step in the doors. It was a building probably sixty feet in length by thirty feet in width, two full stories high. The frame was of massive oak timber, well built, shingled on the sides as well as the roof. It was then, or soon after, used in part as a store-house for flour and grain, in connection with Bennett's (afterwards Stout's) grist-mill.

Many old citizens recollect this building and its destruction by fire about forty years ago. This was, no doubt, their place of meeting at that time, and they there continued to hold services upwards of twenty years, and up to 1774, at which time we find that they were about to engage in fitting up a building, the capacity of which was about equal to the seating of three hundred persons (this building is not so located in the record as to make it certain, but was doubtless the academy, so-called), which they did fit up and commenced to occupy. The academy was of stone, ancient in architecture, and was located on the southerly portion of the lot occupied by the present church edifice. The building was probably thirty by fifty-

five feet in the ground, and stood north-west, south and south, the north end being about in line with a continuation of the south line of their church lot fronting on the street, the front less than twenty-five feet west of the front of the present church. Col. John Schuyler was disposed to give prominence to this church organization, owing to differences between him and the ministers and authorities of the Dutch church, with which he had previously been connected, and towards which he had been a liberal supporter. It is even said that he furnished Dutch and English copies of the book of common prayer at his own expense, for their use, a large portion of the then church attendants speaking the old Dutch language.

In the earliest history of this chapel, and while yet connected with Trinity Church, a goodly portion of the early settlers were to be found among its worshippers, among them, the Kingslands, Dows, Sanfords, Ogdens, Leslies, later the Schuylers, Rutherfords and others, most of whose descendants still adhere to this present church, while others, with the deepest veneration and respect for this, the church of their fathers, whose last resting-place is by the side of its walls, have from time to time, in answer to convictions, connected themselves with other churches.

In the year 1811 the first step was taken in the line of a separation of the congregation at Belleville from Newark in the mutual agreement that each congregation should supply themselves with religious services independent of the other. In 1835 measures were taken for the separation into two parishes, the difficulty presented being that half of the governing body being from each locality worked to the disadvantage of both. Christ Church, therefore, as a legal corporation and as a separate parochial organization, dates from 1835. On the 11th day of July, 1836, the corner-stone of the new church was laid, which, before its completion, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The academy, so-called, was at this time taken down, and the material used in the construction of a new edifice. In 1841 the present church was finished, and on June 2, 1842, it was consecrated by the Right Rev. G. W. Doane, D.D., LL.D., bishop of the diocese. It is second to none in point of size or symmetrical Gothic architecture; is of stone, with porch in front carried up several feet above the peak, serving as a bell-tower; is most eligibly situated on an eminence probably thirty-five feet above the level of the road and one hundred and fifty feet distant therefrom, with carriage approaches on either side terminating in a circle connecting them, the centre of which is found at the porch.

The grounds are somewhat spacious, and studded with a growth of beautiful trees artistically placed on either side of this church edifice, but not extending beyond its front (as ancient in origin as their early church organization), is the burial-place of its founders and adherents, whose dust reposes sacred

either side of the building, on which are inscribed words sacred to their memory, seem to stand guard in its protection.

In reviewing the history of this church, covering a century, among others, the older Kingslands and Aarent Schuyler, present themselves as worthy of mention for their devotion to and liberal support of the church. Later, and since the occupancy of the present edifice, the progress of the society has been marked by regularity of service, succession of able ministers and by fair attendance. It has, however, suffered much in the death of its old and devoted members and their descendants. Among the Kingslands, the Messers Louisa and Mary Rutherford, John Rutherford, Aarent Schuyler, Joseph Kingsland, Sr., nearly all of whom departed this life at an age far beyond the allotted time of man, their associates mourning their loss. They have also felt the loss sustained in membership by them, as well as in substantial aid, by the establishment of churches (the outgrowth of this church) in Franklin and Rutherford within the past few years, drawing upon the membership of this organization.

During the existence of this church, besides those already mentioned, we give the names of the following ministers who have officiated here: In 1810, William Berrian, D.D., afterwards rector of Trinity Church, New York; in 1816, the Rev. George Moorehouse; in 1819, the Rev. Augustus Fitch; in 1821, the Rev. Lawson Carter; in 1823, the Rev. John Griggs; in 1825, the Rev. Matthew Matthews; in 1831, the Rev. Ralph Williston; in 1832, the Revs. Holmes and Whittingham; in 1834, the Rev. Robert Davies.

Here ends the list of officiating clergymen prior to the separation from Trinity Church, Newark. Commencing with their independent organization in 1841, the list is as follows: The Rev. Dr. Chapman; from 1842 to 1844, Samuel L. Southard; 1845 to 1860, Rev. H. B. Sherman; 1862 and 1863, Rev. J. F. Blake; 1864 to 1875, Rev. S. W. Sayres, at which latter date commenced the rectorship of the Rev. C. S. Abbett, which has continued to this time.

The first warden from this part of the parish, and while connected with Trinity Church, Newark, was William Kingsland, and the first vestrymen William Dow, Aarent Schuyler, William Sandford, Edmund Leslie and Henry Kingsland. At the same time from Trinity Church, Newark, Uzal Ogden, James Nutman, John Robinson, Daniel Rogers, Benjamin Johnson, and William W. Rogers.

Since that time, among the officers of this church, we mention Joseph Kingsland, Sr., John Rutherford, Aarent Schuyler, Thomas W. Satterthwaite, Robert Swords, Jonathan Bird, Richard Kingsland, James Satterthwaite, Henry K. Schuyler, Jr., as prominent. Under the pastorate of the Rev. C. S. Abbett, now in

referred to, the church is in a prosperous condition, and unity prevails. The value of the church property, including the parsonage, situated some distance north of the church, which is of modern construction, substantial in appearance, and suggestive of comfort, is thirty-five thousand dollars.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Looking back more than a century and a half, we see situated upon the west side of Main, then the only street or road in the village, along Passaic River, adjoining the Reformed Dutch Church, and south of it, an old mansion, standing back from the road some forty feet. It is of stone, and of the usual style of houses of that day, substantial in appearance, of medium dimensions. A small portion of this old house, the then residence of the late William Dow, one of the early settlers of Second River, yet remains, and is part of the residence of one of his descendants, to whom it has come down through generations by lineal descent. Though nearly all of the original of this house of William Dow has long since been lost to view, and has given place to the present comfortable residence of his descendant, John W. Dow, Esq., there is yet much of history connected with it which suggests that we make record of its former occupants. Its owner in these early times of which we speak was a man of rectitude and intelligence, possessing in a marked degree the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was identified denominationally with the Episcopal Church organization, was one of its first vestrymen, under the pastorate of the late Rev. Isaac Brown, as early as 1751 or 1752, and afterwards under the ministrations of the late Rev. Uzal Ogden. His daughter, Margaret, youngest sister of the late Rev. John Dow, of Belleville, and second wife of William Holmes, now deceased, had united with this church, and John Dow, her brother, was also a member.

Soon after their connection with the church, and when they were just stepping upon the threshold of manhood and womanhood, and about the year 1791, Methodism and its teachings began to lay claim to consideration. Its birth-place in this region might be said to be the old John Street Church in New York; at least here it was cradled in its infancy. Margaret Dow, a young woman of naturally pious inclinations, to which had been added the force and effect of religious encouragement and training by her father, visited New York, where she had cousins residing. Her thirst for religious teaching led her to attend this old cradling place of Methodism. Being forcibly impressed with the earnestness and spirit manifested by its members and shown in its devotional exercises, her convictions soon led her to believe that it was her duty to connect herself with these plain, but earnest Christian worshippers, which, after many conversations with her father, she did.

About this time a Miss Annie Stewart, afterwards Mrs. Bonsell (who died in Newark, Aug. 14, 1854), also a native of the village, having lost her parents, found a

found in the possession of her children, and that the late Mrs. Tyson, who she was a supporter of the meetings and a member of the church. About the time of Mrs. Tyson's death, New York Missionaries came on a visit to Elizabethtown, where she became acquainted with the Methodists. She was connected with the church, and brought an influence, and was warmly received by those people. From this the seedling of the growth of Methodism was sown, and it was not long before it bore fruit. The first sermon by a minister of this denomination was delivered here, and either the Rev. Thomas Morrell or John Morrell, both of whom were settled in New York at that time, was the preacher, thus preaching.

Margaret Dow, in the meanwhile having returned from a visit in New York, finding that these services had been held at the house of Mrs. Tyson, was greatly rejoiced. Many others manifesting sympathy, added to the interest of the meetings. John Dow, the brother of Margaret, a man of more than usual intelligence and peculiarly endowed at this early day with the elements of character essential to leadership and public speaking, as afterwards shown, though quite untrained, came forward, and presided at this little band and became their leader, gathering many supporters of more mature years. Among them we find Mary Ann Stewart, aiding in the leadership; Mrs. William Crissey, afterwards wife of Thomas Brown, and mother of the Rev. George Brown, deceased; William Dow, father of John and Margaret; and wife of William Holman, and Kinsey Lee, of Newark; John Rykeman, James Van Riper; and William White, who had been a member of the church in New York. Preachers were invited to aid the classes formed.

Belleville became a part of the old Elizabethtown Circuit, which extended as far as New Brunswick and included Staten Island, reached as far north as the New York State line and included some territory beyond it, and many miles in a westerly direction. Here began Methodism in this region.

Rev. John Clark was appointed in 1792 to the charge of this circuit. He found over this vast territory only one hundred and ninety white and three colored members of the church. Joseph Totten was appointed his colleague. The visits of these ministers were but few, as their services had to be divided up by those having claim on them all over this vast territory. John Dow, their leader here, was eminently qualified for the work. His father's house was the place of meeting from the origin of the organization until a church was built. Nicholas Smith, then a young man, who had been apprenticed to all, in the employ of Mr. Bennett, then conducting a grist-mill on Second River, whose peculiarly studious habits found him with book in hand on every available occasion, even while at work, the following year

was recommended to the district by the Association Conference as a traveling preacher, and labored successfully in the young circuit. In 1795 John Clark and M. Rainer were appointed on this circuit; the former a native of Ireland, a studious, conscientious and upright minister, died in 1796. In 1794, John Clark and Hezekiah C. Wooster were appointed. There were one hundred and ninety-nine white and twelve colored members at this time. In 1795 there were two preachers appointed to this circuit, Shadrach R. Hutchison and William Storms. They were followed in 1796, by John Fountain and Abraham Van Nostrand. In 1797, John Clark, who had been in the district before, returned with T. Merrit and J. Seward, his colleagues. They found a membership of two hundred and ten.

In 1798, Thomas Morrell became supernumerary, and he, with J. Tolleson and S. Thomas, appear on the minutes of this year. The first-named, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary army with Washington at winter quarters at Morristown, afterwards engaged in commerce in Philadelphia, where he was widely known. In 1799, Thomas Everard and David Bartine, Sr., followed. At this time Newark was a small town, and had not yet been visited clerically by these ministers. David Bartine, then in the vigor of manhood, with a strong intellectual, as well as physical development, supported by peculiar energy, resolved that Newark should be added to the appointments of this circuit. He procured a place of meeting, and expounded to them the doctrines of his church in that peculiar forcible manner for which he was so noted. In the year 1800, Joseph Totten returned to the circuit, Jesse Gilbert being his colleague. The membership at this time was two hundred and fifty. In 1801, Solomon Sharp, spoken of by the church as one of its great men, was then presiding elder, his district being the whole of New Jersey and part of New York State. In 1802, Joseph Totten and William Mills who were the preachers in charge, had at the expiration of their term an increase of two hundred and fifty members.

Up to this time the meeting-place at Belleville (John Davis' house) became too small, and the question "What shall we do?" was propounded. A meeting was called to consider. It was a cold December evening, 1802; they assembled at their usual place of meeting, five in all being present—John Dow, Richard Leecraft, William Holmes, James Van Riper and John Rykeman. They convened to take measures for the building of a church. In 1803 they issued their subscription, headed as follows: William Holmes, \$200; Richard Leecraft, \$100; John Rykeman, \$100; John Dow \$100; and J. Van Riper, \$50. It was circulated, and on its return contained the names of one hundred and ninety-five persons, all of whom have passed away. The amount subscribed was \$1750.

On this subscription list were successively placed the

Ham Woodbridge and Rev. A. M. McWhorter, Presbyterian, each \$5; Rev. Daniel Smith, Methodist, \$5; the Rev. George Strebeck, who was sent out to this country by Mr. Wesley, but afterwards went to the Episcopal Church, \$5; Rev. William Phœbus, Methodist, \$5. In 1803, Father Thomas, C. Wooley and J. Stevens were the ministers in charge, and the membership of the circuit was five hundred and fifty whites and thirty-one colored. During their term of service the church at Belleville was completed, being erected on the lot occupied by the present church edifice, which was for these early days a very respectable one of brown stone plastered and penciled; the seats were old-fashioned, high, open backs, with single rail on which to rest the shoulders; the pulpit, half-octagon, very high, though afterwards modernized, lowered and painted white; over the pulpit was a canopy or sounding-board, on the top of which was a gilded pineapple with green leaves, the only ornament about the church. There were no galleries.

The cost was twenty-four hundred and seventy dollars. On the 3d day of April, 1804, it was found that there was a deficiency of seven hundred and fifty dollars to make payment in full for this church. It was borrowed of Richard Lecraft, before spoken of as instrumental in its building, he being secured by bond and mortgage, the interest on which was to be paid quarterly. Here, in this plain but comfortable building, this congregation worshipped for many years. In 1804, Thomas Morrell, B. Hill and S. Budd presided over the circuit.

The Rev. John Dow having been early licensed as a local preacher, and standing in the front rank of that honorable class of ministers, supplied the pulpit most of the time during these intervals with great acceptability to the people. He was an easy, fluent, yet earnest speaker.

His daughter Abby, wife of William Lee, and John Gibbs, was the first infant baptized at the altar of that church.

In 1805, P. Van Ness and David Bartine. In 1806, William Lenahan and David Bartine were laboring here. The following two years, 1807 and 1808, James Moore and Jacob Hevener were assigned to this field. During this year Peter P. Sandford, one of these worshipers (they often holding services near the residence of his father, at Sandfordtown, across the Passaic), was recommended to and received by the Philadelphia Conference and appointed to Trenton Circuit. In 1808, Thomas Stratton was associated with James Moore. During this year the thought was entertained by the Belleville members that something ought to be done to promote the cause of Methodism in Newark. There had at this time been preaching there by the ministers of this church, both traveling and local, for the previous nine years. John Dow labored there with much regularity. It is said that the Rev. Mr.

Hancock, who died in 1854, preached there when there were but five Methodists in the place. Up to this time they had no regular meeting-house. On the 22nd of January, 1808, they held a meeting at the house of John Dow, at which there were present Richard Lecraft, John Dow and Charles Marsh. They determined to build a church in the town of Newark, and having formed the resolution, they set to work to accomplish the thing resolved upon. Richard Lecraft gave one hundred dollars, John Dow and Charles Marsh twenty-five dollars each. The subscription was circulated; a lot was secured in Halsey Street, Newark; men were set to work; and in a few weeks Ezekiel Cooper stood upon the foundation of Wesley Chapel preaching to the people of that town. In the early part of 1809 the church was completed, at a cost of \$2734.80. When the trustees met for settlement, they found that the same deficiency—seven hundred and fifty dollars—existed here that existed on the completion of the Belleville Church, and Richard Lecraft again said, "I will loan you the money." On the first board of trustees of this church were John Williams, Joseph Sandford, William and Hugh Holmes, Srs., all of Belleville, their associates being from Newark.

Here we find not only that the church at Belleville is the pioneer church of this denomination, that here in Belleville the foundation-stone of Methodism was laid, but the strange anomaly is brought out that just three-quarters of a century ago Second River, or Belleville, actually contributed to Newark a church of this denomination, which, looked at from the stand-point of to-day, presents the strange appearance of weakness contributing to strength, poverty making contribution to wealth.

In 1809, William Smith, Thomas Stratton and J. Sharpley were on this circuit, and in 1810 Belleville seems to have been connected with Staten Island as a separate charge, and T. Drummond was pastor. In 1811 the old Elizabethtown Circuit was divided. The lower part was called Essex, including Newark, the upper part, including Belleville, was called Bergen; J. Robinson and J. Finley were the preachers. In 1812, S. Martindale and J. Van Sickle, in the Morris Circuit, supplied Belleville. In 1813 they are again upon the Bergen Circuit, and Joseph Totten and T. Bennett were the preachers in charge. In 1814, Stephen Martindale and P. Price were on this Circuit; in 1815, D. Best and J. Finley; in 1816, J. Finley and W. Burroughs; in 1817, P. Van Ness and A. Ketcham; in 1818, the eminent minister, Joseph Lybrand, with William Smith; in 1819, John Potts and Charles Pittman; in 1820, George Banghart and Charles Pittman; in 1821, George Banghart and W. Leonard; in 1822, Manning Force and Benjamin Collins. This year the old stone church at East Bloomfield was built by these men. It is said Mr. Collins made and carried mortar himself to promote the work. Daniel Parish, a resident of Belle-

villie conveyed to William Burnett and John Spier, in trust for the proprietors of the School Association at Belleville, a tract of land out of the south-east corner of the lot by Thomas Spear and Catherine his wife, conveyed to Aaron S. Schuyler and others. The same is shown in the Record Book of the Church in this stands.

This proprietary school association appears to have existed as an organization long prior to the date of the deed, and a constitution is in existence, adopted by them on the fifth day of January, 1792. In this constitution the subscribers are made sole proprietors, with power to dispose of the property by will or otherwise.

In 1829 the minutes show the names of the proprietors, with the sums contributed by them respectively, each contributor being one of the joint proprietors in proportion to his subscription. The names of the first fifteen proprietors, of whom there were seventy-seven, were as follows: Philip Van Cortlandt, Thomas Burnet, Abraham Cadmus, Abraham Spear, Minard Coeyman, Henry Stimus, John P. Sanford, Samuel Stevens, Abraham Van Emberg, Abraham Stevens, Michael Sanford, Garrit Haughboort, James Sandford, Abraham Sandford, Samuel Morris. Notable among the other proprietors are Adrian Van Riper, Anthony Wauters, John Spear, Jr., Dr. Thomas Steele, William and John Hornblower, Dr. William Burnet, Thomas Spear, Aaron J. Schuyler.

There was, at a date not certain, a stone school-house, perhaps built first in 1792, by subscription in width, two stories high, built on the lot alluded to, the lower story of which was used as a school-house and the upper part as a place of meeting for the inhabitants, and also for the undenominational Sunday-school.

Among the superintendents were the Revs. Peter Stryker, Staats Van Santvoord, John Dow, William Bacher, Barklow Stryker and others; as teachers, James T. Spier, William M. Sandford, Peter Groshong, Jane Wade, Jeremiah T. Brower and Aaron Sandford, all now deceased except William M. Sandford. Of the scholars there yet remain a few, as John Collard, Eliza Stimus and James Browe. This school was probably organized at the close of the last century, and continued in existence for some years, when denominational Sabbath-schools were established.

On the first floor of the building was a day-school, which was attended by the children of Second River or Belleville and its surroundings. There was a succession of teachers, several of whom afterwards occupied more prominent positions in life. From Belleville, at the close of his engagement here as teacher, Edmund Janes entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became one of its most prominent bishops. His twin-brother, Edwin, succeeded him as teacher, and also entered the ministry. Isaac N. Fitch succeeded the last named,

and he was at the time of his death, entered the ministry, and became a prominent minister and presiding elder of the Methodist Church. They are all now deceased.

Of the trustees of this school, the first we can name were John N. Joralemon, James T. Spier, William Coeyman, Henry N. Joralemon, John Stimus and Capt. Henry Joralemon. They were elected by the proprietors March 2, 1829, and were called "school visitors." At this time Henry Joralemon was chairman and Abraham V. Spier secretary of the School Association. Of the latest and last trustees of the school of this association were Henry N. Joralemon, Abraham V. Spier, James T. Spier and Theodore Sandford. A school was continued here up to 1852, when it was removed and the material used in the new Dutch Church, then building. In the meanwhile private day-schools had also been conducted by Jeremiah T. Brower in a building then known as the "Lecture-Room," belonging to the Dutch Reformed Church. Mr. Brower continued his school for many years. This lecture-room building was located on the west side of Cortlandt Street, a little south of John, and is now a two-story house. A Mrs. Tabor and Miss Wallace also had their private schools for small children at a very early day, Miss Wallace continuing hers on the corner of John and William Streets up to the time of her death, in advanced years, about 1846.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Second River school district, held Saturday, Sept. 4, 1852, it was resolved that an election for and against an appropriation of money for the purchase of ground and the erection of a school-house for that district be held on the 11th day of September then next ensuing. One hundred and ninety-one votes were cast, one hundred and eighty of which were in favor of appropriating five thousand dollars. Arthur Ward, Andrew Arthurs and Theodore Sandford being at the time trustees of said district, purchased of Hugh Holmes the present site of the public school, on the southwest corner of Academy and Stephen Streets, embracing nearly two acres of land, the purchase money being seven hundred dollars. On the 11th day of April, A.D. 1853, the trustees entered into a contract with Timothy Underwood for the erection of the present structure, for the sum of \$4895.54, he contracting with Hinman Lyon for the mason-work. They entered upon the work, and in the fall of that year completed it. It is of brick, thirty-two by sixty feet on the ground. It is two stories high, besides the basement story. In point of architecture it was in advance of its day. The basement is of dressed stone in courses, on which rests a heavy base course of brown cut stone. The monotony of the brick wall is also broken by pilasters and a belt course of brown cut stone; the windows have brown cut stone sills and lintels and heads. It is of a fine appearance from the within, built, and as thoroughly substantial. It is surrounded

by a suitable fence and shade-trees. The building cost \$100,000, and the appropriation of \$200,000 was made for its operation. Soon after school was opened there, and has been continued to this time. The town superintendents from the date of building have been Theodore D. Wells, Dr. Samuel L. Ward, Gasherie DeWitt (the two latter deceased), who were succeeded by County Superintendent Charles M. Davis, Esq., of Bloomfield. The trustees in the meanwhile have been Dr. Arthur Ward, Andrew Arthurs, Theodore Sandford, Charles H. K. Smith, John W. Dow, Dr. D. M. Skinner, George Dunbar and others. The present board is O. H. Perry, Charles Clearman and Theodore Sandford. There have been employed here as teachers Robert Gow, Channey Wagner, Amanda Garfield, Fanny Bruen, Alice Morgan, A. F. Horst, Serena Ross, Anna Robinson and wife, Helen Sandford, Emma Lyon, Miss Cox, F. Pierce and wife, Phoebus Lyon, Miss Stimers. The present teachers are E. L. Anderson, Emma Titus, Margaret Key, Amelia Canniff and Sarah Albey.

MONTGOMERY SCHOOL, in the vicinity of Randolph's mills, was organized about 1838, and a small frame building was erected on the northerly side of the road leading through the village. The first board of trustees was John Vreeland, James Moore, Hugh F. Randolph, Elias Osborn and Abraham H. Cadmus. On its boards of trustees, besides the above-named, have been John Robinson, James C. Dodd, John Crisp, William Piercey, Ephraim Moore, Right Gilbert and James Fry. Among its teachers we name Isaac S. Bruen, Margaret A. Williamson, David McClure, James Gambale, Sarah Snow and C. M. Fuller. Margaret Williamson taught there ten or twelve years. Elias Osborn has been one of its trustees from the time of its organization to this time excepting only an interval of one year.

There has grown up here quite a spirited little settlement. Elias Osborn has been the grocer of the neighborhood for nearly fifty years. Among the old residents who have long since passed away we call to mind John Vreeland, John Robinson and their wives. They left descendants residing in the vicinity. James Moore and Elias Osborn are old residents, now living in quite advanced years. They are large property-holders in the neighborhood. North of this settlement was the lower portion of Newtown, where the Kidneys had large possessions, and where for successive generations they lived and died. A door of the residence of the later of them, Richard Kidney, had small holes in it made by British bullets.

Roads.—During the winter of 1830 an act was passed providing for an extended system of Telford roads or boulevards, varying in width from sixty to one hundred feet, radiating from the city of Newark, leading to and passing around the sur-

rounding towns. One of this system of roads, called Washington Avenue, commencing at the northerly termination of Belleville Avenue, Newark, extending northerly, passing through Woodside (now part of the city of Newark), through Belleville and Franklin and to the Passaic County line, is eighty feet wide and is about six miles in length. Its course is generally straight, with such curves only as are rendered necessary in order to conform to the general lay-out of Belleville, and to make the most beautiful sites along the line accessible by means of this boulevard. It passes through the village from one thousand to twelve hundred feet west of the river, on an elevation of fifty to sixty feet above the same. From its eastern border the ground is descending, from its western either level or gradually ascending along its line through and above Belleville. There are most beautiful villa sites, from which most extended views in a southerly and northerly direction are afforded, stretching out for miles. The scenery is unsurpassed for beauty. It is yet thinly settled, and affords opportunity to persons desiring to locate in the suburbs of New York or Newark worthy of their examination and consideration, and a day spent by such in this neighborhood would not be without its advantages to them. The road is telfordized, in good condition, furnishes a fine drive; from this elevation the air is exhilarating, and the health of the locality compares favorably with any of the surrounding ones.

Stages and Taverns.—The first public conveyance to New York was a daily stage, the proprietor of which was Joseph Sandford. Its origin dates back probably ninety years or more. It furnished the only means of getting to and from New York (other than by water) for several years. Later, John Dow and John Williams were the proprietors of a line of stages running to New York. These stages were of the old Concord style,—close coaches, with more seating on the back, front and top than on the inside. They were driven by Jacob Robinson, who, in the commencement of his career as a driver, was the slave of John Dow, who, after purchasing him, at once informed Jake that he had paid so much for him, naming the sum, and that as soon as his wages, at a sum named, amounted to the price paid for him he should be freed. Jacob was a faithful man, and the promise of his master was fulfilled. He did more; he sold out his interest in the stages to him, and thereafter the proprietors of the same were John Williams and Jacob Robinson. This period of stage-driving was from sixty-five to seventy years ago. Jake became a man of some importance. The last-named proprietors continued the stages up to fifty-five years ago.

John Williams in the meanwhile was keeping a hotel on the corner of John and Main Street where stood a home-like looking old stone house, one and a half stories high, with four rooms on the first floor, the door being in the centre. Back of this and con-

connected with the same grand building. The stage, and the two parts of the outfit, came to the front of the mansion, and the horse-drawn carriage passed on. There was no other of these vehicles widely known. It was a singular fact, that it was a dropping place for the most respectable for travelers. The stages started from this hotel at eight in the morning and returned to Washington at five. After some time, I had been engaged and unable to endure the exposure incidental to stage-driving, his son Francis became driver. Mr. Willard had a daughter married to a Mr. Lee, of New York. They continued the stages for a time, and sold out to T. P. Seaman, about fifty years ago. He put on fine stages, and drove four, and sometimes six, splendid horses, employing one Barber as driver, who, besides being a good horseman, was quite a musician, and played the bugle finely. For a long time the departure of the stages was announced by stirring airs played upon the bugle. Seaman also was at this time proprietor of the Mansion House, and, besides, a horse-man of great notoriety.

Thomas Farrand about this time was keeping a hotel on the corner of William and Main Streets, where James H. Van Rensselaer resides, and he, too, started a line of stages. He sold out to Seaman, and went to Europe on a visit. On his return he repurchased the property. John T. Grice became proprietor of these stages, and he sold to one Lewis, of New York.

The stage line was continued, under various proprietors, until lines of stages were extended to Newark, which, running in connection with the railroad to New York, diverted the travel so that the stages between Belleville and New York, failing to pay, were discontinued. This state of things existed until the establishment of a horse-car railroad from Newark to Belleville, about twenty years ago.

Civil Organization.—Of the township officers, commencing with the year 1839, we give the names of many of the assessors, collectors, town committees, chosen freeholders and clerks for a portion of the time since the township was set off.—

[illegible]

In 1871 a portion of the township was set off and designated as the Belleville polling district. It embraced the territory bounded by the river on the east, Second River on the south, and a point nearly the same as that now being the line between Bellesville and Franklin townships was its northerly boundry; its western boundry approximately the line of the road known as that leading to the poor-house. This territory, so far as local improvements were concerned, was placed in the hands of five commissioners, first appointed by the act creating the board of commissioners, and afterwards elected by the people residing within this district. Their power over this territory was quite extended.¹ It included the right to grade and pave streets, contract for water supply, lighting streets, etc. The commissioners appointed by the act were Gasparie De Witt, James H. Van Rensselaar, Hugh Holmes, Andrew Little, Theodore Sandford and John Spier.

Beside the above-named as commissioners, there were subsequently serving at different times N. H. Jordalemon, Michael R. Kenny. Of this number, serving as treasurer, was Andrew Little, N. H. Jordalemon and Theodore Sandford. The first board organized, and under the act made many permanent improvements, among them the paving of William Street. They also made the first contract with the city of Newark for a water supply; they continued in existence as the controlling power until March 27, 1874, when an act creating the city of Belleville was passed.² This city act embraced Belleville township as it then existed, Woodside having been set off on the south in 1869, and Franklin set off Feb. 18, 1874. Many questions arose as to our legal existence as a city, and the questions involved were sharply contested in the courts. In the meantime both the town and city authorities claiming, and, to some extent performing, the functions of their respective offices. Hugh Holmes having been elected mayor, took to himself the dignities of that office, and exercised certain functions supposed to be conferred on him by the act creating the city. A Common Council

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$\text{Time} = \text{Time}_{\text{start}} + \frac{1}{\text{Rate}} \times \left(\text{Distance} - \text{Distance}_{\text{start}} \right) + \text{Distance}_{\text{start}} \times \text{Time}_{\text{start}}$
 (1)

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USGS = American Society of Mammalogists, Collector = John S. Brown, Town = Ohio

Journal of American Studies, 1971, 5, 1.

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was also elected, who, in like manner, exercised the functions of their office, as supposed to be conferred.

As in authority, and so things remained until the city charter was repealed on Feb. 22, 1876 (page 481), when the township was re-established by an act defining the status of Belleville township officers. With the date of this act Belleville again became a township, with all its original powers and authority, having by means of these acts last referred to shorn both the commission and city authorities of all power.

At this time suits were pending, varied in their character, growing out of this confused state of things, notably among them the suit brought by Miffin Paul, to recover the amount due him, being certain bonds issued by the commissioners of Belleville polling district in payment for William Street pavement, the money for redeeming the same, the township authorities to have and spend over the entire township. The money in the hands of Theodore Sandford, as treasurer of the commissioners of the Belleville polling district, the allegation in rebutting this claim of right, being that the moneys having been assessed upon approximately one-half of said township, should not be expended upon the township at large, but upon the territory upon which it was assessed in a manner provided by legislative enactment, which should be obtained in the premises. In the last-named case it was decided in favor of the township, and a general expenditure of the money; most of the suits involving the legal existence of the city were affirmatory of its legal statutes. Those of the city officers elected and exercising the functions of their respective offices we name, besides Hugh Holmes as mayor,—O. H. Perry, chairman of Council; John L. Douglas, William McVay, Martin Magique, James Deighan, Henry Lane, Ephraim Moore, Henry B. Marchbank and R. P. Seaine, city clerks; Richard Ferris, city surveyor. The officers filling the positions of assessor, collector, town committee, chosen freeholders and town clerk for the year succeeding the return to township authority was,—

Serving as justices of the peace at various periods commencing with the early history we name Josiah Hornblower, John Dow, John Williams, Abraham Joralemon, John F. Dow, William M. Sandford, Abraham Van Riper, Theodore Sandford, John W. Dow, Abraham W. Van Riper and Mr. Hays. Those serving as sheriffs of the county from this township have been William Dow, John Kennedy and S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, William H. Webster having served a term as surrogate. As members of the Senate, residents at Belleville, we give the names of Josiah Hornblower and John Dow; as members of the Assembly, Josiah Hornblower, John Dow, William M. Sandford, Capt. Abraham Spier, Abraham Van Riper, John Kennedy, Abraham V. Spier, Hugh Holmes.

Old Residents and Reminiscences.—THE SPIER FAMILY. The first mention made of the Spiers is in connection with a grant of land lying east of the Hackensack and embracing many thousand acres, in which Hendrick H. S. Spier is named as one of several owners. Later we find that on the 28th day of March, 1679, Capt. Hans, an Indian sachem, executed a deed for Haquequenunk to Hans Diderick and others; still later, on March 16, 1684, in the execution of confirmatory deeds, John Hendrick Spier is named as one of the grantees.¹ The Spiers of this locality claim to be the descendants of this John Hendrick Spier. They were among the earliest settlers at Second River, and were Hollanders of the genuine type. They occupied here very large tracts of land, including much within the limits of Poversland (now the township of Franklin). There is traditional evidence among the Spiers resident here to the effect that John or Hans Spier, of whom they are descendants, was a son of John Hendrick Spier referred to. Hans Spier and Catryna, his wife, were here in 1720, and on July 13th of that year made conveyance to Arent Schuyler, John Stontenburgh and others of the church lot now occupied by the Reformed Dutch Church. The Spier tract was large and covered the heart of what is now the village of Belleville.

Abraham, son of Hans Spier, married one Getty Bross, June 17, 1724, a record of which is found in the Reformed Dutch Church at Hackensack. Their son John married Magdalena Van Dyck, April 19, 1746, at Second River. From them descended nine children, namely: Abraham, Jane, Harmonis, John, Thomas, Peter, Nantia, Betsy and Laney. Nantia married — Vreeland, of Povershon; Betsy married Abraham King; Laney also married a King. John Spier married Margaret Joralemon, and in early life also lived at Povershon, on what has since been known as the cotton-mill property, and afterwards moved to Belleville, occupying a stone house still standing on the bank of the river, and owned by his

descendants. Later he moved and occupied the house now owned and occupied by his grandson bearing his name.

From the elder John Spier and Margaret Josephine descended eight children, namely: Maria, Magdalen, James, John, Abraham, Margaret, Elizabeth and Anne, who died young. Maria married Abraham Van Riper, who resided on a farm immediately south of the Passaic County line, which was inherited by him from his father, John Van Riper. Abraham and Magdalen Van Riper had five children, namely: Sarah, Eliza, Abraham, Peter and Margaret. Of these, the two former are deceased, and Margaret married Theodore Sandford. Magdalen married John N. Jorammon, and lived and died within a hundred yards of her father's residence. James married Eliza Wade, and from him descended three children, namely: John, Alfred and Maria. Of these, John now resides where his grandparents resided most of their lives, and where his father, James, with his unmarried brothers, John and Abraham, lived until the time of their respective deaths. To John and his brother and sister descended most valuable tracts of land bordering the heart of the village, which they continue to own. Margaret married Abraham Van Houten, and they resided in the village from the time of their marriage to the date of their respective deaths. They had four children,—William, Cornelius, Abraham and Anne Maria,—all now deceased except Cornelius. Elizabeth married Peter Sandford, and resided for many years at Bloomfield or Crantown (now Montclair). After the death of her husband she went to reside with her son-in-law, at Newark, where she is yet living, and more than eighty years of age. Of these descendants of John Spier, his son John was peculiarly ingenious, and to him is attributed the mechanical production of the first power-loom in this country, which was manufactured at Paterson. He also made models of a sewing-machine, and the model of a screw for propelling vessels, both of them embodying the principles in use to-day. While a young man, living in his father's house, his brother Abraham was as well known in business and political circles at one time throughout the then large county of Essex as any other man in it, and he possessed great influence, and was at one time a member of the Legislature.

John Spier, who represents the present generation here, is well known, and has held many offices of trust in the town.

Besides the Spiers and the Hornblowers, as old residents of Second River, others are entitled to mention. Capt. William Sandford settled on the opposite side of the river, as shown in a previous part of this history. Many of the descendants came to reside on this side of the river, as John and William Sandford, who, nearly a century ago, purchased lands and resided on their farms situate on the road to Newark. Michael, Abraham and Joseph the descendants of

Peter Sandford, came to Belleville about seventy-five or eighty years ago. Michael's descendants were six children,—Dianna, Peter, William, Ellen, Jefferson and Joseph.

Michael Sandford was from his earliest manhood the owner and captain of vessels sailing from Belleville to New York, of which he built three on the wharf adjoining his residence, first the "Getty," and last of them the "Two Fannys," built nearly sixty years ago, and now sailing from Newark.

Dianna married John Coeyman. Peter married Elizabeth Spier and removed to Bloomfield and died there, leaving as descendants Amzi Sandford, now deceased; Charles P. Sandford, now postmaster at Montclair; and Margaret, wife of Mark W. Ball, now of Newark. Ellen married William Tise, she is now living in her eighty-second year, having only one child,—Sarah Baker, widow of Benjamin Baker. William married Mary Dow, daughter of the Rev. John Dow. Their descendants were Charles, Anna, Edmund and Cathalina Sandford, the latter now deceased; of these, Theodore and Edmund reside at Belleville; Charles resides at Paterson; Anna with her father at Belleville, who is now in his eighty-seventh year.

Stephen Van Cortlandt, so long and favorably known by old citizens, resided at one time in the old historic mansion, situated in the most southerly part of the village, now the property of S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, to whom it descended through generations preceding him. In the latter part of the past century the house was owned by Stephen Van Cortlandt, who also owned large tracts of land around it. Many acres of land were also owned by the Van Cortlandts on the south side of the brook. Stephen Van Cortlandt had an only daughter, who married John Van Rensselaer, of the patroon stock, and after his marriage came to reside at Belleville. From John Van Rensselaer and his wife descended two children, one of whom died in early life. James married Margaret Duxbery, from them descended S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, James Van Rensselaer and Kate Van Rensselaer. Of these, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer now resides in Newark, and is a member of the bar. James resides at Belleville, where he is a prominent citizen. Kate married Gratz Van Rensselaer, and now resides at or near Albany, N. Y.

Among old residents we also mention the Van Ripers, now quite numerous, whose ancestors settled here at a very early period, one of whom, Cornelius, was among the first blacksmiths; had his shop on the river road a little south of the Episcopal Church lot, before and during the Revolution. It is said that when skirmishing between the British on the east bank of the river and the residents here was being engaged in, that Van Riper's shop was the place where slugs of iron were prepared in the absence of ball, having exhausted his supply of iron suited to this kind of shooting, he surrendered to the gunners

...and then his speech to be used in ... The British ... calling out ... comrades, "Get out of the way for God's sake, before they send us the devil!"

Among other early settlers were the Joralemons, Winners, Kings, Coeymans, Leslies, Holdens, Holmeses, Cadmus and Dr. S. L. Ward.

Commencing with the most ancient store-keepers and coming down to those engaged in that business to-day, we mention a few in each period,—Josiah Hornblower, Harmonis Spier, John Dow, William Holmes, Abraham Cadmus, Michael Sandford, William H. Brandt, William M. Sandford, Ralph Pomeroy, Nicholas N. Joralemon, William Hinton, John S. Fox, James G. Alexander, Caleb Nichols, William H. Ward.

Later, W. H. Ackerman, W. B. Crisp, Francis Haggerty, John Conlin, John Whitfield, Henry Osborn, James Runyon, Michael Gorman, John F. Wisschusen, Michael Levy, John De. Mouth, Alfred & Anson Cooper, Townsend & De Puy. Among the physicians, the earliest was Dr. Burnett, and then followed Dr. Thomas Steele, S. L. Ward, James Jameson, J. A. Corwin, Arthur Ward, J. Gibson, J. T. Bunkley, D. M. Skinner and A. M. Clark.

BANKS. **MANUFACTURERS' BANK** at Belleville was chartered in 1834.¹ The following persons were named as incorporators: Zenas S. Crane, John Dow, Anthony Rutgers, John Williams, William Stephens, Nicholas N. Joralemon, Abraham V. Speer, William H. Brant, Ralph Pomeroy, Joseph Kingland, Cornelius G. Van Riper, George Kingsland and William B. Baldwin and their associates, the above-named being also the first directors, all except the last-named, now deceased. Capital stock, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The books of subscription to the stock of said bank were to be opened by Jacob K. Mead, Aaron A. Van Houten, John C. Lloyd, William Dow, Caleb Nichols, John Kennedy and John Lee. The stock being subscribed, they purchased a lot on the north line of Dr. Samuel L. Ward's house lot, on the west side of Main Street, and built thereon a two-story brick banking-house, probably twenty-two by forty-five feet. The first officers were: **Comptroller**, G. Van Riper, of Passaic, its president, and — Eustiff as cashier. Prominent among those who took an interest in the bank, besides those here already named, was John S. Fox.

After a short period of prosperity the bank failed through the failure of parties to whom it had loaned money, and the banking-house was bought by Dr. Arthur Ward, who built, in part, upon the site the Miss Roberts' house, now occupied by Aaron Lloyd, Esq. This was the end of banking in Belleville.

Industries of Belleville.—**HENDRICKS MILLS**, situated on Second River in the township of Belleville,

formerly Bloomfield, commenced operation in what is known as the lower, or "Soho" Mill, just west of the site of the former paint-mill, by Herman Hendricks, who associated with him Solomon I. Isaacs, his brother-in-law, as owners, employing a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of refining and rolling sheet and bolt copper. The motive-power used was water. In 1824 they enlarged their business and built what is known as the Upper Mill, immediately in the settlement now known as "Montgomery," here conducting the business by the use of sixty horse-power additional. In the early history of this firm they employed twenty-five hands, and turned out about three hundred and fifty tons of copper per year. Their business was largely increased by the building of the Upper Mill. The pig copper was then obtained from South America, and was much inferior to that used by them now, which is mainly Lake Superior copper, and the purest in the market. The business has from time to time been largely increased, and, in addition to the water-power spoken of, they have two steam-engines, one of three hundred and one of ninety horse-power. To their former business they added the manufacture of copper rivets and wire.

The production of their manufactory is large, giving employment to about seventy-five hands. The lower, or "Soho" Mill was partially abandoned in 1867 to concentrate their business, and destroyed by fire in 1875. They have a store at 49 Cliff Street, New York, to which a large portion of the product of the factory is shipped, from which it is sold and forwarded to all parts of the United States and elsewhere. The manufacture of rivets and wire has attained quite significant proportions. As to the present proprietorship, Solomon I. Isaacs withdrew from the business in 1833, and the interest of Herman Hendricks having fallen into the hands of his sons, it was thereafter conducted in the firm-name of Hendricks Brothers, and the business finally fell into the hands of Uriah Hendricks, one of his sons, and by his death, in 1869, to his sons, and is now being conducted with great vigor in the name of Hendricks Brothers. Thus it will be seen that the business has for generations past remained continuously in Herman Hendricks and his descendants. Their capital at this time is more than equal to any necessity, and enables them to anticipate the market both in purchase and sale of stock. The Upper Mill was destroyed by fire in 1874, and was immediately rebuilt in a larger, more beautified and imposing scale, and now presents itself a magnificent manufactory, with all necessary machinery.

Originally the only means of transportation of stock and supplies to and from the factory was by boats navigating Passaic River, of which there were many going to and returning to New York with the regularity of packets. Of these boats the proprietors Hendricks and Isaacs, were part owners, with Cants.

Michael Saratford, George VanHorn, and Abel Nichols commanders, by which they received their support and having completed the dam and mill. When it was completed the mill was located upon the river at a point where the mill race was connected to the great stream. This was a consequence of the construction of the Midland, now New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, which in its vicinity runs within one hundred yards of their mill, connected with which they have a spur running into their yard, and the road and canal is adapted to those direct from the mines by this road, and their manufactured products to all parts of the United States.

Mention of a great enterprise in this and its important matter of history has been omitted in the failure to speak of the construction and opening of the Morris Canal, which runs within two hundred yards of their mill, by which a large portion of their coal is now received. One noticeable feature of the conduct of these mills has been that men once employed by these proprietors, except in rare instances, remained with them for life, to be succeeded by their descendants. Mr. James Moore, now nearly eighty years of age, having entered their employ in the early history of these works, soon after became superintendent. He has continued in that position during all the changes in ownership (taking place only by death) to this day.

The same familiar face confronts the visitor now that met his eye a half-century ago. In addition to the ownership by this firm of their mills, they now own large tracts of land, with spacious mansions and beautiful surroundings, to which they are making frequent excursions.

EDWARD H. W. WOOD, WILLIAM BUCHANAN and CHARLES SMITH entered into business in 1877, in the firm-name of Eastwood, Buchanan & Smith, as manufacturers of Fourdrinier wire-cloth and all grades of fine iron, copper and brass wire directly opposite the Mordant Works of John Eastwood, who there built a good substantial brick building, suited to the demands of the enterprise.

They furnished the factory with the required machinery, apparatus, looms etc., and here conducted this business, having a capital equal to their necessities until 1880. They then organized as a stock company, with John Eastwood as president, John H. Eastwood treasurer and Charles Smith as secretary. The business at the time having increased, soon after demanded additions to the buildings and equipments, which they furnished doubling their original capacity until their business has attained a magnitude in their specialties of which they have a right to be proud. They now employ about forty-five persons and their business is in a prosperous condition. Their products are sold and delivered in answer to orders from all parts of the country.

THE POWDER-MILL, NOW IN WEST WOOD BOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MILL SITE IS AS NOTED

for the variety of the uses for which the power has been utilized in the past as it is now remarkable for the superiority and extent of its manufactures. First was the mill race in the dam, and a part of the power of Stephen Van Cortlandt, of whom we shall have occasion to make mention hereafter as one of the oldest, most influential and respected citizens of Second River. The earliest knowledge obtainable in relation to this mill-site locates there the dam, the pond and the road as it exists at this time. In close proximity to the dam, and upon the line of the street, if not encroaching upon it, stood a building about twenty-five by forty feet, close to which, and upon the southerly side thereof, was the race-way and water-wheel, the former running easterly parallel with the line of the road, or Mill Street, and emptying into the brook fifty feet north of the bridge, crossing Second River on the road to Newark. Here there has been a succession of bridges, first a wooden one, which gave way to an arched structure of stone. This is now succeeded by an iron bridge of a character that marks the advance of the age.

The building mentioned was a grist-mill and was conducted by a man whose name was Marks as a country mill up to the war of 1812, when Stephen Decatur, the brother of Commodore Decatur, probably at the former's suggestion, saw an opportunity of establishing a profitable business, and at the same time serving his country by furnishing a supply of the much needed powder, in the firm-name of Decatur, Rucker & Bullard, secured this mill and site, then building the exact counter part of the first-described building on the south side of the race-way at the same time other buildings; constructing one south of the brook, the half-filled cellar of which is yet to be found two hundred feet east of the dam; and inclosed the whole mill-site by a tight board fence eight feet high, taking in half as much south as north of the brook. They entered upon the manufacture of powder, fully realizing all they had anticipated in regard to its sale. But, as is the case in many instances, they manufactured the destroyer of their success, and one day in 1814 the most startling and shocking event in Second River (now Belleville) history occurred,—when, with tremendous report, followed by earthquake-like rumbling, these buildings, that a moment before sheltered the inmates of this hive of industry, were torn and hurled hundreds of feet in the air. What could be more horrifying than the scene presented here? Upon the ground lay several human beings bleeding, groaning, dying, and some already dead. Said an eye-witness, now eighty-seven years of age, who heard the report, saw the shattered *debris* in the air, and visited the scene of disaster, distress and death within a few minutes of the occurrence; "I always regretted that I had been tempted to look upon the scene." The remains of some of the victims of this disaster found a last resting-place in the graveyard of the Reformed Dutch Church at Belleville, where

tombstones mark the place. Nothing but the continued use of the premises as a place of business for the manufacture of wire, and the opposition of one of them was cruelly beaten in the public streets by a member of the firm. Soon after, and probably in 1815 or 1816, Thomas Uffington, then a resident of the place, engaged in the business of gold-beating in the rear of his residence, leased these premises, built thereon such buildings as he required, changed the course of the race-way to suit the position of his mill, erecting one of them close to the dam and just north of the brook. To these premises he removed his business of gold-beating, which he here conducted on a much larger scale, employing in gold-beating alone twenty or twenty-five hands. He also engaged in the manufacture and rolling of sheet-brass, and within a short time embarked in the manufacture of other articles, as umbrella furniture, runners, ferrules, tips and strainers, for which he rolled the wire. Thus commenced the production of wire at Belleville, probably sixty-six years ago, or in 1818. About this time he sold out the business of gold-beating to Mr. Jones, who removed it to New York City. In the mean time a Mr. Bragg moved out from New York and commenced the manufacture of brass lamps (of a kind much used in stores) in a dwelling known as the old Courtlandt house, nearly opposite the Big Rock, adjoining the Minard Coreman tract. Not succeeding he sold out this business to Mr. Uffington who made this an addition to his other business, enlarged his work, added to his force of employes, so that at this time he probably employed fifty or sixty hands, twelve or fifteen of whom were apprentices, and provided for in his own house. He lived alternately in what has been since known as the Mansion House opposite the bridge, and the stone house on Main Street, since spoken of as the McComb house. He was an Englishman by birth, an intelligent gentleman, and probably continued this business up to 1835. William Stephens was a native of England, and who came here a young man, had at this time been some years in the employ of Mr. Uffington as clerk of his establishment, and had gained considerable knowledge of the business.

Mr. Uffington failing of success in business, William Stephens associated with him Thomas Thomas and — Fuller, and, under the firm-name of Stephens, Thomas & Fuller, succeeded Mr. Uffington in the business, and continued it so far as the rolling and manufacturing of sheet-brass was concerned, discontinuing the making of umbrella furniture, and William Stephens associating with him William Dougherty, took up the lamp business, of which mention will be made hereafter.

The business of the manufacture and rolling of sheet-brass was continued by Stephens, Thomas & Fuller until 1840, when the latter died, and Stephens & Thomas pursued this and added to it other business, at one period

San Domingo, and a small coin called a "token" for different firms through the country. This token was redeemable by those issuing it. This business of money making became a very extensive one, they often shipping fifteen or twenty tons at a time to New York, from where it was shipped to its destination.

The greatest activity prevailed and many men were employed. This coin varied in size from that of a cent to a silver dollar and was made of copper. Its manufacture was of comparatively short duration, not more than two years or possibly three.

About the year 1836 the drawing of coarse wire was commenced here; the first fine wire was made in 1845, and the first Fourdrinier wire in 1847. The first Fourdrinier cloth having from three thousand to four thousand inches to the square inch, and the first dandy rolls were made in this country, the last-named being cylindrical in form, from seven to ten inches in diameter and from four to seven feet in length.

This roll is covered with fine wire-cloth, and is used in connection with the Fourdrinier wire in the process of making paper.

The dandy roll is sometimes used for water-marking the paper. By sewing letters or other designs on the wire cloth it leaves the impression on the wet paper which is retained when dried and finished.

Peter Staniar (now deceased), who came here about 1843 from England, is the person who is entitled to the mechanical production of fine wire, and William Staniar, now of the firm of Staniar & Lasley, manufacturers of wire and wire-cloth at East Newark, who also came here from England, to the mechanical production of woven wire cloth and Fourdrinier cloths as here first manufactured. The wire used for Morse's experimental telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore was drawn here, and was copper wire, none other being then used. At the dissolution of the firm of Stephens & Thomas, William Stephens succeeded to the business, and thereafter the firm was William Stephens & Son up to 1857. Peter Staniar and William Staniar from the date of their connection with the production of wire and wire-cloth, respectively, were silent partners in the business.

The business failing of success, Gaslerie De Witt & Brother (Josiah H.) being associated with him, further on De Witt Brothers & Co., at this time adding to the firm Cornelius Van Houten and James G. De Witt, conducted it up to 1876, when they organized as an incorporated company in the name of the De Witt Wire-Cloth Manufacturing Company, in which name they are now conducting the business. The De Witt Wire-Cloth Company organized with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, which was afterwards increased to three hundred thousand dollars.

The present officers of this firm are Michael Dyer, president; F. J. Bartlett, Philadelphia, vice-president; J. G. De Witt, Brooklyn, treasurer; Cornelius Van Houten, Belleville, N. J., superintendent. They have stores at 87 Chambers Street, New York, and 703

Market Street, Philadelphia. The premises were owned by the Van Cleave family and Van Rensselaer, and the incorporation of the De Witt Wire Cloth Company in 1846, when they purchased it, and are now the owners.

This industry, with small beginning in 1847, has made extensive developments from two looms and twelve wire blocks and very few workmen to what is now produced by over one hundred and sixty looms, one hundred and fifty blocks and over fifty looms, thirty-four of which are run by steam-power (the water-power being mainly used for rolling), and the additional production by other machinery introduced for making wire cables, ropes, cords, etc. The factory, excepting the hand-weaving department, was originally run exclusively by water,—forty horse-power. They now have a steam-engine of one hundred and twenty horse-power, consuming, with the annealing furnaces, about twelve hundred tons of coal per annum.

Having spoken of the connection of Peter and William Staniar with the origin of this business, justice demands that mention should be made of how much its success is due to the enterprise of Gasherie De Witt (deceased), whose tact, business foresight and perseverance gave that start to the business that placed it on the road to success. And a Charles Van Houten, the application of whose skill, ingenuity, experience and perseverance in mechanics, commencing with the origin of this business, in 1847, and continuing to this time, has furnished not only the mechanical skill, but has contributed largely to the intelligent systematic and persevering conducting of the business.

They have at intervals (suggested by the necessity to answer the increasing demand for their productions) added to their buildings, until their works now cover a very large area, and present a scene of great activity.

JOSEPH RHODES'S MILL. About thirty years ago John Andrews leased a plot of the east corner of the now De Witt Wire-Cloth Manufacturing Company's mill site, and built thereon a factory about fifty by seventy-five feet on the ground, two stories high. He used power derived from a small dam with a raceway leading to it from the mill, and engaged in the manufacture of felt-cloth. He soon discontinued the business here and engaged in the same manufacture on the opposite side of the river, a mile above the village. The building here stood idle for a short time, and in the spring of 1837 was leased by Josiah Rhodes, who there conducted the business of dressing skins of seals, otter, minks, beaver, etc., which business he pursued for some time, then added to it the blowing of furs. After a few years, and about thirty-seven years ago, A. D. Crane being the inventor of a year clock, had carried on its manufacture in a small way. The firm was James R. Mills and Co. Soon after a more extensive company was formed, known as the Year Clock Company. The stockholders were James R. Mills, Josiah Rhodes,

Henry K. Cadmus, Abraham V. Speer and others. They leased the mill occupied by Josiah Rhodes and engaged quite extensively in manufacturing year-clocks, and lost several thousand dollars in the business. They continued the business about two years, when after the failure of this business Josiah Rhodes started a grist-mill, and kept a flour and feed-store there for some years. The mill burned down in 1854. Josiah Rhodes removed to New York, bought a mill there and there died.

SPLIT DRESSING AND SPLITTING. In the spring of 1836, an Englishman by birth, then fifty years of age, with his wife, came to this country and to Belleville for the purpose of engaging in business. He was a man of intelligence and of large business experience; was possessed of much practical knowledge in mechanics, all the result of having conducted an extensive business in England as a tanner, dresser and splitter of hides or skins. Though he had recently been unfortunate in business at home he yet had some means, and came here in the hope of retrieving his fortune. He brought with him two of his former employes having a knowledge of the business, also a pattern of the principal portion of a skin-splitting machine, of which he said he had been the owner at home. This he called the vibrating bar of the machine. The writer of this article then being an apprentice with his father to the trade of carriage-making, though he had no knowledge of pattern-making, was employed by Mr. Longstaff to make the remaining portions of a machine for splitting skins. They were made, and the castings procured in Newark, brought in their rough state from there, were by Mr. Longstaff, and the writer chipped, filed, drilled, and otherwise fitted, the required frame made, the machine set up completed.

Sheep-skins in great numbers were split upon this machine between forty-eight and forty-nine years ago. Mr. Longstaff said that the skins put through this machine were the first ever split in this country, and careful inquiry warrants the believing that it is true, and that to Belleville is due the credit of being the place of the beginning of this now extensive branch of business, and to one of its citizens the claim of the mechanical production of the machine and of taking part in splitting the first skin. Mr. Longstaff's place of business was not a street in the Passaic a short distance south of the Episcopal Church, then owned by the late Michael Sandford.

THE MANUFACTURE OF MORGAN'S DYE. DYEING and setting colors in silks, cottons, woollens and other fabrics was first established here by John Eastwood, a man of more than usual business foresight and energy. On his arrival in this country from England, in 1847, the business at first was not large. It was located on a portion of the lands now owned by the De Witt Wire-Cloth Company. Eastwood conducted the business with moderate success until 1857, when the establishment burned down, and he then purchased

the present site of his works in the northerly part of the village, being a tract of seven or eight acres, and a fine view of several hundred feet on Passaic River. Here he built factories on a much larger scale, to which he has added buildings from time to time, and improved and increased the capacity of his machinery and appliances to meet the growing demand for his products, until he now has the largest works of the kind in the United States, and employs more than sixty hands, and consumes of sixty thousand cords of wood annually, which he receives, with other supplies, by vessels coming direct to his wharf. His products are also shipped by boats to all accessible points, and by railroad all over the manufacturing portions of this country. The grounds upon which these works are built comprise eight or nine acres, having a water-front of several hundred feet. By the vigorous and judicious conduct of the business he has amassed a fortune, and occupies a stately mansion with tastefully arranged surroundings.

THE RIVERSIDE RUBBER WORKS were established in 1878 in Newark, under the name of the Eagle Rubber-Works, by James Hardman, Jr., and J. A. Reed. They soon after removed the business to Belleville, and located on the east side of Main Street, on a wharf formerly the property of Henry K. Cadmus, and occupied a building used prior to that time as the cotton-waste works, conducted successively by James Murphy and one Sylvester. In 1878, J. A. Reed retired from the business, and it was continued by James Hardman, Jr. The business increasing rapidly, in 1882 the works were enlarged by the construction of a three-story brick building of considerable size, adding at the same time other buildings and further increasing the facilities by putting in a very fine Corless engine of sixty horsepower. The name of the works at the time of this enlargement was changed to the Riverside Rubber-Works. There are also on the grounds a machine-shop with the most approved tools and machinery of the day. This firm started six years ago with a capital of seven hundred dollars, nearly all of which was absorbed in tools and fixtures, manufactured small articles, known as stationery supplies, as pencil tips, erasers, etc. Now the works presents a scene of activity; the capital is forty thousand dollars, thirty-five hands are employed, and the variety of goods manufactured has been largely increased.

The firm now has an office in New York, under the management of H. J. Yatman. George Quayle is superintendent of the works.

PAINT-MILL.—The mill site now known as the Paint-Mill is the first below the mill site of Hendricks' Lower Mill, or Soho. It has a forty-horse water-power. The first use of this power is believed to have been for a snuff-mill, eighty years ago or more. Soon after this period it is known to have been used for a grist-mill, conducted by William Holmes, who was afterwards a merchant here and prominently

known. Many years ago the firm of Hinton & Moore, dealers in white lead, purchased this site, improved the dam, and built thereon substantial stone buildings, the front of which was close upon the line of the road, and extended probably one hundred and fifty feet along its line. It was two stories high. Here they conducted a successful business in the manufacture of white lead for many years, receiving frequently two or three boat-loads in succession of pig-lead, brights and other supplies, and in turn shipping the white lead to New York, often from fifty to seventy-five tons at a time. The manufacturing was under the superintendence of John Grice, afterwards his son, John T. Grice. Mr. Hinton died, and the business was for some years carried on by Gen. James A. Moore, who for fifty years resided opposite the mill, and died there, at an advanced age, fifteen or eighteen years ago. During his business years John Armor, his brother-in-law, was his book-keeper. A stock company was formed, with George Campbell, of Brooklyn, as principal stockholder and manager, under whose management, commencing probably forty-five years ago, the business was greatly enlarged, the old mill was added to and many other buildings erected. They quadrupled their business and often shipped hundreds of tons of the product of the factory in a single week. After conducting the business several years they discontinued it. The premises and power were unused for a few years and finally burned down, probably twenty years ago. The property was purchased by Hendricks Brothers, and now belongs to them.

BUTTON MANUFACTORY.—The firm of Gibbs, Gardner & Co., organized about fifty years ago, was composed of John Gibbs, John Gardner and others. They procured a building on the premises occupied by Stephens, Thomas & Fuller, and engaged in the manufacture of brass buttons, of a kind much used in that day, and without which no respectable coat was complete. They employed many hands and turned out large quantities of these buttons. The co-partners named were mechanics of more than ordinary skill in many branches, notably that of die-sinking. They continued business here for some years. John Gardner removed to Newark, where he will be remembered as a resident in Mulberry Street, near Centre, where he conducted business as a manufacturer of many small articles. John Gibbs remained here for many years, and engaged in various branches of business. He conducted the business of blacksmithing on quite a large scale, succeeding David Buck, who died while engaged in this business more than forty years ago. Besides the ordinary business of smithing, he forged many tons of iron annually into the required shapes for furnishing vessels, built by Cornelius C. Joralemon, who at this time, as well as earlier and later, was building some of the finest coasting-vessels afloat, some of them as large as six hundred tons burden. Mr. Gibbs also owned and ran a line of

slages from New York and also from New York. He afterwards moved to Belton, where he conducted quite an extensive business in cattle and horses for some years.

Calico Works.—The site was first occupied by — Bird, a grist-mill, nearly seventy years ago. The front of the dam was then two hundred feet west of the site of the present place. It was made of logs, and the use of that material was abandoned only to be supplied by the extension of the dam, the raceway from which ran down the southerly side of the brook, as it has ever since. The mill was built of stone, and was one hundred feet long by thirty feet in width, standing close upon the line of the road, opposite to the mill house now standing on the northerly side of Mill Street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Washington Avenue. This was the house in which the miller resided. The mill was frame and covered with shingles on the sides and ends, as well as the roof, with three doors in the road side of the same. The water-wheel was on its southern side. And the water by which it was driven was taken from the raceway on the southerly side of the brook, and carried across the same on an elevated trestle-work by means of a flume or conduit resting upon a timber-work of considerable height, several feet wider at the base than at the flume. The water having reached the mill, fell upon an overshot wheel of considerable height, and gave quite extensive power. This was not only a country, but a merchant mill. Capt. Bennett, the then proprietor, with his family, lived in the residence more lately owned and occupied by George and Jonathan Bird, and also here, where the mill of George Ames, being a part of the mill land. There was used, in connection with this mill, a store-house standing on the banks of the brook, and still to be seen, in connection with the history of the Episcopal Church. Capt. Bennett conducted this mill for some years, and was succeeded in its ownership by Capt. Stout. After his purchase he extended the dam from its original log front, and built its present front of stone, thus increasing the power. He took down the mill described, and operated by Bennett, and built a new mill directly south of the first-named, and on the south side of the brook.

This building formed a part of the easterly end of what was afterwards the calico-works. He also owned the lands before referred to, and occupied the house previously occupied by Bennett, using the store-house spoken of on the river for the storage of grain. He carried on quite an extensive business in milling for several years, this being exclusively a merchant mill. He built a smaller mill west of the first described, which was used as a country mill. The building spoken of was built by William Benson, who afterwards married a Miss King. He resided here the remainder of his days, and brought up a large family. He was known as a good mechanic or millwright, and had charge of a large portion of his

after-life of a grist-mill, located on the opposite side of the road from the dam.

This last-named mill having remained idle, was taken down. The premises on which Stout built his mill, with all the lands and water-power, including the dwelling-house occupied by him, was sold to the Eagle Printing Company, and they built on this site, about sixty years ago, a stone factory of several hundred feet in length, a building of peculiarly fine appearance for a factory. It had a cut-stone front of several hundred feet in extent, with alternate extensions and recesses. The east end of this factory was also previously the east end of Stout's mill. This factory was erected by the company as a bleaching and calico-printing establishment. They carried on a very extensive business, and employed more than one hundred hands, and conducted the business for some years, but finally failed about fifty years ago.

Raney was, during these years, a stockholder and superintendent. John Trussler was manager. After their failure Andrew Gray and one Right afterwards successively conducted this business, Caleb Duxbury being manager. Some time afterwards the premises were purchased by George Bird, and George and Jonathan Bird conducted these works and continued the business for many years successfully, George Bird acquiring a competency. Soon after his death Jonathan Bird succeeded to the business for a time, when the premises were sold to a stock company, of which John Eastwood, of Belleville, was one. They put in large quantities of expensive machinery, as it was said the old was out of date.

A Mr. Pattison was manager and John Eastwood general superintendent. Owing mainly to disagreements in the company, they did business but a very short time. The machinery was soon sold and removed. The mill then remained idle for a time, and was purchased by Moore & Seely with the intention of starting an extensive hat manufactory. They proceeded to fit it up for that purpose, and while so engaged it burnt down, and was never rebuilt.

Belleville's old (KINNEY'S) MILL.—The history of this mill site, from the most ancient knowledge we can gain in reference to it, is as follows: It was the most westerly on Second River, this side of the line dividing what was known as Second River from Bloomfield, the dam of which is now in Bloomfield and the mill in Belleville township.

About eighty years ago there was located here a saw-mill. Soon after this period the proprietor, a Mr. Mix, engaged in sawing mahogany for cabinet-makers' use, the logs being brought from San Domingo. Mix was succeeded by John Miller a few years later, who continued the business, and was followed by — Van Dyck, nearly seventy years ago, who, owning the site, established there a chocolate-mill, the bean being shipped to him from New York. This business he conducted quite spiritedly for a time, when he discontinued it, and after a short interval

was a son of his son in a very short period. A son of his, Mr. Hugh F. Randolph, a most successful business man, has kindheartedness and general consideration of others, one of whose descendants is now a prominent citizen of Bloomfield and president of the Morris Canal Company, purchased this mill site and re-established the business of making paper. The business was successfully conducted by Mr. Randolph for a number of years on quite a large scale. He sold out to Mr. Gwinn. He had a mill built to and greatly enlarged the mill, and it up as a paper-mill, and let it to William Frame, a resident of Bloomfield, afterwards started at Essex County, who carried on the business of paper making there for some years. Mr. Gwinn built another paper mill at the same site and conducted it by the use of steam, thus being the owner of two paper-mills, running one of them himself, while he also conducted the business of manufacturing chemicals. He purchased an acre of land opposite his chemical-works, built a fine residence, artistically laid out and beautified the grounds, and lived there for a number of years, conducting his various enterprises. After his death, John K. Knorr purchased the mills, and for several years carried on the business of paper-making quite extensively in the use of both mills.

Finally the mills burned down, and the site and goods were purchased by J. Hunt Adams, who erected thereon a spacious structure and put in expensive machinery. About twenty years ago this proved unsuccessful, and the property was used a short time as a file-factory, and subsequently as a smelting-plant for iron. Still later it was sold by J. Hunt Adams as a quarry, who then employed many hands and conducted quite an extensive business. The entire premises were sold a few years ago to Adam Smith, of New York, who now owns it. The establishment is now occupied by the Charles T. White Chemical Company, who commenced business about a year ago. Newman White and Edward E. Milke compose the company.

LATER, Mr. William Stephens and William D. Smith entered in the soap business, commenced operations in 1860, occupying a brass lamp and spittoon, and the premises of Mr. Stephens' father-in-law, James Hornblower, a short distance south of the Dutch Reformed Church, and on the river side of the road. To this business they added that of making tin-ware. This last-named enterprise was bought out by James Brown, who, with his brother William, also did some thing in the stove (the making of kettles in their time) William Brown. James Brown removed the business from here to his store in Main Street, where he has continued making tinware, and added to it the stove business, which he has followed to this time.

LAUNDRY.—The laundrying of new shirts is here conducted on a quite extensive scale by George T. Chasebolt. His buildings cover a large area, and are of brick, constructed in both character and wall

arranged. The power employed is steam, and the water used obtained from the Jersey City Water-Works. This laundry was established twenty-two years ago by James B. Hervey. It is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this country. Employs two hundred hands, seventy-five of whom are Chinamen. From sixty to seventy thousand dollars are here paid out annually as wages. It is now conducted in a most systematic and energetic manner. Large consignments of goods are shipped to and from the factory daily by teams belonging to the proprietor.

QUARRIES.—Among the many industries and resources of Belleville, notably from a very early period in the history of Second River (now Belleville) the quarrying of brown stone and its shipment to market has been one of considerable extent. Quarries were opened a century ago near Hendricks' works, from which large quantities of stone were taken and shipped to New York and elsewhere, as not only the ancient brown stone fronts of New York, but also the more beautiful of recent date, give decided evidence. It is also said that a large portion of the stone in the fortifications on and about New York were taken from these quarries. The quarrying and shipment of this stone at this period was one of the largest industries of this locality, thousands of tons being quarried and shipped each year from those and the North Belleville quarries. Among those who have conducted these quarries from time to time are Cornelius Thomas, Wm. H. Harris, Abraham Joralemon, Alex. Philip, Messrs. Baldwin & Pattison, John D. I. Robinson.

Belleville Fire Department.—Forty years ago the people of Belleville were sufficiently alive to the importance of protecting their property against the ravages of fire, and were guarded to a certain extent by a primitive style of fire-engine, which the boys delighted to call the "Coffee-Mill." It was a huge box on wheels, with long handles working on a crank on either side. Each handle was manned by six men, and when a dozen firemen got full speed upon this rotary engine a considerable stream of water was thrown provided the supply from the wells or cisterns held out. The "Coffee-Mill" fell into decay, and during its latter days a more modern engine was put in use. This apparatus was kept in a building near the Dutch Reformed Church, and a few of the present receding generation look back with pleasure upon the days when they "ran with the machine." This engine fell to pieces, and was succeeded by a hook and ladder truck about twenty-five years ago. For many years this truck did service, but it was rusted out and became a wreck, and for a long time Belleville was without any appliances for the extinguishing of fires.

On the 23d of June, 1882, the present department was organized by the appointment, by the fire commissioners, of twelve men to each hose company. The

companies were formed, respectively the Valley Hose Company and the Eastwood Hose Company. Each has a tank and a hose, and a hose bucket and 400 feet of hose, and is manned by about twenty-five active members.

The Valley Hose is commanded by John Smith. The foreman is John Hughes; Assistant, John Hawley. The Eastwoods are on William Street, near Washington Avenue. Foreman, John Smith; Assistant, John Lawrence.

Both of these companies have built temporary houses, built by the town at a cost of six hundred dollars each. These houses are also supplied with water and suitable for meetings of the company. The Valley Company have put two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of furniture in their room, and have suspended a locomotive tire over the house for the purpose of giving alarm.

The Belleville department is controlled primarily by the Board of Fire Commissioners, composed as follows: James H. Harrison, Jr., John H. Harrison, Arthur E. Sandford, John Osborn, A. H. Osborn. The fire department is under the command of Arthur E. Sandford.

The department of the fire department is paid for by tax upon the property within the limits of the fire district. This district extends from the Second River to Eastwood's factory, and from the Passaic westerly six hundred feet from Main Street, or nearly to the railroad track, also six hundred feet north and south of William Street. The district includes all the populous territory of the township; and the line of hydrants supplying water from the high-service reservoir of the Newark Aqueduct Board, with a pressure of seventy-two pounds to the square inch, dispenses entirely with the need of fire-engines.

The department has a relief fund for the benefit of sick or disabled firemen, their widows or orphans. The fund is judiciously managed by a board of three trustees, and has now over fifty hundred dollars in the treasury.

Societies in Belleville.¹—**BELLEVILLE LODGE, No. 108.** Instituted A. M. was instituted Jan. 20, 1871. Its charter members were: Daniel M. Sherman, M. D.; S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, Hugh Holmes, Theodore M. Ward, John F. Wisschusen, John C. Lloyd, William V. Dean, John H. Osborn and Lucius D. Baldwin. Its first officers were: Daniel M. Sherman, W. M.; S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, S. W.; Hugh Holmes, J. W.; John H. Osborn, Sec.; John F. Wisschusen, Treas.; Theodore M. Ward, S. D.; W. V. Dean, J. D.; and Robert S. Osborn, of Varick Lodge, Jersey City, Tyler.

The lodge meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in Masonic Hall, corner of Cortlandt and Scherard Streets. Its present membership is sixty-one.

The officers for 1884 were John B. Kelvie, W. M.; Robert G. Minion, S. W.; Isaac Ramsen, J. W.; George T. Casbolt, Treas.; Walter M. Scott, Sec.; W. V. W. Vreeland, P. M.; Senior Deacon; George H. Wilson, Junior Deacon; John C. Lloyd, P. M.; S. M. C.; William H. Jackson, J. M. C.; D. M. Skinner, P. M.; Chaplain; William D. Holmes, Organist; Israel Chamberlin, Tyler; Trustees, Daniel M. Skinner, P. M., Elias G. Heller, John C. Lloyd, P. M.

The Past Masters of Belleville Lodge are Dr. M. Skinner, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, Hugh Holmes, W. V. W. Vreeland, W. H. C. Onderdonk, John C. Lloyd, James F. Bull.

ODD-FELLOWS.—The Order of Odd-Fellows is represented in the township of Belleville by Harmony Lodge, No. 25, I. O. O. F., which was originally instituted in Newark, Dec. 1, 1844, with a total of 100 charter members, among whom were the following well-known citizens: Joseph L. Alden, Silas H. Kitchell, Alexander A. Davis, Alexander Eagles, Simon Searing, David Campbell, Levi H. Sandford, Henry L. Brown, William Silvey, Lewis B. Baldwin, Elias Norwood, Alfred Eagles, Frederick A. Perry, James Silvey, Rezekiah Thompson, Jacob Searing, Caleb S. Ward, Jacob Bush, Cyrus Currier, Benjamin Myer, Thomas Clearman and John L. Ward.

The original officers were as follows: Joseph L. Alden, N. G.; Silas H. Kitchell, V. G.; Alexander H. Davis, Sec.; Alexander Eagles, R. S.; Simon Searing, Treas.

The lodge suspended operations on the 30th of December, 1857, and disposed of all its effects, dividing the proceeds equally among the members.

It was reconstituted June 7, 1871, in the hall of Columbia Lodge, Newark, and on the same evening the lodge was opened in Passaic Hall, in this town. The reconstitution of the lodge was due to Cyrus Currier, H. B. Marchbanks, John Clearman, Simon Wiener and John I. Briggs, who were desirous of having a lodge located in Belleville. The Noble Grand was H. B. Marchbanks; Vice-Grand, John I. Briggs; Secretary, Simon Wiener; and Treasurer, John Clearman.

The officers in 1884 were C. N. Voogd, N. G.; G. F. Taylor, V. G.; William W. Stephens, Sec.; I. P. Baker, P. S.; W. H. Morgan, Treas.; Edward Voogd, W.; Charles Van Leuven, R. S.; John Clearman, L. S.; Chester Du Puy, R. S. V. G.; Daniel A. Zeffiff, L. S. V. G.; Charles Heiman, I. G. There are thirty-five members of the lodge, and its regular meetings are held every Monday evening in Masonic Hall.

The Past Grands from 1871 have been Hugh Donnelly, H. B. Marchbanks, Richard Blaney, John Bay, George Scherard, John F. Wisschusen, George Schears, William A. Bradford, William H. Buckley, O. E. Crisp, E. W. Snow, Peter Haskell, C. Teetsall, W. L. Gilbert, Samuel Clark, and P. D. Ackerman.

CHAPTER LXX.

$$N_1(\mathbb{R}^n) \cap \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq 1\} \subset \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : |x| \leq N_1^{-1}(1)\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

THE HacksACK was the earlier designation of the great mountain ridge of which New York, the Hudson and the Hackensack are the flanks of the Hudson, extending from the "steep rocks" near the mouth of the Passaic to the lower waters of the Raritan, the Hackensacks called Watchung or Atehung or Aetunk. The Indian word is understood to mean mountain, and its root is the same as that of Mass-atchu-setts, the land of mountains. The central part of the ridge and slope, with its adjoining foot-lands, has been rescued from the somewhat rough guttural of the aborigines, and has received in recent times the more melodious name of Montclair. Although the "mountains" of New Jersey are only hills of moderate height, yet the beautiful outlook from many points along the top, the clearness and sweetness of the air, the charm of the rural landscape just at hand, and of the cities and harbor in the distance, render the name most appropriate. From "high places" on the south of "the Notch" on the north the mountain summit and its slope are seats of vision, and the valleys at the foot share the associations of the heights.

Geographical and Topographical.—The township is about 18 miles in length in the western part on road, but not a line runs on the eastern ridge of Bloomfield, and has an average breadth of one and one-sixth miles.

The township of Caldwell lies west of the mountain summit, Acquackanonk lies out he north, Bloomfield on the east and Orange on the south.

Above the village rise two rivulets, which flow southward and eastward to form in Bloomfield the little stream anciently known as Second River. In the northern end of the town rises another rivulet, which pushes its elbow over the northern line of the town and enters the northeast corner of Bloomfield. It was known in the early settlement of the colony as Third River. These rivers or brooks discharge their waters into the Passaic at the northern and southern limits of the former township of Belleville. In the territory of Montclair they are too small for water-power, although in ancient times their better water supply gave power to two small mills.

These streams run in the line of broad and shallow valleys lying at the foot of the mountain, and from the valleys the land swells eastward to the Bloomfield border.

The geological formation of the mountain is granitic. The soil above the freestone, prevalent throughout the town, is a mixed gravel and loam. The farms, however, are everywhere disappearing, and the suburban residence is everywhere rising, so that the visitor sees the taste

and elegance which indicate the proximity of the great city.

Early Descriptions.—The original colony tract of Newark extended, to use the Indian names in the earliest title, from Weequahick to Yauntokah, and from the Passaic to Watchung. Weequahick was the creek which runs from the cove of Newark Bay between Elizabethtown and Newark. Yauntokah was the Third River.

The original description of the tract, if strictly construed, had no west line. The mountain was assumed for a boundary. A second purchase was made to avoid misapprehension. There was much debate ten years after the first purchase of 1666 about buying the land to the top of the mountain. The second deed, of 1677-78, reads :

[illegible]

Although John Curtis and John Treat, surveyors, were chosen by the town that same year "to run" this "west line with the Indians," it has been a very indefinite boundary in the detail even down to half a century ago.

All the present territory of Montclair was included within the colony or "town" of Newark for one hundred and forty-six years. At the end of that time, in 1812, the township of Bloomfield was erected. It included all the northern end of the colony, and comprised about two-fifths of its territory. For twenty-seven years Bloomfield extended from the ridge of the mountain to the Passaic, until Belleville was joined, in 1839. Twenty-nine years later, in 1868, the town of Montclair received its separate organization. The line between the two towns of Montclair and Bloomfield is defined as follows:

"The distance of a half mile to the north of the station and a half mile west of the river, the place was not marked on the map, and the residents of the village of Slobodskoye, the nearest village, did not know anything about the place. I thought I was about north thirty-one degrees and five minutes east, to a point in the middle of the lake, and I proceeded to the place, and I found the body there. The body was lying on its back, and the head was towards the shore. The body was about ten feet long."

The Hollanders.—When the Hollanders, who had gained influence at the town trading place of Acquackanonk, on the Passaic, made the purchase of the Acquackanonk tract, in 1679 and 1684, they laid their farms in parallel strips along the northern Newark border back to the mountain. The Dutch came at once into acquaintance with the Puritan manager, and at an early day secured land this side the township line. Acquackanonk and Newark were within the one county of Essex, and the relations soon became as if the two kinds of people were fellow-colo-

ness. They did become, and have continued to be, law-abiding men. Nearly one-half the territory of the present town of Montclair was secured by the Dutch. In later days the more than Holland settlement of North Caldwell, or Fairfield, has had a reactionary movement eastward over the mountain. The relations of the Dutch and the English mountaineers have always been most cordial, and no one has ever thought the Hollanders specially deserved to have pointed at them Canning's couplet,—

"The Dutch are the best of the best,
The English the worst of the worst."

The Dutch name often covers English blood, and the English blood goes back to Dutch ancestors.

The Early Out-Lands and Houses.—Even before the second purchase from the Indians had fully established the right to the slope of the mountains the first land-owners had made their way from the Passaic to the top of the mountain. In the proprietary records the first name on the list of surveys of these out-lands is Jasper Craine, in 1675. Besides his "home lot" in the settlement, his lots in the "Great Neck" and his lot near the head of Mill Brook, he has that year land "at the head of y^e Second River," twenty acres, with Mr. Samuel Kitchell on the north, with Thomas Huntington east, and with common land south and west. Another adjoining land-owner is Aaron Blackley. This group of four land-owners, three with surveys in 1675 and one with a survey in 1679, is located, according to the descriptions, "at the head of Second River," "lying in the branches of Second River," "by the first branch of the Second River," with a highway running east and west along the side of one of the tracts. This location was, no doubt, in the heart of the present Montclair, somewhere between the old Fordham Crane mansion and south end of the town, along the Second River. The east and west road *may* have been the present Church Street or a road connecting eastward with Waterson, as Bloomfield was then called.

This Jasper Craine Dr. Stevens describes as "an active, energetic, and perhaps a witless man, who had aided already in the commencement of two or three new settlements," and, as early as the year 1651, had been only prevented by the "injustice and violence of the Dutch" (so we thought it) from establishing another on the banks of the Delaware, "whereby," he said, "the gospel might have been published to the natives and much good done, not only to the colonies at present, but to posterity." He was, therefore, both by character and by experience, the man to lead the pioneer movement to the mountain.

In addition to these owners of out-lands in the centre of the present population, there were also extending along the mountain from the northern part of Orange to the northern part of Montclair a good number of others whose names can be traced. There were *near* the mountain, in 1675, John Ward (turner) and John Baldwin, Sr. At the mountain, in 1675, Robert Ley-

ner, Samuel Dodd and Harrison on the Second River, in 1694, Azariah Crane and John Gardner; and in 1726, Nathaniel Ward, John Ward, John M. Ward and the Widow Ogden. *Between* the mountain and Waterson Brook, in 1675, Aaron Blackley, Peter Cooper and Samuel Kitchell, and in 1679, Samuel Harrison, Anthony Ollif (Olive), John Catlin and Thomas Johnson; in 1694, John Conduer, Azariah Crane and John Baldwin, Jr. *Along* the mountain, Edward Ball in 1694; between Third River and the mountain at the Acquackanonk line, at about the end of the century, John Cooper and Samuel Kitchell; and between Toney's Brook and the mountain, in the new century, in 1724, Josiah Ogden, "adjoining to the plantation of Vannueklos, on which he now dwells."

These land-owners, who had penetrated beyond the land-owners at Waterson and Wigwam Brook, did not venture to build houses. We have hints of the woods and the swamps, of the wigwam and the ford, but no intimation as yet of a house. Although the Indians were friendly, the apprehension of "a rising" on the part of the natives had been one cause to prevent immediate settlement in the out-lands. There had been Indian wars in Connecticut, and this colony was directly connected with those who were engaged in bloody battles against the native tribes there.

The saw-mill which Thomas Davis had liberty to set up in 1695 is supposed to have been located near the Peter Davis land, the site being not far from the ruins of the Crane or Wilde woolen-mill; the saw-mill implies houses soon after. Anthony Olive had a house on Wigwam Brook, in Orange, in 1712; Joseph Jones a house in 1721, on the mountain road, (probably in East Orange); Daniel Dodd a house in the present Bloomfield, in 1719; Capt. John Morris, a grist-mill, "lately built," in 1720, on the Morris plantation; but no authentic date of a house appears here earlier than that of a dwelling of one Vannueklos, near Toney's Brook, in 1724. Stone houses which were then antiquities were one hundred years ago all along the Orange and Paterson and Bloomfield roads. There were two stone houses on the Vincent property. There were the Charles Crane, the Phineas Crane, the Samuel Jedediah Ward, the Samuel Miller Ward and the Joseph Baldwin houses along the old Orange road in the same vicinity. There were the houses of the Cranes; Benjamin, Stephen, Eleazer, Nathaniel, Aaron (so known afterwards) built some of them before the Revolution, and some of them, it can hardly be questioned, in the early part of that century. The William Crane house, called afterwards the Amos Crane house or the Fordham Crane house, appears in 1743, and Levi Vincent, John Low, Johannes Kiper and Thomas Cadmus, are residents that

year. The Egbert houses, the Joseph Baldwin house, the houses of the Van Giesons, of Jacob Krom, of the Seiglers and the Speers, along the Valley and the hill, were destroyed, or back again, nearly before the Revolution. The Parmenas Dodd house, on the site of the Presbyterian Church, facing the road southwards; the Nathaniel Dodd house, half-way down from the church to the depot, facing the old road northward; the John Smith house and the Peter Davis house, farther east on the same road, were built probably between the middle of the century and the Revolution. The most of these houses, two rooms long and one story high, were built of field-stone rudely dressed. The freestone first began to be quarried in 1721, but it was not used for house-building.

The passage of a hurricane which swept along the mountain, reported in a New York newspaper in July, 1756, orchards, fences, corn-fields and woodlands for a mile and a half along the mountain and Dodd-town region are mentioned, with twenty-five houses and barns as being injured or destroyed. This shows a great interest in improvement and building.

Indian Titles and Riots.—Excitement in respect to Indian titles over the mountain in Horseneck filled the ancient township during the middle part of the century. The Cranes, Harrisons, Morrisies and Dodds had been among the subscribers for the purchase from the Indians of land west of the mountain, north of the Minisink path and within the upper Passaic at the beginning of the century. A strenuous contest of more than half a century followed. The proprietors of the province denied the validity of the Indian deed. The residents in Horseneck and the owners residing this side of the mountain asserted their claim. The pastor at Newark Mountains took the side of the subscribers and residents. Riots broke out. The Legislature was unable to meet them. Arrests, indictments, convictions followed. John Vincent and Levi Vincent, Jr., John Dodd and Jonathan Davis, Jr., were among the indicted. Those committed to jail were liberated by the people, and great confusion prevailed. The number of respectable citizens engaged was no doubt large, and the excitement high. Daniel Pierson, a man well-informed on the subject, stated "that three-fifths hold lands under proprietary titles; one-fifth have no pretension to any title, and these were the chief destroyers of timber; and the other fifth holds under Indian titles; but that not more than one-third first settled their lands under an Indian title, and the other two-thirds purchased the Indian title within a few years past." The contest took its place among the historic title contests of the State.

The Revolution and Revolutionary Traditions.—The part of the Newark County town of the Revolutionary contest at several points. The fact that Nathaniel Crane, a private,—after the Revolution well-known as Maj. Nathaniel Crane,—was in the battle of Long Island on Sept. 15, 1776, and one of the last

to leave the field under a shower of bullets, indicates that citizens here early entered the military service. From 1777 the enlistments were common throughout the county. Among those known to have been from the Montclair region were Capts. Abraham Speer and Thomas Seigler, Second Lieut. Joseph Crane, Sergt. Obadiah Crane, and the Privates Jonathan and Joseph Baldwin, Aaron, Matthias, Nathaniel, Joseph, Eliakim Benjamin, Oliver, William and Phineas Crane, Peter Davis, Nathaniel and Parmenas Dodd, Moses Harrison, Amos Tompkins, Abraham and Francis Speer, John, Levi Vincent, John Smith and a Van Gieson.

After the retreat of Washington from Acquackanonk, through the lower part of the town, to New Brunswick, universal consternation prevailed. The people fled to the mountains and over the mountains. The pastor of the Mountain Church was marked for capture. The scouting-parties of the British carried devastation everywhere. But not till the reaction of the next year, 1777, did the people venture back to their desolate lands and plundered houses.

Nathaniel Crane—and we may infer that others were with him—was at the battle of Monmouth in 1778, where was also Gen. Joseph Bloomfield.

When Gen. Anthony Wayne—according to tradition—left his camp at Second River, just south of the ruins of the copper-works, his troops took their march in the famous snow-storm of January, 1779, up the old road to Horseneck, posting a picket at Bloomfield and abandoning their cannon embedded in the snow in Caldwell.

The encampment at the Fordham Crane house, near the Mountain House, was probably in 1780,—some months after the battle of Springfield,—when the troops returned from the Hudson.

The troops from this region were in that battle, in June of 1780, and Washington was greatly pleased with the patriotic spirit of the militia. His main encampment from October 7th to November 27th was at Totowa, near Paterson. Col. Mayland's regiment of cavalry was stationed near Little Falls, and Maj. Paul's rifle corps was stationed in a ravine near the Great Notch. He was ordered to watch the roads through the Notch into this region and into Acquackanonk, and to guard against surprises. Lafayette's headquarters were at Gafel, near Centreville. During October the light infantry was ordered to a new position, the better to watch the Notch and the Crane-town Gap. This agrees with the tradition well as to the time when Washington, with a detachment, was at the Crane mansion. He was scouring the country on his blooded Virginia horses, looking after the stragglers and correcting the mutinous tendencies of his wretched soldiers. The bold hill on the east side of the notch was, it is said, a favorite lookout. From that height he once detected a raiding-party of British sallying from Elizabethtown to the mountains. He dispatched at once a troop of cavalry behind the hill to Springfield, who cut off the foragers and reclaimed

the fine lot of cattle they were driving off. The army here was in that deplorable condition which led, in 1781, to the martyr of the Boonsbroun troops at Princeton. The detachment extended along the road and mountain southward from the Crane homestead. Confiscated household furniture taken from the British is still in possession of a family here, purchased with Continental currency earned by working for the soldiers.

The Churches.—THE TWO EARLY CHURCHES.—There were two churches where the people attended in the early times, one a Puritan and the other a Holland Church. After the society at Newark Mountains was organized, at about 1718, the greater portion of the people here, as well as of those in Horseneck, were attracted to this new centre. Besides the power of religious associations, the first pastor, the Rev. Daniel Taylor, zealously espoused the claims of their Indian titles. To him succeeded the Rev. Caleb Smith, in 1748. The stone parsonage had been finished during the year 1749. During his pastorate the second church at Newark Mountains was erected, which the people attended until long after the third pastor, the Rev. John H. Chapman, was installed, in 1766. He was more zealous for the people's rights during the Revolution than their first pastor had been for their Indian titles. Rev. Mr. Chapman and probably Rev. Mr. Smith catechized the children from house to house, and preached in the original Montclair school-house, above the Presbyterian Church.

The Holland population had their religious associations with Acquackanonk and Second River. Their association turned towards Second River, where a Dutch Church was erected in 1727, with reference, in the arrangements of pews, to a former church. All the northern end of the town from the house of William Crane was placed by town legislation with the inhabitants of Second River in a town arrangement for the care of the poor. Levi Vincent, a French Huguenot, John Low and Thomas Cadmus, from among the Puritan population in the south end of the town, were also made exceptions, and assigned to the Holland enumeration. This arrangement continued for fifty-three years, from 1744 to 1779. The pastors of the Holland people at Second River were Rev. Guillaume Berthoff, 1699 or 1700 to 1724 at both Acquackanonk and Second River, Rev. —Morinus, Rev. —Leydt, Rev. —Schoonmacher, Rev. Coens —, Rev. Peter Stryker.

During this time the Reformed Dutch Church of Horseneck, afterwards called the Fairfield Church, was organized. The Presbyterian Society of Horseneck was also organized in 1741, and subsequently a Mr. Crane united with Cornelius Hatfield, of Elizabeth, in the donation of parsonage land to that church. This land has been retained and has become valuable.

THE TWO HOME CHURCHES.—At the end of the

century two other churches were built at Bloomfield and at Stone House Plain. The Bloomfield Church became shortly a strong church, and was located in the natural centre of the out-lands destined to form a new township. The building of the church was a large enterprise and made a broad provision for the future. It was begun in 1796, and was opened for worship in 1799. The tower was not completed until 1819. Oliver Crane represented the Cranetown neighborhood in the trustees of 1797, and Nathaniel Crane among the managers of the building.

Connected with the movement for an organization of a church was the giving a name to the town. The selection of the name of Gen. Joseph Bloomfield was in good part due to influence proceeding from Cranetown. Maj. Nathaniel Crane was in the battle of Monmouth, in which Gen. Bloomfield was. Isaac Watts Crane, as a teacher and politician, was an admirer of Bloomfield and an advocate of his name. Gen. Bloomfield was a frequent visitor among his relatives in Orange Dale, and was associated in Cranetown with the church and civil life there. There was a touch of the politic in the minds of those like Isaac Watts Crane, and the result was seen when, in 1797, Gen. Bloomfield came to the town and made a handsome donation towards completing the rising walls of the church. In the dignified cavalcade which escorted the honored visitor on that occasion was Capt. Crane's elegant company of infantry, and when Gen. Bloomfield addressed the people on the virtues of patriotism and of political and Christian union, it is said Mr. Isaac Watts Crane made a response in behalf of the society re-echoing the same sentiments.

The congregation had been formed at the Joseph Davis house in 1794. The church edifice was begun, the trustees of the society were first elected and the selection of the house was made in 1796; the common was laid out before the church lot in 1797; the ecclesiastical organization of the Third Presbyterian Society of Newark was made in 1798; the original church of the Newark colony became the First Presbyterian Church of Newark in 1720; the Mountain Society became in 1753 the Second Presbyterian Church in Newark; and worship under the first pastor was begun on the first Sunday of the year 1800.

The following names were subscribed to "a promise to pay unto the trustees of the Presbyterian Society of Bloomfield, for the purpose of hiring a minister to preach the gospel for six months," with the date appended "Cranetown, April 13, 1797," give the principal citizens among the Puritan population at that time:

Oliver Crane,
Silas Crane,
William Crane,
Silas Crane,
William Sisson Crane,
John Crane,
Isaac Crane.

Thomas Crane,
William Crane,
David Crane,
John Crane,
Samuel A. Crane,
Samuel W. Crane,
John A. Crane.

Josh Crane, Jr.	Eliskim Crane
Samuel Crane	Thomas Crane
Benjamin Crane	George Crane
John Crane	William Holmes
David Crane	David G. Giddens
Samuel Crane	John A. Giddens
Nathaniel Crane	Charles A. Giddens
Isaac Crane	John Smith
John Crane	Robert Smith
John Crane	John D. Smith
John Crane	William G. E. See
John Crane	Zachary Crane
John Crane	Samuel Giddens
John Crane	John D. Smith
John Crane	John D. Smith

In the original parchment subscription for building the church, in 1796, among the principal subscribers are Eleazer Crane for £40, Joseph Crane for £60, Joseph Crane for £20, Oliver Crane for £25, William Crane for £22, Stephen Fordham for £45, Aaron Crane for £90, Caleb Martin for £12, Gideon Crane for £14, and Nathaniel and Israel Crane each for £100. Many other town names also appear on the additional subscription in 1798 "for the use of the meeting-house." Some sixteen of the names on this subscription are of Holland extraction. Nearly three-fourths of the original members of the Bloomfield Church came from the Orange Church. Among the elders and deacons at the organization of the church was Joseph Crane, who had been an elder from 1794-98 in the Orange Church. The other early elders from the western part of the town were Israel Crane and Oliver Crane from 1805, David Taylor and Nathaniel Crane from 1812, and Matthias Smith and Elias B. Crane.

The pastors under whom the people of West Bloomfield (as the place afterwards began to be called) worshipped were the Rev. Abel Jackson, 1800-10; Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, 1812-18; Rev. Gideon N. Judd, 1820-34; Rev. Ebenezer Seymour, from 1834 until their own church was organized.

The Reformed Dutch Church of Stone House Plain was organized at the beginning of the century. As the Puritans had had two churches on the south (at Newark and Orange), so the Hollanders had had two churches on the north and east (at Acquackanonk and Second River). Dutch zeal was not behind the Puritan zeal in catechetical instruction and in missionary appointments for preaching. We must, therefore, believe that the sermon and the catechism were at the Speertown school-house before the formal church organization. The congregation was gathered by the Rev. Peter Stryker, pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church at Second River. The church was organized under the direction of the Classis of Bergen in 1801. The first church edifice was erected in 1802. Mr. Stryker became the pastor, having both churches in his care. The Rev. Staats Van Santvoord seems to have succeeded him as pastor of the two churches, and the two churches continued together till 1826. The pastors down to the time of the organization of the township of Montclair were Rev. John G. Tarbell,

1827-28; Rev. Alexander G. Hillman, 1837-41; Rev. Eben S. Hammond, 1842-44; Rev. William Thompson, 1845-46; Rev. Robert A. Quin, 1847-49; Rev. John A. Liddell, 1849-50; Rev. John Wiseman, 1851-52; Rev. Peter S. Talmage, 1853-65; and the Rev. Benjamin I. Statesir, 1865-72. Under Mr. Talmage's pastorate the present edifice built of freestone and ten feet longer than the first, was erected in 1857 on the old site. The spire was completed in 1860-61.

The division of the township, in 1868, left this church edifice within the township of Bloomfield, and an important part of its parish within the township of Montclair. The Holland population, therefore, have continued largely under the recent pastor, Rev. John Kershaw, 1873-82, and the present pastor, the Rev. William G. E. See.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Montclair was organized in 1838, as a strong colony from the Bloomfield Church. For some time previously it had been the custom of the Bloomfield Church to divide the service in the winter-time, the morning service being held in Bloomfield and the afternoon service in West Bloomfield. The place of meeting was the room in the second story of the public school building, on a site just in front of the present church.

Maj. Nathaniel Crane, an elder in the Bloomfield Church, left a bequest at his death, in 1833, designed to assist in establishing a new organization. He directed that the residuum of his estate, valued at about ten thousand dollars, should be invested for the support of a church in West Bloomfield, whenever that portion of the parish should form a separate congregation and erect a church edifice. The propriety of such an organization was considered at a meeting on the 17th of August, 1837. On the 31st of the month the new parish was created. "The West Bloomfield Society" was taken as the title. The trustees were Zenas S. Crane, Cyrus Pierson, Jared E. Harrison, Reuben D. Baldwin, James Crane and William Smith.

The school building was purchased and enlarged. The main audience-room was placed on the second floor, the lecture-room and the pastor's study on the first floor; and columns stood in front before the open vestibule. The building was dedicated and the church organized on the 9th of August, 1838, the churches of Orange and Bloomfield being represented by their pastors, Rev. Asa Hillyer, D.D., and Rev. Ebenezer Seymour. Sixty-six of the members came from the church in Bloomfield, two each from the churches of Caldwell and Succasunna Plains, and one from the First Church of Orange. The two elders, Matthias Smith and Elias B. Crane, came also as officers from the Bloomfield Church.

The first pastor, then fresh from the seminary, was Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D.D., who continued pastor from 1839 to 1843, and was afterwards pastor at Albany, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, president of Hamilton College, New York, and pastor at Utica, N. Y.

wardens were Owen Doremus, C. St. John Seymour; Vestrymen, Dr. R. F. Brown, Richard Naylor, William H. Ashley, A. W. Crittenden, George N. Wright. Mr. Davis remained with the parish for two years, and the church was again without a regular pastor for the same space of time. In 1862 the Rev. Mr. Crystal was inducted rector. During his pastorate the present stone edifice was commenced in 1869. The lots on which the church was built (about two acres) were the gift of Robert M. Hening. The Rev. J. L. Maxwell has been pastor since June, 1869. The new edifice was completed and opened for worship on Easter Sunday, April 17, 1870. The cost of the church was thirty-five thousand dollars.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION (Roman Catholic) is an outgrowth from Belleville. The Rev. John Hogan, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Belleville, visited West Bloomfield as one of his stations, and about 1856 the edifice was erected. It is located on Washington Street. It continued under the care of the Belleville pastor till 1864. The Rev. Titus Joslyn, the first resident pastor, came to the congregation on February 6th of that year. He was born a Protestant, in Schenectady, N. Y., and was educated in Union College, under the care of his father, Professor Joslyn, of that college. His parents removed to New York in 1873, where he was baptized by Bishop Hughes, June 16, 1845. He entered St. Joseph's Seminary, under the Jesuits, in 1847, was ordained priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, March 13, 1852, and placed under the direction of Archbishop Hughes till he came to the parish,—West Bloomfield. He remained pastor for over ten years,—till Sept. 5, 1874. Under his direction the church was enlarged, in 1866 the tower built, and one-half of the present property purchased. The parish included the Roman Catholic population of Caldwell, Bloomfield and Watessing.

The Rev. A. M. Stevens succeeded Mr. Joslyn as pastor from Sept. 5, 1874, to March 18, 1879. During his pastorate the new rectory, at the corner of Elm and Fulton Streets, was built in 1876.

In the year 1878 the Church of the Sacred Heart was organized in Bloomfield as a colony from the Montclair Church.

Rev. Joseph F. Mendel has been the pastor since 1879. During his pastorate the parochial school has been organized,—in 1881. It has five Sisters of Charity as teachers, and an average daily attendance of two hundred and thirty pupils. The property of Bernard Wallace was also purchased for the church in 1881. The Rev. Walter Purcell has been appointed assistant pastor, and has under his care the Catholic people of Verona and Caldwell. The value of the church property is twenty-five thousand dollars.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST in Montclair had its organization in 1870. A consultation in respect to the desirability of such an organization was held on the evening of the 18th of December,

at the house of Mr. J. B. Beadle, and a committee on organization was appointed. The society was organized on the 29th of January, 1870, when Samuel Holmes, Joseph B. Beadle, Charles H. Johnson, Edward Sweet, Samuel Wilde, Jr., and Julius H. Pratt were elected trustees. The ecclesiastical organization was made on the 29th of May, at the residence of Mr. Beadle, when the Articles of Faith were accepted and sixty-four persons entered into the church covenant. Samuel Holmes, Joseph B. Beadle, James B. Pearson and David B. Hurd were elected deacons. The Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven, Conn., preached the first sermon in a public hall tastefully furnished for public worship, and the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches held an union service in the afternoon. The formal recognition by the fellowship of the churches was on the 8th of June, when the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., preached the sermon. The present and only pastor, the Rev. A. H. Bradford, D.D., was ordained and installed on the 28th day of September of the same year. A church edifice and lecture-room, with a pastor's study and every appliance for social and religious uses, were dedicated in 1873. The church is situated at the corner of Fullerton Avenue and Plymouth Street, and can seat seven hundred persons. A parsonage has since been erected.

THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTCLAIR was organized in October, 1868, and had a membership of from thirty to forty members. For some two years the pulpit was supplied by clergymen of other Unitarian societies. The Rev. J. B. Harrison became the pastor in 1870, and continued in that service until 1873. From that year Mr. John A. Bellows conducted for some time the religious services of the society.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Upper Montclair completed its organization on April 13, 1882. The first deacons were Winslow Amer and Henry H. Hall. The society, under the name of "The Christian Union," was organized Feb. 25, 1881, Thomas H. Bird, John R. Anderson, George A. Gates, Winslow Amer and A. Eben Van Gieson being the trustees.

The origin of the religious movement which resulted in this church was as early as 1816-17. The Rev. Enos A. Osborn, then a theological student in the Bloomfield Academy, opened a Sunday-school in the neighborhood. It was held at first in a barn, afterwards in private houses. It was afterwards removed to the Reformed Dutch Church at Stone House Plain; it was brought back again to the Speer Neighborhood, as Upper Montclair was then called, and held in these school-houses. In later years it had grown to be the custom to have a preaching service after the afternoon Sunday-school, whenever a preacher could be obtained. Members of the Presbyterian Church of Montclair united with the neighborhood in maintaining the Sunday-school and the service. A

historians still have placed in the Catholic Church, which was completed in 1880 at the corner of the Valley road and Belvidere Avenue.

A difference of opinion, however, in respect to the central connection resulted in the demise of the Catholic Church and in the erection of another chapel dedicated on April 13, 1882, in which the present Sunday worshipers. The edifice is a frame building, on two rooms, capable of being used as one, with seats for about three hundred persons. The cost of the property is about ten thousand dollars.

The first and only pastor is the Rev. George A. Gates, who was ordained and installed on the 10th of April, 1882.

Education. Little is known of the history of the schools before the time of the Revolution. On the testimony of the most authentic tradition, and without the certainty of records or inscriptions, the first school-house was erected about the year 1740. The same school-house is variously remembered as existing near the end of that century, and until 1812. It stood at the junction of the Orange and Bloomfield and upper Valley branches of the old road south of the present High School building, where the plumbers' shop now stands on land owned by Mr. Allison. It was a one-story building, built of stone, low and rude in structure, twenty-six feet long and eighteen feet broad. It faced the east, and the curve in the road was then such that it looked down the street. A large fire-place was in the southwest corner of the building; flat desks or tables were placed around the sides of the room, with benches at the walls, the seats being slabs with the bark side down. At the south end was an oblong platform two steps in height, which was called "the rostrum." In the centre of this platform was a trap-door, through which mischievous boys and others about 1800 or 1805 were sent down into a little dog-groom, and spoken by the equally mischievous teacher, "What do you see?" There was no cellar. The earliest teachers now known and occupying the rostrum probably in the last century were Isaac Watts Crane, well known afterwards, and Hugh Thompson.

Rev. Jedediah Chapman, the pastor from Orange, came every two weeks to catechise the children. The venerable clergyman wore the cocked hat and was mounted on his horse, and master and school stood in file uncovered by the roadside until he had entered.

Dr. Gruet, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hinman and Mr. Norton were teachers in this school-house. One octogenarian remembers, with a lively sensibility which penetrates the fourscore years, the spirit of the Scotch-Irish Tracy and the cruel suitability of the weeping-willow to its stroke of discipline.

Gideon Wheeler was the last teacher in this antiquated structure. He took his school through a summer course in a blacksmith-shop down the eastward road when the old walls were being moved to a new building, in 1812.

The next period of the school history is that during which the school was located on the present lot of the Presbyterian Church. This period extended from 1812 to 1860. There were two school-houses on the church lot,—one two-stories in height, twenty-two by forty feet in size, the second story of which was used for religious meetings, and standing about fifty feet in front of the present church; the other a stone building of one story, which stood on the site of the present chapel. The first of these two remained a school-house until 1838, when it was purchased by the newly organized church, was enlarged and renovated, and was devoted to church purposes until 1856, when it gave way to the new church edifice.

The three prominent teachers in this school-house were Gideon Wheeler, Philander Seymour and Warren S. Holt. William Heddon and David J. Allen also taught for a short time.

Gideon Wheeler was a man of intellectual force and sound judgment, an excellent teacher for the time. He was a magistrate for a number of years, and held court on Saturday afternoon. He was also a surveyor and conveyancer. He held his position with satisfaction on the part of the people until declining health compelled him to relinquish the school-house for the farm. He attracted pupils from Speertown, Verona, the Coit Neighborhood, Tory Corner and from "between the mountains." His full period of service was from about 1810 to 1832.

Philander Seymour came as a young man from Genoa, N. Y., but had already taught "between the mountains" south of Pleasant Valley. He was a superior man and a superior teacher. He was considered a gentleman and was very popular. His years in the new school-house were the longer part of the time from 1822 to 1830. He withdrew to Bloomfield, where he taught "in the old school-house."

Warren S. Holt taught first in the public school and afterwards established a private school. He acquired the reputation of a good teacher, especially in mathematics, while at the school-house. His success led him to his wider enterprise at the Mountain House. His period of instruction was shorter than that of Mr. Wheeler or Mr. Seymour. It was from about 1835 to 1838, and his withdrawal from the school district teaching may have been in consequence of the sale of the school building.

The period from 1810 to 1838 was the period of high success in the Bloomfield Academy. In the origin and maintenance of that academic and theological institution Israel Crane and other intelligent men of West Bloomfield were profoundly interested. The academy, under such able preceptors as Amzi Lewis, Jr., Rev. John Ford, Rev. Humphrey Mount Perine,¹

¹ Amzi Lewis, Jr., was an able and prominent man. Mr. Brewster was a student of the academy during the year 1825, and Mr. Ford was a student of the academy during the year 1826.

Rev. Dr. Amzi Armstrong, assisted by his son, Rev. William J. Armstrong, Albert Pearson and Dr. Edwin Hall, most of them strong, college-bred men, with no little philosophic and theological force, overshadowed the more common education in that part of the town. In 1838 the West Bloomfield Religious Society for the Promotion of Literature, composed of the strong men of the town, and after Dr. Armstrong assumed the financial support, by the social and moral aid of the people throughout the Presbyterian parish. Samuel Hanson Cox and other young men from the academy conducted religious services in the second story of the West Bloomfield school-house. A number of the young men from this western district found their way to those strong instructors. Still, in this part of the town the interest in the common education was well maintained. Mr. Gideon Wheeler had under his instruction from ninety to a hundred pupils, and the number increased rather than diminished under his successors, and during some portion of the time there were two departments,—the girls' department in the second story and the boys' department on the first floor.

The time had now come for the organization of the new church. The new society in 1838, therefore, purchased the school building for four hundred dollars; the second story was enlarged and made to project some twelve or fourteen feet over the east wall; pillars were placed under the projection; the north end of this veranda was inclosed for a pastor's study and the south end for a stairway and the central part remained as a portico, with three pillars in front. The upper part became the audience-room, and the lower part the lecture-room of the new church.

The second school-house on the present church lot was immediately built. The lot was purchased from Ira Campbell. The building, constructed of stone and one story high, remained a school building until 1860, when it also was sold to the church for six hundred dollars, and was transformed into a lecture-room. The lecture-room itself gave place, in 1884, to the present chapel of the church.

The three teachers in this house who most impressed themselves as instructors were Isaac B. Wheeler, so long an elder in the church, Samuel Jones and Edwin C. Fuller, all of whom are now living in Bloomfield, Orange and Montclair.

It was during Mr. Fuller's administration that the trustees, Joseph Doremus, Charles Smith, Anthony Hall and Ira Campbell, took high authority in abolishing the Saturday forenoon school hours, the half-holiday having been the immemorable usage. The whole holiday remained the permanent usage, despite the criticism which ran with the gossips. The payment for tuition was two dollars a quarter.

During the time of Mr. Fuller application was made by the town for a special school law. Resistance was made, but the free school law was enacted in 1849, amended in 1850, and the tuition of all chil-

dren was henceforth paid by taxation. At the time of the enactment of the law there were seven school districts in the township. Three of the four, in the eastern part of the town, were united, and the Bloomfield plan of a central grammar and High School and primaries at a distance from the centre began its growth. The three districts in the western portion of the town remained separate.

The Washington School-house had been erected in 1825, originally for the education of the mill children on Sunday. A day-school and a new district followed. Isaac B. Wheeler was a teacher at a later period in this district also. The Speertown district is recalled as a separate school down to the present day. The original school-house was a low frame building, and was an old building in 1814. The red school-house was built in 1825. The West Bloomfield district began its free school development under Mr. Fuller.

In 1860 began the construction of the present High School building. The land was purchased from Grant J. Wheeler, and the north wing of the building was erected. It was two stories in height, fifty feet in length, thirty-five feet in breadth, and cost, with land, heating apparatus and furniture, six thousand dollars. The south wing was erected in 1869, at a cost of eleven thousand dollars; the east wing in 1873, fifty-five feet long, thirty-six feet broad, at an expenditure of thirteen thousand dollars—making a total cost of thirty-one thousand dollars for the whole building during the thirteen years.

Mr. John H. Morrow was the first teacher in the original wing of this new edifice, and directed the first development of the free system under the new facilities. The number of school children in 1866 was three hundred and fifteen. The amount of money paid to teachers in salaries was seventeen hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Morrow continued to be the teacher from 1860 to 1866.

Special plans were originated in 1866 for the establishment of a High School adequate to the demands of the best education preparatory to the college or the university. The purpose was to secure the services of a principal who should be a graduate from one of the best colleges, and whose character should command the best development in education. The High School was to afford facilities "to educate here at home the youth who had previously been sent away to school," and so to enable "parents to retain under home influence their children during the period of the formation of character." John W. Taylor, a graduate of Harvard University, became the principal in September of that year, and inspired a rapid development during the four years of his supervision. His tact, ability and enthusiasm in school-work, his geniality and his fondness for young life, his instinct for individualizing and his natural leadership, gave inspiration alike to teachers, students, parents and trustees. The purchase of a scientific and philosophic apparatus was made,

and the library was begun. The number of pupils in 1860 exceeded the new offer.

Mr. Taylor resigned his position in 1870, and Mr. John F. Gross, a graduate of Princeton College, became the principal. Mr. Gross continued to develop a wide public interest in the school. His efforts of pupils rendered necessary the enlargement of 1873, and the building completed in its present form has the capacity for seating six hundred children.

The first graduating class, composed of thirteen members, was passed through the inclosure in 1874. Mr. Gross, and the first diplomas of the trustees in 1874 were made significant of a thorough education. Mr. Gross resigned at the end of the year.

The present principal is Mr. Randall Spaulding, a graduate of Yale College, who has been at the head of the High School for the past ten years. His efficient supervision is supported by a large number of efficient assistants.

The number of enrolled scholars has increased from 193 in 1869-70 to 670 in 1880-81. There were during that year 349 scholars enrolled in the primary school, 246 in the grammar school and 75 in the High School. The annual amount expended for salaries is \$10,000. The principal of the High School has a salary of \$3000. The total annual expense in 1880-81 was \$14,285.

A large primary building has been erected within the school inclosure in 1884. The citizens of Montclair have now the satisfaction of knowing that by common concession their school system has no superior in the State, and few, if any, superiors in any State in the country.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—During the later period of the Bloomfield Academy there was a powerful stimulus given to private enterprise in education. The town became celebrated for its educational facilities. The ambition of teachers was attracted by the reputation of the place. The widely-known character of Mrs. Harriet B. Cooke's school for young ladies at Bloomfield added the co-ordinate branch of education. Private schools from that time onward became numerous. Some of them attained a high degree of success. One of the arguments of the remonstrant minority against the free school law in 1850 was that there were "five flourishing boarding-schools in the town."

The two schools which were of most note in West Bloomfield were those of Warren S. Holt and of Rev. David A. Frame.

Mr. Holt established his boarding-school for boys at the Mountain House in or about 1838, but was with James H. Randall, principal of the Bloomfield Academy in 1844 to 1845. He returned to the Mountain House and conducted his school with considerable success for a number of years.

Rev. David A. Frame, a man of high order of mind and of unusual eloquence in the pulpit, was compelled to leave the pastorate from impaired health. After two years as principal of the Bloomfield Academy,

from 1842 to 1844, he established Ashland Hall, known for a number of years as *James and Philip* with young men. Some of these young men, like the Hon. William H. Aspinck, of New York, formed a strong life-long attachment to their preceptor and cherished a high admiration for his genius.

The *Female Seminary* (see A) a boarding-school for young ladies was established for young ladies. Rev. Ebenezer Cheever was the first principal, and was succeeded by Mr. Nitsche and by the Rev. Aaron R. Wolfe. The school became well-known and was successful. The number of students boarding in the seminary was limited by the plan of the school.

Public Communication and Development.—Soon after the opening of the present century Newark began to indicate that it would prove the most powerful centre in the State. Within twenty years Essex County ceased to be the fourth and became the first county in population. The counties of Hunterdon, Sussex and Burlington surpassed Essex in numbers in 1790. Essex surpassed them all in 1820. The rapid development which has since gone on was due first of all to the construction of excellent roads.

THE NEWARK AND PORT JERSEY TURNPIKE, more commonly known as the Bloomfield turnpike, was one of these solid, broad avenues which attracted to it numerous tributaries of travel. The charter was procured in 1806. The new road was to cross the Passaic River near the Little Falls, and to pass through "the more convenient gap in the mountain near Cranetown." A part of the capital stock—four thousand dollars a mile—was made payable in work. There was resistance to the commissioners, indignation and contempt and complaint by the opponents; but no toll-gate was placed on any portion of the old road occupied by the pike, and so the objection from the compulsory payment of toll was avoided. The work of securing a diagonal right of way was successful, and the benefit soon allayed the personal feeling. Israel Crane and Gen. John Dodd were the incorporators from Bloomfield, and Israel Crane the leading director. Local business was quickened. Mr. Crane cut "the little turnpike"—the street past the depot—from the turnpike to his store, and his business became very large and very widely extended. The tannery of Smith & Doremus, south of the Presbyterian Church, soon after 1807 brought its hides from New York, its bark from over the mountain, and sold its leather to the boot and shoe manufactories of Bloomfield and Orange. A large peach production at one time was manufactured into brandy at the distillery. The manufacture of superior cider became extensive, and six thousand barrels a year of Newark cider, it is said, were at one time made. Peter Doremus established his store, now occupied by his son Philip, on the crossing of the turnpike and the old road in 1811. A woolen-mill was established by Mr. Crane for the manufacture of blue broadcloths and was sold afterwards to the Wilces when they came

from England in 1827. One of the sons of James Wilde had been the New York agent of the Wilde mills in England, and the Crane mill no doubt brought sons and father here.

As the most active interest in the turnpike was taken by Israel Crane, and as he at a later period had a large interest in the development of the Newark freestone quarries, he furnished funds for the maintenance of the road, and it finally passed into his possession. It was sold by his heirs to the Essex Public Road Board, who have widened, graded and relaid the top of the old structure. It is now a broad avenue from the mountain to the city.

THE NEWARK AND BLOOMFIELD RAILROAD was organized as a company, composed entirely of Bloomfield and West Bloomfield incorporators, in 1852. The West Bloomfield incorporators were Zenas S. Crane, Grant J. Wheeler and William S. Morris; those from Bloomfield were Joseph S. Davis (who became the president), Ira Dodd (who became afterwards the superintendent), David Oakes, Robert L. Cook, David Conger and Warren S. Baldwin. It was not, however, till June, 1856, that the trains run to Montclair. One car more than supplied the demand of public travel, and there was a deficit of three hundred and thirty dollars at the end of the first seven months. When first opened the same person sold tickets at the West Bloomfield Station and acted as brakeman on the road.

The first board of directors was composed of Grant J. Wheeler, William H. Harris, Jared E. Harrison, of West Bloomfield; and Joseph A. Davis, Ira Dodd, Wright F. Conger and Jason Crane, of Bloomfield. Their negotiations with the New Jersey Railroad Company did not prove satisfactory to them, and the final arrangement was with the Morris and Essex Company. Continuous trains from New York were run from about the year 1866. When the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad leased the Morris and Essex, the auxiliary branch was included in the property transferred. The road has now seventeen trains a day between Montclair and New York. The fastest time is forty-two minutes. The road has one station in Montclair and three in Bloomfield.

THE NEW YORK, MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILWAY has had a very important influence in the development of the northern portion of Montclair. There had been dissatisfaction with the time and the accommodations of the Bloomfield road. The charter, which was obtained in 1867, projected a road from Jersey City to the State line, at Greenwood Lake. Robert M. Henning, Julius H. Pratt and Henry C. Spalding were especially active in procuring the road. Albert Pearce, Samuel Wilde and Joseph B. Beadle were also incorporators. The two centres of population at Montclair and at Bloomfield had both grown strong, and the township was now ripe for a division into two parts. The enterprise of build-

ing a railway was the *occasion*, not the *cause*, of the division of the town. The proposition to bond the town was naturally resisted by those whose interests and associations were with the Bloomfield road. The new township, taking the popular name Montclair,—a more pleasing rendering of the Indian guttural "Watchung,"—was erected the next year, 1868. The bonds were issued; the new township accepted them to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, and Bloomfield was exempted in the act which authorized them.

The road was completed in 1872, at first to Montclair and the extension afterwards to Greenwood Lake.

The road has now four stations in Montclair, viz.,—Montclair, Watchung, Upper Montclair and Montclair Heights,—and two in Bloomfield, viz.,—Bloomfield and Chestnut Hill. There are eight trains each way between Montclair and New York.

The building of this road had an immediate effect on the older railroad. The cars, the road-bed, the stations, the management and the time have much improved.

The influence of both these roads on the recent growth of Montclair has been very marked. A new and a strong population has come. The mountain-slopes from south to north are the sites of tasteful residences, and the valleys and swells of land are everywhere occupied with the attractive houses of men whose daily life is in the cities. The Montclair road has recently come into the possession of the Lake Erie and Great Western Railway.

Patriotism.—A large number of the citizens of the old town rallied to the militia service in the war with England in 1812. Zenas S. Crane, John Munn and Richard Romer were among them, and also Capt. John Munn, who had been under Gen. Bloomfield in 1794, in the suppression of the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania.

Edward Moran was the first volunteer from the town at the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861. He was mustered in as a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York City, and was afterwards connected with the naval service.

Among the enlistments from the town during the recent war were the following privates: John H. Jacobus, Stephen P. Williams, Albert Woodruff, who died of disease; John Dickinson and Henry B. Ball, both of whom were killed in the Newark regiment of the New Jersey Volunteers; John B. Ball, Charles Madison, Nicholas Beadle and John Coyne, in the Eighth Regiment; and Robert Madison, William J. Madison, John B. Munn, James Taylor, John Webster, James Kane, David McNamara, in the Thirtieth Regiment, all of whom in all the regiments enlisted for three years.

The following persons went for nine months' service in the Twenty-sixth Regiment:

First Lieutenant William R. Bayler, Surgeon William Robertson, James R. Williams, James M. Curtis and Edwin F. Dodd, and the pri-

John H. Love, M.D., was born in New York City, June 1, 1821. He was educated at the University of the City of New York, and at the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association. He was a member of the New York State Legislature, and of the United States Congress. He was a member of the New York State Board of Regents, and of the New York State Board of Education. He was a member of the New York State Board of Charities, and of the New York State Board of Prison Commissioners. He was a member of the New York State Board of Health, and of the New York State Board of Agriculture. He was a member of the New York State Board of Fish and Game, and of the New York State Board of Forestry. He was a member of the New York State Board of Mines, and of the New York State Board of Railways. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Works, and of the New York State Board of Transportation. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Safety, and of the New York State Board of Fire Insurance. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Health, and of the New York State Board of Public Welfare. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Education, and of the New York State Board of Public Instruction. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Labor, and of the New York State Board of Public Industry. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Commerce, and of the New York State Board of Public Trade. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Finance, and of the New York State Board of Public Revenue. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Debt, and of the New York State Board of Public Credit. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Property, and of the New York State Board of Public Lands. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Works, and of the New York State Board of Public Transportation. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Safety, and of the New York State Board of Public Fire Insurance. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Health, and of the New York State Board of Public Welfare. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Education, and of the New York State Board of Public Instruction. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Labor, and of the New York State Board of Public Industry. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Commerce, and of the New York State Board of Public Trade. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Finance, and of the New York State Board of Public Revenue. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Debt, and of the New York State Board of Public Credit. He was a member of the New York State Board of Public Property, and of the New York State Board of Public Lands.

Joseph W. Nason, after his nine months' service, became first lieutenant in the Fifth Wall Regiment of the New York Volunteers, and was killed in the skirmishing in front of Fredericksburg. Nicholas Beadle was killed at the battle of Antietam, George James Taylor at the battle of Antietam, John M. Wheeler at the battle of Fredericksburg, and John B. Means at the battle of Chancellorsville. Charles Littell died from disease in front of Fredericksburg.

Frederick H. Harris entered the service as captain in 1862, became major in 1864, lieutenant colonel in 1865, and returned home at the close of the war, in 1865. He had command of a brigade during his service, and was twice breveted by the President of the United States, once for "gallant and meritorious service in Georgia and the Carolinas" and once for gallant service at the battle of Bentonville, N. C.

Dr. John J. H. Love was appointed volunteer surgeon by Governor Olden, of New Jersey, in April, 1862. He was engaged in a thirty days' service after the battle of Williamsburg, on May 5th, in the transportation and burial of the wounded, was then assigned surgeon in the Nineteenth Regiment on July 19th, and in August was mustered into the United States service. He was made surgeon-in-chief of a brigade in March, 1863, and in August was made surgeon-in-chief of a division in the Army of the Potomac. He served with distinction in this position, and returned home with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The **Montclair Gas and Water Company** began its existence in 1871. In that year a charter was procured from the State by William S. Torrey, Robert M. Hening, Lewis S. Benedict, George S. Dwight, Frederick H. Harris, A. C. Benedict, Jr., and John Torrey, Jr., who were the incorporators. Twenty-five thousand dollars was to be the capital stock, in shares of twenty-five dollars.

The privileges of the charter were, however, transferred to another association, and the plan for the introduction of water was at length relinquished. Among the active men who guided the introduction of gas into both of the towns were Joseph A. Davis, M.D., who became the president of the company, John J. H. Love, M.D., P. H. Van River, Augustus T. Morris, Thomas W. Langstroth, Beach Vanderpool, Eugene Vanderpool and Andrew A. Smally. The gasometer was located in Bloomfield. The pipes were introduced into the streets of the two towns in 1872 and 1873, and the introduction to private houses gradually followed.

The **Montclair Library Association** was organized

in 1869. George S. Dwight, Israel Crane and J. W. Taylor put into form the constitution. A board of directors were chosen and over three hundred volumes were collected. A charter was obtained granting the winter of 1870-71, with the privilege of stock to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. During the summer of 1871, N. O. Pillsbury gave the use of a lot on Fullerton Avenue, on which a building with two commodious rooms was erected. The building was accordingly taken possession of in December, 1871.

The growth of the library was slow but steady. In seven years it advanced from sixty to two thousand books, and the demand for their use continues to increase.

The number of stockholders and subscribers in 1875 was one hundred and forty-four and the total number of books taken out was four thousand eight hundred and ninety. During the financial depression which existed in the following years it proved more difficult to maintain the interest, and during the past few years it has been little used.

Population.—Montclair became a separate township in 1868.

The relative population and the growth of the population in Montclair and Bloomfield has been,—

Year	Montclair	Bloomfield
1860	1,000	1,000
1870	1,500	1,500
1880	2,000	2,000
1890	2,500	2,500
1900	3,000	3,000

Post-Offices.—The post-offices are two. The post-office at West Bloomfield was established in 1831, when Nathaniel H. Baldwin was appointed postmaster. It took the name of Montclair in 1865.

Upper Montclair has been recently established.

Montclair Fire Department.—Montclair inaugurated its first fire organization in the autumn of 1882, and prior to that time the town, like other country places, depended entirely upon the willing efforts of its citizens and the primitive household pail as a means to save burning property from destruction, or, as is more frequently the case where no apparatus is kept, to prevent the spread of the flames to adjacent buildings. Subsequent to a disastrous fire on Mountain Avenue, in 1882, a number of citizens talked over the necessity for some steps being taken to form a company to do fire service, and in response to a call sent out, a meeting was held in the town committee rooms on November 28th, at which it was reported that half the necessary amount of money to purchase a truck had already been raised, and that twenty-five members had enrolled their names for active service.

The company was duly organized on December 21, 1882, with the following officers: Foreman, Charles M. Schott, Jr., a former member of the Fire Depart-

¹ Further statistics may be found in the case of the Montclair Waterworks.

² Dr. Henry Lammie.

ment of Somerville, N. J.; Assistant Foreman, George Westerbrook; Secretary, Dr. Albert J. Wright, for several years connected with the Oswego, N. Y., Fire Department; Treasurer, Dr. James A. Casey. A contract was given out for a hook-and-ladder truck, which was received April 9, 1884, and was housed in the engine-house of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad by the courtesy of the officers of that company. On April 24th the company was incorporated under the State law of 1876 relating to fire companies. In December, 1882, the same officers were re-elected, and are now acting, with the exception of Dr. Casey, the treasurer, who resigned, and is succeeded by Robert M. Henning.

In January, 1884, a committee was appointed with authority to purchase additional apparatus, and they then procured a Babcock extinguisher, with two sixty-gallon tanks, and two small extinguishers attached. The town committee erected a frame house on the corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Valley road for the use of the Fire Department, and on the 24th of April last the company took possession of their quarters. A bell-tower has since been erected, and a bell weighing three thousand four hundred and ten pounds hung therein, the expense being borne by the township. The bell was first rung for a fire-alarm on the 18th of August, 1884. The town is divided into twelve fire districts, by the respective members of which the signal is given. A relief association was formed Sept. 17, 1883, and is now in a flourishing condition. There is also a fire police, consisting of six members of the company, appointed by the foreman, who is virtually the chief engineer of the department. The truck is fully equipped with ladders, pick-axes and other necessary implements, hooks, a large pump and twenty-four buckets. There is also a fifty-foot New York extension ladder in the truck-house ready for an emergency. The force numbers forty-seven members, nineteen for the chemical engine and twenty-eight for the truck. About two thousand dollars has been raised by private subscription to put the department on its present footing, and an appropriation of five hundred dollars was made by the township committee for the current expenses of the present year. Montclair now feels safer and is more content, for the town was a heavy sufferer from fire before its citizens were aroused to the necessity of establishing a system for the protection of their property.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL WILDE.

The progenitor of the Wilde family in America was John Wilde, who came from England in 1688 and settled in South Braintree, Mass. He married, in 1690, Sarah Hayden, granddaughter of Richard Thayer, who became a resident of Braintree in 1641. Their children were John, Samuel, William and Sarah. The children of Samuel were Samuel, Micah and Joseph, the latter of whom was an officer in the Revolution. His children were John, Elijah and Joseph. The children of the last-named were Hannah, Samuel, John and Mehitabel. Samuel was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1800, and on removing to New York, about 1820, engaged in the hardware and looking-glass trade. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Robert Jones, to whom were born four sons and seven daughters, of whom five survive. The birth of Samuel, of this number, occurred in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1831, from whence in childhood he removed with his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., where his education was received. He, in 1848, entered his father's counting-room in New York City, the latter being then extensively engaged in the coffee and spice business, under the firm-name of Withington & Wilde. Mr. Withington was the pioneer in this country in the process of roasting coffee by machinery for the grocers' trade. The firm later became Samuel Wilde & Sons, and on the death of Samuel Wilde, Sr., was changed to Samuel Wilde's Sons, consisting of Joseph and Samuel Wilde. Joseph died in 1878, and a co-partnership including Samuel and John, a younger brother, was formed, under the same firm-name, the premises first occupied in 1814 being still their place of business. Samuel, the present head of the house, the subject of this sketch, was married, in 1853, to Mary E., daughter of Joshua Lunt, of Falmouth, Me. Mr. Wilde made Montclair, N. J., his residence in 1861, and has since been actively identified with the interests of the township. He supports in politics the principles of the Republican party, which in 1871 and 1872 he represented in the State Legislature. He is one of the directors of the Meriden Cutlery Company, of Meriden, Conn. Mr. Wilde is one of the founders of the First Congregational Church of Montclair, of which he is a member and one of the board of trustees.



David H. Smith

HISTORY

HUDSON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

Location of Hudson County, New Jersey, on the Hudson River, showing the Water Supply of the County.

HUDSON COUNTY, so named in commemoration of Henry Hudson, who discovered and explored the North or Hudson River in 1609, is located on the eastern side of the State of New Jersey, opposite Manhattan Island, at New York City. It is bounded on the east by Hudson River and New York Bay; on the south by the "Kill Von Kull," which separates this county from Staten Island, New York; on the west by Newark Bay and Passaic River; and on the north by Bergen County, of which Hudson was a part until its organization into a separate municipality, in 1840.

Its area is the smallest in the State, embracing only 43.83 square miles, while its population is second, Essex being the largest, and contained in 1880 a population of 187,000.

The topography of the county is made up of but two features, marsh and a rocky ridge. The range of trap rock forming Bergen Hill begins at Bergen Point, the southern extremity of the county, and pursues a northerly direction through the county, and as far north in New York as Haverstraw. Through this length the outcrop is unbroken. On the northwest border of the county is quite an elevation, as well as two rocky knobs that rise above the marsh. Nearly half the county, or 20.15 square miles, is covered by tide marsh, across which are built the several railroads mentioned in this work. From the summit of First Mountain the county has the appearance of a vast plain or prairie.

Geological Formation.—**TRAP ROCK.**—The range

of trap forming Bergen Hill and Palisade Mountain can be traced from Bergen Point to the State line, and beyond that to Haverstraw, in New York. Its length from the Kill Von Kull, at Bergen Point, to the terminus, at Ladentown, is forty-eight miles, of which twenty-eight are in New Jersey. Throughout this length the outcrop is unbroken, and varies in breadth from one-half to one and a half miles, being most contracted at Bergen Neck, near Bergen Point. At the latter place the rock is but a few feet above mean tide-water mark.

The eastern boundary or line of trap outcrop is sharply defined, and easily and accurately located. Beginning at Bergen Point, the line follows the border of the upland and marsh near the Central Railroad to Centreville; thence, skirting the shore, it runs near the line of the Morris Canal, east of New York Bay Cemetery, and continuing at the foot of the rocky bluff, pursues a northeast course west of Jersey City and Hoboken, after which it bends slightly to the east and below Weehawken, at the coal-yards, strikes the shore of the Hudson River. From this point on the boundary may be said to follow the river to the State line. Wherever the rocks are not covered by fallen debris from the bluffs the sandstone is seen underlying the trap, generally quite near the base of the mountain, although in places it is found high up in the bank,—e. g. Bull's Ferry, also at Closter Landing.

The western boundary of the Bergen Hill and Palisade Mountain trap is much more indistinct than that on the east side. As the sandstone appears at a few points only on this slope, or at the foot of the range, the line of actual outcrop of the trap is assumed as the division line of the two rocks. Beginning at Bergen Point, this has a remarkably straight course, coinciding nearly with the Newark Bay shore

¹ Clark, a Geology, 1868 and 1882.

and the road is similar to English Neighborhood, and then following at the foot of the slope to the State line. The foundation of the light-house in the KILL at the mouth of Newark Bay, issued to a trap. Thence to the Central Railroad bridge no rock is seen, but along the bay shore. From this point to the Morris Canal the trap rock is almost continuous in the form of low palisaded ridges, and ends at the mouth of the canal along the margin of the marsh. Crossing the canal, it then runs east of it, along the Bergen Hill slope and east of the drift-knolls, to the New Jersey Railroad, at West End Station. From this point the line continues its north-northeast course across the New York and Erie Railroad at the west end of Bergen tunnel, and near the wagon-road east of the Northern Railroad to New Durham. Here it is deflected to the east, and passing east of the village, it again comes to the meadows and follows their eastern border to English Neighborhood. At the former village sand-knolls cover up the rocks, and the most westerly outcrop of trap is at least a quarter of a mile from the village. North of New Durham the trap is frequently seen on the hill-side, and the wagon-road is approximately the limit of that rock, except for half a mile between the corner of the road to Guttenburg and the English Neighborhood Station. Here the trap crops out in the crest of a sort of subordinate ridge west of the road. This little ridge has a very smooth and regular slope towards the salt meadow. It may be a separate outcrop, with sandstone in its east face and in the depression between it and the main Palisade range. North of English Neighborhood it crosses the Fort Lee and Leonia road, runs east of Floraville, and so on to the State line. Along nearly the whole length of the western boundary drift-hills border the trap, and in places rest upon it. The rock of this trap range is remarkably uniform in character, very hard, deep bluish in color, and breaks under the hammer equally well in all directions, making a desirable paving-stone.

This range is remarkable for its uniformity of slope on the west, as well as its Palisades on the east, and the westward slope corresponds nearly with the dip of the sandstone. The quarrying from Jersey City to Guttenburg has altered the face of the cliff somewhat, and farther north the talus has been bared of its timber and loose stones for dock-filling, etc. Originally this sloping surface was a mass of huge rocks confusedly tumbled upon one another. The sandstone appears at many points at the base of the Palisades from Hoboken to the State line. The trap rock is seen in contact with it and overlaying it. It can be seen finely exposed with the sandstone at Weehawken and on the boulevard to West Hoboken, at the eastern entrance to the tunnel of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad at Bull's Ferry, etc. In Bergen Hill the trap rock appears in two ranges, separated by a belt of sand-

stone. The Bergen cut exposed this intervening sandstone by uncovering the drift which concealed the outcrop. The sandstone is exposed in Bayonne City and near the Morris Canal, on Forty-fourth Street, between the two lines of trap rock. Elsewhere the range is apparently all of trap rock, excepting the comparatively small and isolated outcrops of sandstone which lie on its western feet. Of these outcrops, that of Homestead Station is remarkable for its alteration, or induration, the rock being very hard and jasper-like in appearance. At the western entrance to the tunnel of the New York, West Shore, and Buffalo Railroad the sandstone is cut into for a distance of several hundred yards. The rock is gray, and some of it is very friable and crumbling. At Belmont the cut of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad affords a good section of a short sandstone ridge, which conforms in direction to the trend of the Palisades, and ends at Fairview. Trap rock has been employed in building in Jersey City with very fair success. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, in South Jersey City, is built of it, with granite trimmings. The stone is very dark-colored, and was quarried only a few rods from the site of the church. Hudson County court-house is also of trap rock. Trap rock is largely used in walls and foundations on Bergen Hill and in that vicinity.

BIG SNAKE AND LITTLE SNAKE HILLS.—These companion hills are two isolated outcrops of trap rock in the Hackensack meadows. They are prominent features in the landscape and familiar to all travelers on the several railway lines which converge as they cross the meadows towards Jersey City. Big Snake Hill is properly the southwest end of the Secaucus upland, although separated from it by a narrow strip of meadow land. Its greatest diameter is from northeast to southwest, about half a mile. The southern and western sides are abrupt, almost precipitous; that to the north is gentle. The height above tide-level is two hundred and three feet. Red sandstone and indurated shales make up the lower third of the northern and western slopes. The rock at the base is red sandstone. It is succeeded by a grayish-colored, indurated rock, which, in turn, is capped by the trap rock. At the south side of the hill the cut on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railway exposes a mottled, shaly rock, whose dip is towards the northwest. The dip of the shale north of the hill at Secaucus Station is also towards the northwest.

Little Snake Hill is one-quarter of a mile east-southeast from Big Snake Hill. It is much smaller than the latter, and is seventy-six feet high. It is circular, and its sides are precipitous except on the south, which is very steep. The greatest diameter is three hundred and sixty feet, and the only rock exposed is trap.

¹ From Annual Report of the State Geologist, 1882.

Both of these hills are outcrops of trap rock through the shale rising abruptly above the general level, and apparently not connected with any other elevation or outcrop of this rock. From their height and shape it would seem as if these outcrops had not followed the stratifications of the shale but had been across the strata irregularly and accumulated in these two localities, unless we may suppose that the erosion has here been so excessive as to leave them. But from their circular and ellipsoidal shapes, it is not likely that there has been any erosion to that extent.

FLYING BLOCKS.—ROAD MATERIAL.—Trap rock continues to be quarried at many places in Essex and Hudson Counties for road material, paving blocks, etc., and occasionally for building purposes.

Palisade Mountain trap rock is quarried at a large number of localities, principally about Guttenberg, Weehawken, Wis. New York, and along as far south as Montgomery Avenue, Jersey City. Cuttings for streets and railroads also furnish material which is used for roads, streets and railroad ballasting. The trap rock quarries are generally small affairs, and gangs of from two to five men work together in a quarry. It is common for the men to lease the properties and sell the stone to a contractor or dealer. When in blocks they are in two sizes; the larger are known as "specification blocks" and are four inches by eight to ten inches on the head and seven to eight inches deep; the "square blocks" are five to six inches square and seven or seven inches deep. The much greater use of the former size has caused the business to increase very much within a few years, and nearly all the blocks now made are of the larger size. They bring thirty dollars per thousand, while the square blocks sell at twenty dollars. In 1881 the product of the quarries at Bergen Hill and Palisade Mountain was estimated by Michael Shannon, a contractor and dealer in Jersey City, to be four millions of specification blocks and one million square blocks, at a total value of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

There are three principal grades of rocks,—the fine-grained, quarried at Mount Pleasant, a rocky hill north of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the light gray variety, quarried north of the Pennsylvania Railroad line, or Bergen cut; and third, the dark-colored variety, from near Weehawken and West New York. All of these varieties are hard, but they split readily into blocks, and in some cases there is but little waste. The larger-sized blocks are more difficult and expensive to get, and splitting them out is attended with more waste, but all the clippings can be utilized in Telford road construction.

A large amount of this stone is used in ballasting the tracks of nearly or quite all the railroads running out of Jersey City. The ease with which it is

cracked, and its toughness and indestructibility, adapt it admirably for such use, and the convenience of getting it adds to the economy of its use for making an enduring, solid and dry road-bed. At New Durham, Abram W. Duryea has a quarry and a cracker, and furnishes stone for Telford roads in the upper part of Hudson County. Trap rock is also quarried quite extensively on the western side of Snake Hill, in Hudson County, and used for various purposes.

ARLINGTON QUARRIES.—Quarries for supplying building stone, to meet occasional local demands, have been opened at several places along the western foot of the Palisades, in Hudson County. The sandstone underlying the trap rock here is generally too coarse-grained and too crumbling to be of much value as a building stone. It can be seen at Weehawken and near New Durham. The New York, Lake Ontario and Western Railroad has cut into a very pretty, light-colored sandstone, which is promising in appearance, and conveniently located for transportation. The belt of sandstone in Hudson County has not produced any quarries of extent, and the long cut at Arlington, on the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, shows the rock mainly to be a fine-grained and rather argillaceous rock, and not adapted to make a good building stone. An opening has been made, within three or four years, east of Arlington, in the bluff of Richard Westlake, and a grayish, coarse-grained sandstone exposed. The opening is one hundred feet long and thirty feet deep, and of this depth about eighteen feet is fair building stone. This stone is used in Arlington for foundations and cellar walls.

Marshes.—Old Road.—Nurseries.—In speaking of the tides and their effects upon low lands, Mr. Cook said, in his report of 1881: "If the salt and other tide marshes are examined, other evidence is found which tends to show that the level of high-water is above where it used to be. In many places dead trees are to be seen standing in the shallow parts of the marshes. This is specially the case along the back or westerly side of the beaches, where the sand comes very gradually down to the marsh, and cedar-trees grow on it. Many of these can be found dead and still standing, and with the beginnings of salt grass growing around them. And along the edge of the upland, but in the marsh, stumps of trees can be seen projecting above the surface of the meadow, and when these are examined, it is found that their roots are still, in many cases, quite sound and firmly imbedded in the solid ground, where there is every appearance of their having grown, except that they are below the meadow surface, which is at high-water mark. Such stumps and roots are found in almost every ditch which is dug in the salt meadows near the upland. Travelers going out from New York, in crossing the marshes between Bergen Hill and Newark or Paterson, can see from the car-windows any number of such stumps still standing.

"As salt marshes are at the level of high-water, and

¹ From Professor George H. Cook's Geological Report for 1881.

storm-tides cover the whole of them, it will readily be perceived that these trees, the remnants of which are all that now remain, could never have grown there when the ground was overflowed by the tides or by salt water. In some places this effect of the tide is explained by assuming that alterations in the coast and various inlets have given freer access for the incoming tide, and that it rises higher than it formerly did on this account. But the change is so general, and so much alike in all places, that the explanation offered does not apply well to all the cases. The changes which have taken place between the marshes and the upland are not observed to be gradual and uniform in their advances; they take place more in the manner which some of our geologists have designated as *catastrophism* than in that which they have called *uniformitarianism*. Some violent storm, with favorable wind, occurs at the time of spring tides, and carries the sea-water higher and farther inland than it has been known to go before, and farther than it may again be observed to go for a generation afterwards. But it destroys any vegetation which is not natural to salt water, and it is observed that the original growth, especially that of wood, does not spring up again, but the lower portions of the land remain a permanent gain to the marshes.

"The old road from Newark to New York was down Ferry Street and the Neck to near the present plank-road bridge, and so across the Passaic, the marsh and the Hackensack, on to Bergen Hill and Powles Hook Ferry. About the beginning of the present century a new road was built, going out of Newark from Bridge Street, crossing the Passaic there, and directly on from there, across the East Newark upland and the marsh and swamp, straight towards the Hackensack and Bergen Hill. A considerable portion of this road was built through a thick and growing cedar swamp, as I was informed by one who had frequently traveled over the road. This swamp became the resort of tramps and, it was said, of thieves and robbers, so that it was dangerous for single passengers to go through. On this account it is said to have been set on fire and burned.

"No trees have grown on the marshes since that time, though the stumps and many trunks of trees still remain. Some thirty years ago a nursery of trees was begun on this marsh, but the tides came so high on it that the young trees soon became diseased, and the project was abandoned. And it was common to see much of the surface of the marsh covered with tide-water until it was banked in and protected from the tides. Now, though it is below the level of high water, shrubs and trees again begin to grow on it, and no doubt will continue to thrive, unless the dike surrounding it should be broken so as to let in the tide-water."

Artesian or Bored Wells in Hudson County.¹—

At various places in the State a number of deep wells have been bored, with the hope of reaching water which would rise to the surface and flow over, forming true artesian wells. Very few have been successful in that respect, but a large number have been bored in which the water has risen nearly to the surface, and which has yielded a very satisfactory supply. Public attention is strongly and favorably drawn to them, and the following classified account of them in Hudson County is herewith given:

At Mattheessen & Wiecher's sugar refinery, on the south side of the Morris Canal, in Jersey City, a boring was begun in 1867, and discontinued in 1872, at a total depth of one thousand feet, inclusive of twenty feet of surface earth, the diameter of which, in the upper one hundred and eighty feet of the rock, was eight inches, and in the lower eight hundred feet, four inches. The rocks penetrated are chiefly gneiss and quartz, with white sandstone and thin bands of slate occurring below eight hundred feet. Several veins of water were met with between six hundred and nine hundred feet, of which the most important were at a depth of seven hundred and twenty feet. The yield was found to be fifty gallons per minute, when tested by pumping, the level in the well being twelve feet below tide, and the temperature of the water 52° Fahr. The brackish quality of the water, however, prevented its use, and the well is now closed.

A well bored at the Central Stock-Yards, and some five hundred feet back from the shore line of the Hudson River, passed through seventy feet of mud and earth, full of boulders, then through red sand rock to a depth of two hundred and fifteen feet, where a mica rock (gneiss) was struck, and the boring continued to a depth of four hundred and fifty-five feet. The water obtained was brackish. The well is tubed with an eight-inch pipe down to the rock, and from that down the bore is six and a half inches.

In the marsh and near the south end of Grand Street, Hoboken, a boring was made in 1828, which is mentioned in Mather's "Geology of New York" as four hundred feet in depth, reaching rock at forty feet, and has penetrated serpentine, sandstone and supposed white marble. This boring probably did not strike water, and the work was abandoned. Mr. Theodore Van Tassel recollects having seen the boring apparatus remaining in position for many years later.

A boring of small diameter was made about 1842 by Andrew Clerke in the marsh at the corner of Montgomery and Henderson Streets, in Jersey City. Here the red sandstone was met with fifteen feet below the surface, and was penetrated to the depth of two hundred feet, when a stratum of very hard rock, whitish in appearance, was encountered, and the work abandoned. A liberal supply of clear, bright water, but strongly impregnated with magnesia and common

¹ From Cook's Geological Report of 1882.

salt, was found at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet, which overflowed the surface.

At Cox's brewery, on Grove Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, in Jersey City, the underlying is covered by about seventy feet of boulder clay and earth. A small boring of one hundred feet in depth was first made nearly thirty years ago, and was enlarged to five inches in diameter, and carried down to a depth of four hundred feet in 1872-73. Small veins of water were met with in the rock at all depths. The water, though, is so hard as to form a heavy scale in a steam-boiler, but was of satisfactory quality for brewing purposes, and its temperature was 54 Fahr.

The well easily afforded three hundred barrels of water per day, the water rising in the excavated well to the level of the tide, thence passing away through the earth to the street sewers. The boring intersected a number of seams in the sandstone which contained fine earthy matter and limited the capacity of the well to deliver clear water.

At Limbeck & Betz's brewery, on Ninth, between Grove and Henderson Streets, in Jersey City, and eight hundred feet northeast of Cox's brewery, the sandstone is covered by forty feet of boulder clay, with thirty feet of surface sand. A boring eight inches in diameter was made here in 1875, penetrating the red sandstone rock seven hundred and seventy-six feet and six inches to reach water, which was found in the bottom in a stratum of white or light-colored stone. At its completion the well, when tested by pumping, yielded thirty-three gallons per minute continuously for twenty-four hours. The water is sufficiently soft and sweet for brewing, but is ordinarily used only for cooling purposes, its temperature being 52½ Fahr. The well affords one thousand barrels of water per day without difficulty, the level of the well being ten feet below tide, or twenty-five feet below the surface of the ground.

Borings made to rock at Pavonia Ferry, distant, viz., two thousand three hundred feet, two thousand eight hundred and fifty feet and three thousand three hundred feet nearly east from the last, came upon serpentine at sixty-three feet, one hundred and twenty feet and one hundred and seventy-nine feet below tide, respectively.

At the Palisade brewery, at the summit of the main ridge of Bergen Hill, and corner of Hudson Avenue and Weehawken Street, in the town of Union, a boring seven inches in diameter was carried down, in 1877-78, through trap, to a depth of two hundred and ninety-seven feet from the surface, water being found in quantity, increasing with the progress of the work. The well is pumped from the bottom, and yields two hundred and fifty barrels of pure soft water per day, of a temperature of 51° Fahr. When not pumped it discharges a much smaller quantity, at a level of one hundred and sixty-one feet above tide-level, into the bottom of an excavated well, twenty-

eight feet under ground, and twelve feet below the surface of the rock.

In the marshes west of Hackensack River are a number of wells which have been bored through alluvium and boulder clay. Four of them were sunk in 1871, and derive their supply from a sheet of water-bearing gravel, at a depth of nearly two hundred feet, the water rising to the surface and flowing off in moderate quantity. The water, while it is palatable, has a noticeable taste, said to be of sulphur. These wells are on the line of the Newark plank, road. An equal number of wells are to be found on the line of the old Newark turnpike; these, however, are not in use, and their origin is unknown.

At the Secaucus Iron-Works a well was bored to the depth of six hundred feet. The strata passed through, as reported by I. P. Pardee, superintendent, were: from the surface to the shale rock, 18 feet; red shale, to 370 feet; shaly sandstone, to 395 feet; red shaly sandstone, from 400 to 600 feet. The quantity of water was largest at two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet down. The water yielded on evaporation 68.64 grains of solid matter to the gallon. It probably gets a little salt water in it from the Hackensack River, near which it is bored. The diameter of the bore is six inches, and yields a steady supply of eight gallons of water per minute.

CHAPTER II.

1838, English on the Dutch, the vessel "Exploer" North River
 America. The Delegates "Exploer" and "Hart Moon" was for
 Amsterdam. Since "Exploer" is the first to New Netherlands
 according to the Dutch to the English. Vessel "Little Fox" and
 "Little" (the "Christiansen" first vessel, Dutch "Amsterdam"
 arrived in Holland.

THE discovery of New York Bay and Hudson River has been accredited to different persons, and at different times. Some assert, and with seeming good authority, that this bay and river were discovered by Jean and Sebastian Cabot as early as 1497, while sailing along the coast of North America, under a commission from Henry VII. of England.¹ Truly enough, they had a view of the coast, as far as they sailed, from southwest to northeast, or from the mouth of the Mississippi to Cape Cod; yet they never claimed the discovery of any particular bay or river north of Virginia.

Then, again, the claim is set up in favor of Jean de Verrazzano, a Florentine, who was in the service of Francis I., King of France, in 1524, and is supposed to have visited the bay of New York.¹ To prove this assertion, Governor Stuyvesant is brought on the

¹O'Callaghan's "New Netherlands," i, 29.

² Bahrloft, ³ United States, 1: 17.

witness stand, and in his "Manifesto" to the Governor of Maryland, says: "The French were, in the year of our Lord God Almighty 1524, the second followers of the discovery in these northern parts of this America, by Johan de Verrazzano."¹

Another navigator appeared upon the scene in 1525, Estevan Gomez by name, a Portuguese, employed by Emperor Charles V., who had fitted out an expedition to discover some shorter passage to the Moluccas. It is supposed that he visited New York Bay, but how thorough his explorations were is not known.

In 1538 the Greenland Whale Company had some Dutch in their employ, who in that year, it is said, came into the bay of New York, intending to use it for winter shelter. For fear of the Indians, they built, it is asserted, a small fort, merely for temporary protection.

Hudson Employed by the Dutch.—Our next explorer was an Englishman, named Henry Hudson,² who, for the time being, was in the employ of the Netherland East India Company, in the year 1609, when they fitted him out with a ship, and sent him in search of a passage to China by the north or northeast. Hudson was, no doubt, a proper person for such an enterprise. He had already undertaken a voyage in the year 1607, in behalf of a few English merchants, and arrived at the Island of Spitzbergen, previously discovered by the Hollanders. He had gained the confidence of his masters in so great a degree that they sent him again to sea the next year (1608) with the same object in view.³

The inclinations of the directors of the East India Company were much at variance upon the proposals of Hudson. The directors of Zealand opposed it; they were probably discouraged by the fruitless results of former voyages, concerning which they could not obtain sufficient information from their colleague, Balthasar Moucheron, who long before had traded the north.⁴ It was said they were throwing money away, and nothing else. If private merchants would run the risk they had no objection, provided the company was not injured by it. The Amsterdam directors, nevertheless, would not give up their plan, and sent Henry Hudson in the same year (1609) with a yacht called the "Half-Moon,"⁵ manned by sixteen Eng-

Hudson's Third Voyage and Account of Discovery.—To Henry Hudson, more than to any other man, belongs the honor of the discovery of the river

that bears his name, as well as the discovery, occupation and settlement of the territory or municipality now honored with the name of Hudson.

The vessel in which he sailed, the "de Halve Maan"⁶ ("Half-Moon"), left the Texel on the 6th of April, 1609, sailing towards the north. Prevented by the ice from reaching the latitude of Nova Zembla, he went to Newfoundland, and from there to Acadia, or New France, till the vessel was driven into a bay known only to the French, who arrived there annually to purchase hides and furs from the savages.⁷ Hudson, unwilling to approach these chilling shores, returned to sea, and steering southwest discovered land, which was at first considered to be an island, but which was soon discovered to be a part of the continent, named Cape Cod.

This industrious navigator felt (although born in England), so sensibly his relation to the Holland East India Company, who had employed him in discoveries, that he could not have hesitated a moment to give the name of his adopted Fatherland to this newly discovered country, which he called New Holland. But not wishing to fix his permanent residence on this spot, Hudson preferred the sea, taking a southwest course till he discovered a flat coast in 37° 35', which he followed in an opposite direction.

At this time he discovered a bay, in which several rivers were emptying, which no doubt must have been the South River, afterward named Delaware. It has a projecting point, which then, or afterwards, obtained the name of Cape Henlopen, probably from the family name of the first discoverer. Now the bay was again left, and they steered northeast along the coast at 40° 18', where, between Barnegat and Godinspunt, named thus afterwards in remembrance of him who discovered this cape, there was a good anchorage to explore the country, and to open a communication with the inhabitants; but Hudson's curiosity was not so easily satisfied.

He went again to sea, following the coast in the same direction, till the mouth of a large river was discovered, which then was named by the sailors the North River, and afterwards, in honor of the name of the first discoverer, Hudson's River.

This river was sailed up as far as could be effected, viz., to 43°. Hudson became acquainted with the natives, and was fully persuaded, as far as inquiries went, that this river and country had never been visited before by any Europeans. "I dare not, nevertheless, decide (says Lambrechtsen) if in this they were correct." The Rev. S. Miller, D.D., one of the ministers of the First Presbyterian Church at New York, and member of the Historical Society in that city, mentioned, in a discourse delivered before that society in 1809, that one John de Verrazzano, a Florentine, who was in the service of the French King (Francis the First), must have discovered, in

¹ *Col. Hist. N. Y.*, 1, 14. Winfield's "Hist. Hudson Co.," p. 1.

² *N. Y. Hist. Coll.*, N. S., 1, 1, 8, 10.

³ The account of this third voyage of Hudson's, from "Purchase's Relation," and in a pamphlet, printed in 1609. Inserted in the *Coll. of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.*, vol. 1, p. 61-102.

⁴ Balthasar Moucheron was one of the first founders of the East India Company, and one of the first trading settlements in Mexico. His account of his voyage to the Moluccas is preserved in Amsterdam.

⁵ This vessel is named in the Notice of the Depart. of NAVY, the "Good Hope."

⁶ Winfield, p. 1.

⁷ Robertson, vol. 1, 42.

the year 1524, in the ship "Dauphin," the Americans coast to the latitude of 31°, and followed it to 41°, that is, entered a large bay containing five islands, which may be taken, with great probability, for the present New York; that they stayed there fifteen days, conversing much with the natives. The Rev. Mr. Miller refers to the journal of Verrazzano of July 8, 1524, which he borrowed from Hakluyt's *Voyages*, vol. ii. 295-300, which, with the conclusions of the Rev. Mr. Miller, is inserted in the Collections of the New York Historical Society, vol. i. 19-60.

Certain it is that Van der Donck, who resided several years in New Netherlands, asserts that he often heard the ancient inhabitants, who yet recollected the arrival of the ship, the "Half-Moon," in the year 1609, saying that before the arrival of the Netherlands they were entirely ignorant of the existence of any other nation besides their own, and that they looked at the ship as a huge fish or sea monster.¹

The evidences of this, nevertheless, as well as the statements of Hudson himself, render it not improbable that Verrazzano landed in the bay of the present New York, but the event must have taken place eighty-five years before, and might have been obliterated by the depopulation of a whole generation.

Mutiny on the "Half-Moon."—But whatever may have been the case, the vigilant Hudson resolved to return to Amsterdam, and communicate his report of the voyage to the directors. The voyage was prosperous. But when he approached the English coast a mutiny was stirring among the crew, among which were several Englishmen. They compelled the skipper to enter Dartmouth, from which the rumor of his discoveries ere long reached the capital.

Hudson Detained in England.—Nothing was more averse from the views of King James than of allowing the Netherlands any advantages from the transmarine colonies, while he, in imitation of Queen Elizabeth, desired to convert the whole to the profit of his own subjects. Hudson was considered as a person of importance, and he was forbidden to pursue his voyage towards Amsterdam, with the intention, ere long, to make use of his services. Again Lambrechts says: "I could not discover that a voyage to the South or North River was ever repented by Hudson, but well that he discovered, in the year 1610, a narrow pass to the sea to the North of Terra Labrador, called by him the Strait of Hudson, and a large bay to the South of Canada, to which he gave the name Hudson's Bay. This was the last voyage of this man. He was placed with his son and five men, by a mutinous crew, in an open boat, a prey to the sea, and never was heard of any more."²

After the ship, the "Half-Moon," had been detained

at Dartmouth for some time, it was at length permitted to return to the Fatherland, where it arrived in the beginning of the year 1610. And now did the directors obtain such favorable reports of the countries discovered by Hudson that, in their opinion, these were a full compensation for their disappointment in their principal aim,—the passage to India by the north.

De Laet, one of the Holland directors of the West India Company, who published, in the year 1624, a history of the West Indies,³ preserved a part of Hudson's journal, and made us further acquainted with the country of New Netherlands, its inhabitants, climate and natural productions.

It was yet, like other climates to which no Europeans had penetrated, in a state of nature, as it was formed by the hand of the Creator or left by unknown events. Immeasurable woods, with numerous swamps, covered the soil. The savages lived along the rivers, and covered themselves with skins of wild beasts, increasing in the forests with great rapidity. Their precious furs, so highly valued by luxurious Europeans, were the first objects of trade. The same woods supplied an inexhaustible provision for the construction of vessels. The soil's fruitfulness exceeded the warmest imagination, principally so along the rivers, when, overflowing their borders, they left a rich loam behind. There was found not only Indian wheat (probably corn), but grapes, too, with other fruit.

The rivers abounded with every variety of fish, and the adjoining seas were rich in codfish, tunny and whales. In short, New Netherland, to make use of Hudson's own words, "was the most beautiful country on which you could tread with your feet. The natives were good-natured, peaceable and obliging; the climate pretty near at par with ours; so that therefore New Netherland was very properly adapted for our nation to be settled by it, as there seemed nothing wanting but domestic cattle."

Several tribes of savages inhabited this uncultivated territory, sustaining themselves by hunting; they roved along the numerous immeasurable plains of America, to return to the borders of the rivers and bays laden with the furs of beavers, otters and other wild beasts, where the Netherland colonists and mariners were ready to barter other articles of comfort for these furs, then so highly valued in Europe.

Hudson's favorable account of the country which he visited in America was favorably received in the Fatherland, and inflamed the zeal of some merchants to send a ship thither, which was carried into execution in the year 1610. They addressed, too, the States-General of the United Netherlands, soliciting

¹ Van der Donck's Description of New Netherlands, p. 4.

² Burck's *Histoire des Colonies Européennes*, sous le Règne de Louis XIV. p. 326. Raynal's *Hist. Philosoph. et Polit.*, tome vi. p. 289. Translated extract of the journal of Hudson's last voyage in the *Globe*, of the New York Hist. Soc. Jan. 1, 1848.

³ De Laet, 1624. Van Meteren, *Nieuw Hist.* p. 626. The first written historical map, entitled *Atlas Novus*, by Willem Blaeuw, 1630. This map was not named in the title, but referred to by its subject and date.

their privilege and encouragement, so that their High Mightiness satisfied their desires by a placard of the 17th April, 1614, granting to the discoverers of thus far unknown countries the exclusive right, besides other immunities to make four voyages towards such lands.¹

The "Half-Moon" sails for Amsterdam.—The "Half-Moon," having been detained eight months in England, did not reach Amsterdam until the summer of 1610, and the directors of the East India Company, indisposed to continue efforts in a quarter which did not seem to promise the coveted passage to Cathay, and which was not strictly within the limits of their charter, took no further steps to make available the discoveries which their yacht had effected.

But meanwhile, if the glowing accounts of the country he had visited which Hudson sent from England to his Dutch patrons, corroborated by his companions in discovery, on the "Half-Moon's" return to Amsterdam, did not at once induce active efforts to transfer to those pleasant regions permanent colonies from the over-populated Fatherland, it did not fail to stimulate commercial adventure in a quarter which promised to yield large returns.

A new temptation was unexpectedly offered to the expanding commerce of Holland. Vast regions in North America, which Hudson had seen abounding in beaver and other valuable furs, and where native hunters, unrestrained by arbitrary regulation of excise, furnished ready and exhaustless cargoes, were now open to Dutch mercantile enterprise.

Second Expedition of the Dutch to New Netherlands.—The tempting opportunity was not neglected, for another vessel was immediately fitted out and dispatched from the Texel, in the summer of 1610, to the great river of the mountains, with a cargo of goods suitable for traffic with the Indians. The new adventure was undertaken at the private risk of some merchants of Amsterdam,² who, perhaps, as directors of the East India Company, had read Hudson's report to his Dutch employers.

The "Half-Moon" had now just returned to Amsterdam after her long detention in England. A part of her old crew manned the new vessel, the command of which was probably intrusted to Hudson's Dutch mate,³ who had opposed his early return; and the experienced mariners soon revisited the savages on the great river, whom they had left the autumn before. Tradition relates that when the Europeans arrived again among the red men "they very much rejoiced at seeing each other."⁴

Overtures by the Dutch to the English.—Meanwhile, the occupation of Virginia by the English had become well known in Holland, and the States-General, through Caron, their ambassador at London, had

even made overtures to the British government "for joining with them in that colony." A proposition had also been made to unite the East India trade of the two countries. But the statesmen of England would not favor either of the Dutch projects. They feared, they said, "that in case of joining, if it be upon equal terms, the art and industry of their people will wear out ours."⁵

The Vessels "Little Fox" and "Little Crane" sent out by the Dutch.—The theory of a northern passage to China by way of Nova Zembla had continued in the mean time to be warmly supported by many learned men in Holland. Among them was Peter Plancius, of Amsterdam, who, like his contemporary, Hakluyt, was distinguished no less as a clergyman than as a promoter of maritime enterprise. Plancius insisted that Heemskerck had failed in 1596 because he attempted to go through the Straits of Weygat, instead of keeping to the north of the island.

In compliance with Plancius' opinion, the States-General, early in 1611, directed that two vessels, the "Little Fox" and the "Little Crane," should be furnished with passports for voyages to discover a northern passage to China. But the ice arrested the vessels long before they could reach the eightieth degree of latitude, to which they were ordered to proceed.⁶

Christiaensen's First Voyage to Manhattan.—About the same time Hendrick Christiaensen, of Cleef, or Cleves, near Nymegen, returning to Holland from a voyage to the West Indies, found himself in the neighborhood of the newly discovered river, which the Dutch had already begun to call the "Mauritius," in honor of their stadtholder, Prince Maurice, of Nassau. But deterred by the fear of losing his heavily laden vessel, and remembering that a ship from the Monichendam, in North Holland, had been cast away on the coast, Christiaensen did not venture into the river at that time, reserving the enterprise for a future occasion. On his arrival in Holland, Christiaensen, in company with another "worthy" mariner, Adrien Block, accordingly chartered a ship, with the skipper Ryser, and accomplished his voyage thither, bringing back with him two sons of the chiefs there.⁷

¹ Winwood's Memorial, iii. 249. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Moore to Sir Ralph Winwood, English ambassador at Hague, dated London, Dec. 7, 1610. "So soon as the Director is now ready to hoist sail, shall be sent forth this Haven towards Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates will hasten to the Hague, which will sooner end the state, among the countries that Sir Nathaniel hath made being, with us, their colonies. Sir Nathaniel also, made mention of our their East India trade with us, but we fear that in case of joining, it be upon equal terms, the art and industry of their people will wear out ours."

² Hist. Diss. i. 12. Van Meteren, xxiii. 745. Dapper, i. 294, 745. Nieuwduyn.

³ Winwood's "Historische Verhaal," etc., viii. 85; Mulkerk, A. 21. Winwood's work has hitherto been unknown to our historians. Broadhead said that "In 1648 I was fortunate enough to procure a copy in London from which I have taken the following extracts: 'Memorie of the Early Colonization of New Netherlands' was proposed and proposed in N. Y. H. S. Cal. records, 1609, ii. 307." A translation of some extracts from Winwood has just appeared in Doe. Hist. N. Y., iii. 27-48. The precise date of Christiaensen's first voyage is not given.

⁴ Hist. Diss. i. 12. Van Meteren.

⁵ Winwood's Memorial, iii. 249. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Moore to Sir Ralph Winwood, English ambassador at Hague, dated London, Dec. 7, 1610.

⁶ Winwood's Memorial, iii. 249. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Moore to Sir Ralph Winwood, English ambassador at Hague, dated London, Dec. 7, 1610.

⁷ Winwood's Memorial, iii. 249. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Moore to Sir Ralph Winwood, English ambassador at Hague, dated London, Dec. 7, 1610.

⁸ Winwood's Memorial, iii. 249. Extract of a letter from Mr. John Moore to Sir Ralph Winwood, English ambassador at Hague, dated London, Dec. 7, 1610.

Public Attention Awakened in Holland in 1611.

--The reports which the commanders made on their return to Holland and the personal presence of the two young savages, named Orson and Valentine, whom they had brought over as specimens of the inhabitants of the New World, added a fresh impetus to the awakened enterprise of the Dutch merchants. Public attention in the Netherlands soon became alive to the importance of the newly discovered regions in North America. A memorial upon the subject was presented to the Provincial States of Holland and West Friesland by several merchants and inhabitants of the United Provinces, and it was judged of sufficient consequence to be formally communicated to the officers of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hoorn and Enckhuysen.¹

The experience which Christiaensen and Block had now gained naturally recommended them for further employment. Three influential and enterprising merchants of Amsterdam—Hans Hongers, Paulus Pelgrom and Lambrecht van Tweenhuysen, of whom Hongers was a director of the East India Company—soon determined to avail themselves of the favorable opportunity thus offered to their enterprise. Equipping two vessels,—the "Fortune" and "The Tiger,"—they intrusted the respective commands to Christiaensen and Block, and dispatched them to the Island of Manhattan to renew and continue their traffic with the savages along the river.

In 1613 other merchants in North Holland soon joined in the trade. The "Little Fox," under the charge of Capt. John De Witt, and the "Nightingale," under Capt. Thys Volckertsen, were fitted out by the Witsens and other prominent merchants of Amsterdam; while the owners of the ship "Fortune," of Hoorn,—the city which was soon to give its immortal name to the southern cape of America,—dispatched their vessel, in charge of Capt. Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, to participate in the enterprise of their metropolitan friend on the Mauritius River, as the Hudson was then known by the traders.²

most readily shipped to Holland. To secure the largest advantage from the Indian traffic it was, nevertheless, perceived that inland depots would become indispensable. Thus, cargoes of furs could be collected during the winter, so as to be ready for shipment when the vessels had been refitted after their arrival out in the spring. Manhattan Island at this time was in a state of nature; herbage was wild and luxuriant, but no cattle browsed in its fertile valleys, and the native deer had been almost exterminated by the Indians. What was true of what is now New York City was equally true of what is now Hudson County, N. J., and, in fact, all the territory covered by this work.

Up to this time (1613) the Dutch traders had pursued their lucrative traffic in peltry without question or interruption. No European vessel but theirs had yet visited the regions around the Mauritius River.³ Their ships returned to Holland freighted with large cargoes of valuable furs, which yielded enormous profits to their owners.

From Manhattan small trading shallops were dispatched into the neighboring creeks and bays of "Scheyichbi," or New Jersey, and up the river as far as the head of navigation. The Dutch had been the first, and hitherto the only, Europeans to visit the Indian tribes in these regions, with all of whom they had continued to maintain a friendly and cordial intercourse. But while the Holland merchants promoted new explorations, they do not appear as yet to have directed the construction of permanent defenses, although it has been said that "before the year 1614" one or two small forts were built on the river for the protection of the growing peltry trade.⁴

Burning of Block's Ship and Building a Yacht, 1613.—By accident Adriaen Block's ship "Tiger" was burned at Manhattan while he was preparing to return to Holland in the fall of 1613. Undismayed by his misfortune, the persevering mariner set about building a small yacht out of the admirable ship timber with which the island abounded. This work occupied Block during the winter of 1613 and spring

CHAPTER III

Commercial Importance of Manhattan in 1613. Further Discovery of the American Fur Trade.—Pioneer Ship Building.—Process of Dutch Discoveries.—Later Block Completes his Yacht.—Block Visits Various Points along the Coast.—Character of New Netherlands.—Block

Important Fur Trading Point.—The admirable commercial position of Manhattan Island soon indicated it, by common consent, as the proper point whence the furs collected in the interior could be

¹ Wassenaar, ix. 15. Documents from Wassenaar's account of this matter, especially those in New Netherlands, were preserved in the collection of Van Tweenhuysen, one of the members of Christiaensen's and Block's ship, given out of their hands as a "large flag" to take out with him the Indians coming on board the ship, very very many years after, and collected from the sailing of the flag. Because he was one of the largest that had ever come. The translation is that "N. Y. is a great country." Van Tweenhuysen says the ship is his, although himself is not the owner, and he has no apparent claim over visited Manhattan.

² In a memorial to the States-General, dated Oct. 25, 1634, the West India Company set forth "since the first discovery of some Great Magazines, before the year 1614, there were only a few little forts built there and provided with garrisons for the protection of the trade." (Hol. Doc., i. 148.) The first discovery, after waters were run down before the company's formal establishment, states that "a small fort was built 'in the year 1614' upon an island in the upper part of the river. In summer plans were executed to build a fort." De Laet's book, on p. 101, etc. For various reasons, I think there was only one fort built; that it was on Castle Island, near Albany, and that was completed in 1614.

³ Hol. Doc., i. 141, Wassenaar, ix. 15.

⁴ Hol. Doc., i. 141, Marckock, & 21. The "Little Fox" was probably the same vessel which had been sent to Nova Zembla in 1611.

of 1614. To accommodate himself and his companions during their cheerless solitude, a few huts were now first erected near the southern end of Manhattan Island, near what is now "The Battery," and in the absence of all succor from Holland, the friendly natives supplied the Dutch through a dreary winter with food and all kinds of necessities.

Adrien Block when he had completed his yacht, appropriately named it the "Onrust," or "Restless." With this small vessel, about sixteen tons burthen, and the first ever constructed by Europeans at Manhattan,² Block proceeded to explore the bays and rivers to the eastward, into which the larger ships of the Dutch traders had not yet ventured. With his little craft he sailed boldly through the then dangerous straits of the Hell Gate into the "Great Bay," or Long Island Sound, at what is now the town of Stratford, whence he visited the "River of Roodenberg," or Red Hills, now known as the Housatonic, which he described as about a bow-shot wide, and in the neighborhood of which dwelt the indolent tribe of Quisipey Indians.

He next explores Connecticut River, by the natives called "Connittecock" or "Quonehtaut." From the mouth of this river he came to the "River of the Siccannamos," afterwards by the English called the Pequod or Thames River. From there, stretching "over across the Sound," he visited the "Visscher's Hoeck," or "Cape de Baye," now known as Montauk Point, which he discovered to be the eastern extremity of "S. van der Key," or Long Island, on which the "Matouwacks" had their abode. A little to the northeast of Montauk Point he discovered a large island, to which the Dutch immediately gave the name of "Block's Island," in honor of their countryman, and which still bears his name, though it was first discovered by Verrazzano, and by him named "Claudia," in honor of the mother of King Francis I.

Thence, following the track of Verrazzano, he explored Narragansett Bay and Rhode Island and visited what is now Martha's Vineyard. South of this Block observed another small island, which he immediately named "Hendrick Christiaensen's Island," in compliment to his early comrade.

This island, which Goswold had discovered and named Martha's Vineyard, is now called "No Man's Land."

Sailing onward through the "Zuyder Zee" to the north of the island of "Vlieland," or Nantucket, Block passed near the "Vlaeck Hoeck," or Cape Malebarre, and ran along the shore of Cape Cod until he reached its northern point, which he named "Cape Bevechice." Thence he coasted along the "Tijck" or "Wyck Bay," or "Staten Bay," which names the Dutch gave to the waters now known as Cape Cod Bay, and explored the shore of Massachusetts as far north as "Pye Bay" as it is called by some of our navigators, in lat. 42° 30', to which the limits of New Netherland extend."

We have thus followed Block in his explorations to the eastern or northeastern bounds of New Netherland, of which Hudson County is nearly the central point along the coast, and now turn to the results of reports made by Block upon his return to Amsterdam, soon after leaving Pye Bay.

Amsterdam Trading Company Formed.—Upon his return to Amsterdam with the details of the Dutch explorations on the coast of America, the merchants of North Holland, whose enterprise had been rewarded by such interesting results, hastened to appropriate to themselves the advantageous trade opened to them there, and to exclude all other rivalry.

Uniting themselves into a company, they took the necessary steps to obtain the special privilege which had been promised in a general ordinance of March 27, 1614. The associates then deputed some of their number to go to the Hague, and lay before the States-General an account of their discoveries in America, and to obtain the desired special and exclusive license to trade to those regions.

The deputies, probably accompanied by Block, accordingly proceeded to the capital. Unlike other Dutch cities, the Hague owed its importance not to commerce or manufactures, but to having early been made the seat of government of the United Provinces, and to the constant presence of the officers of state and the foreign ministers accredited to the republic.

For four centuries the abode of the courts of Holland, it derives its name from the "Haeg" or hedge encircling the magnificent park which formed their ancient hunting-ground, and the majestic trees in which at this day attract the admiration of Europe.

New Netherland Formally Named and Charter Granted.—To the Hague came the deputies of the Amsterdam Company to tell their story of adventure and discovery, and to ask the reward promised to their successful enterprise. Around the oval

¹ De First, book iii, chap. x. De Vries, 181, "Blaeuw, Raedt van de Vereenichte Nederlandische Provintien," etc., p. 44. "The discovery was made and described, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Guntbell, the captain, who was in the Hague in 1816, to the first time printed memoir history. The statement of the 'Broeders Raedt' of the Indians themselves is that: 'when our people saw there first met a certain ship, there and were building another new ship, they themselves assisted our people with food, and all kinds of necessities, and provided them with a canoe, when the ship was finished.' De First, in his later edition of book iii, chap. x, says that to carry on trade with the natives 'our people continued during the winter.' De Vries, p. 181, repeats the same statement. The account of the 'Broeders Raedt,' that Block built his yacht during the winter, seems thus to be fully confirmed. That the vessel was built during the winter of 1613, and was finished and used in the spring of 1614, seems also certain from De First, book iii, chap. x.

² De First, book iii, chap. x, says that Block's yacht was 'built within the first United States.' But the honor of precedence in American naval architecture must surely be credited to 'Blaeuw,' a confirmation of glory in the 'Broeders Raedt.' The 'Vergadering' of September was the first company-built vessel under the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and is considered a part of the history of the 'Broeders Raedt' of Manhattan, was the pioneer craft of New York.

council table sat twelve "high mighty lords" of the States-General. One of the assembly was John van Olden Barneveldt, the advocate of Holland. Spreading upon the council board the "fugitive importance" no doubt under the supervision of Adrian Block, of their transatlantic discoveries, the petitioners related to the statesmen of Holland the adventures of their agents in the New World, and detailing the heavy expense and damages they had suffered during the current year from the loss of ships and other great risks, they asked a special and exclusive license to trade to the region which they had explored. The assembled statesmen listened to the narrative with interest and favor. The Dutch commercial enterprise had now achieved the exploration of unknown and extensive regions in North America, which might soon become of great political importance to the republic. No Europeans but the Dutch were in possession of any part of the territory. Why should not the Amsterdam Company now receive their promised charter?

The States-General promptly complied with the prayer of their countrymen, and the greffier, Cornelius Aenssen, at once drew up the minute of a special trading license or charter, the original of which yet records, in almost illegible characters, the first appearance of the term "New Netherland" in the annals of the world.

The formal instrument, bearing date Oct. 11, 1614, was immediately afterward duly sealed and attested;¹ and thus the government of the United Provinces, by its solemn act, officially designated the unoccupied regions of America lying between Virginia and Canada by a name which they continued to bear for half a century, until, in the fullness of time, right gave way to power, and the Dutch colony of New Netherland became the English province of New York.²

The special charter thus granted by the States-General licensed the memorialists "exclusively to visit and navigate to the aforesaid newly discovered lands lying in America, between New France and Virginia, the sea-coasts whereof extend from the fortieth to the forty-fifth degree of latitude, now named NEW NETHERLAND (as is to be seen on the figurative map prepared by them), for four voyages within the period of three years, commencing on the first day of January 1615, next ensuing, or sooner;" and it expressly interdicted all other persons, directly or indirectly, from sailing out of the United Provinces to those newly discovered regions, and from frequenting the same within the three years reserved, under pain of confiscation of vessels and cargoes, and a fine of fifty thousand Netherland ducats, to the benefit of the grantees of the charter.³

CHAPTER IV

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At length, after two years of negotiation, procrastination, and the obtaining of their charter in June, 1623, the West India Company began to prosecute with energy the objects of its incorporation. The same month three pioneer ships (the "Orange Tree," the "Eagle" and the "Love") were dispatched to the West Indies "to maintain the course of traffic, and in hope of realizing their first returns."¹⁴

The colonization of New Netherland, however, became the first care of the company. That somewhat indefinite territory was formally erected into a province, and "honored" by the States-General with a grant of the armorial distinction of a count.⁵

As soon as the stock of the company was secured, and the several boards of directors were chosen, the College of the XIX. assigned the particular management of the affairs of the province to the Chamber at Amsterdam. Among the prominent members of the Chamber were Jonas Witsen⁶ (one of the grantees of the original trading charter of 1614), Hendrick Hamel, Samuel Godyn, Samuel Blommaert, John de Laet (the historian), Killiaen van Rensselaer, Michael Pauw and Peter Evertsen Hulft, whose names are identified with the first European possessions of the five States of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.⁷

The Pioneer Colony.—The spring of the year 1623 was the era of the first permanent agricultural colonization of New Netherland, under the authority of the West India Company. Anxious to commence

[illegible]

The last track (Vernalis Road) is 1.18 W. of the H. D. 160-200. The previous one at New Netherland was a faint bearing of heavy, proper, surrounded by a point-spread and stretched by low woods. Starting New Netherland.

Witson, H. J. 1963. *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* 56: 102-103.

¹ Meulders, 2000. De Facto, (Fact) & k Verhuus).

11.11.10. 11.11.10. 11.11.10.

³ To be exact in fullness of allude, but — Hist. of New Netherlands, p. 24.

³ The charter sets forth the names of the grantees and of their vessels.

their colony with willing and active emigrants, the Amsterdam Chamber equipped the "New Netherland," a ship of two hundred and sixty tons burthen, and embarked on board it a company of thirty families. The greater part of these colonists were Walloons, who, disappointed in their first application to Carleton, now emigrated to America under the auspices of the West India Company.

First Director of the Colony.—The superintendence of the expedition was intrusted to the experienced Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, of Hoorn, who was to remain in New Netherland as the first director of the colony, while Adriaen Joris went out as second in command.¹

The "New Netherland" sailed from the Texel in the beginning of March, and shaping her course by the Canary Islands and the coast of Guiana, arrived safely in the beginning of May at the North River.

French Vessel Driven Away.—At the mouth of the river a French vessel was found lying at anchor, whose captain wished to set up the arms of the King of France, and take possession in the name of his sovereign. But "the Hollanders," faithful to the States-General and to the directors of the West India Company, whose designs they were unwilling to see frustrated, "would not let him do it." The yacht "Mackerel," having just then returned from up the North River where she had been trading with the Indians, was armed at once with a couple of pieces of cannon, and under her convoy the Frenchman was driven out to sea.

Take Possession for West India Company.—This affair having been satisfactorily accomplished, eight men were left at Manhattan to take possession for the West India Company. Several families and a number of sailors were detailed for a like service to the eastward of Manhattan, while others—about eighteen families—were sent up the river to what is now called Albany, N. Y., then called Fort Orange.

Whether any of this colony located in what is now Hudson County is not definitely ascertained; however, these colonists forthwith "put the spade in the earth," and began farming operations so vigorously that before the yacht "Mackerel" returned to Holland their corn "was nearly as high as a man, so that they were getting along bravely."

Another portion of this first colony settled at a "bight" or small bay, on the west side of Long Island, nearly opposite to "Neeltouck," or Corlaer's Hook. This settlement, which was just north of "Marechkawieck," or Brooklyn,² before long became

familiarly known as the "Waal-boght," or Walloon's Cove.

First European Child Born in New Netherland.—The colonists thrived apace, and other emigrants soon followed the first adventurers from Holland; and here, in the month of June, 1625, Sarah Repelje was born,—the first ascertained offspring of European parentage in the province of New Netherland.

Mey Installed as Director.—Cornelis Jacobsen Mey was by this time formally installed in his office as the first director of New Netherland, under the Dutch West India Company; his administration lasted, however, but one year. During his brief directorship Fort Orange was completed on the North River and Fort Nassau on the South River. The fur trade was systematically prosecuted, and the West India Company was soon gladdened with the favorable intelligence which reached them from their infant colony. On his return to Amsterdam, Joris reported that "all was in good condition" in New Netherland, where the colonists "were getting bravely along" and cultivating friendly relations with the savages. The Dutch received very favorable reports aside from those from their chosen representatives. De Laet published a glowing sketch of the "New World," while Wassenaar issued his "Historical Relation," or "Historische Verhael," all of which tended to create enthusiasm in the hearts of the Dutch merchants, ship-owners and others, and it was not long before other ships were seen bearing away towards the shores of this newly discovered Eldorado.

Domestic Animals Introduced into New Netherland.—The capacity of New Netherland for cultivation and production being now favorably known to the public, the West India Company determined to prosecute vigorously the work of colonization. The yacht "Mackerel" was again dispatched to Manhattan with a cargo of necessities for the use of the colonists already there. But when only two days out from the Texel the vessel was captured in a fog by some of the enemy's privateers, and carried a prize into Dunkirk.³ This mischance was, however, soon repaired. Peter Evertsen Hulft, one of the directors of the Amsterdam Chamber, promptly undertook to convey to the colony, at his own risk, such necessary articles as might be provided. Two ships, each of two hundred and eighty tons burthen, were accordingly fitted out in the same spring (1625), and loaded with one hundred and three head of cattle, among which were stallions and mares, bulls and cows for breeding, as well as swine and sheep.⁴ The animals were carefully provided for on shipboard, almost as well as on shore. "Each beast," says the exact Wassenaar, "had its own separate stall," ar-

¹Wassenaar, vol. 11, 12, 16. Hist. N. N., in 35, 36, Munition, 10. "Mackerel" Relation, 8. Hazen's "An. 1614," 12.

²The name of this settlement, unfortunately, is a corruption of its original Dutch appellation, "Broekdijk," which was derived from the fact that the first colonists about sixteen miles from Amsterdam on the river, in 1614, the Walloons derived their name from their "Waal-boght," or "Broekdijk."

³Wassenaar, ix, 37. N. Y. H. S. Coll. II, 391.

⁴Broekdijk, 158.

ranged upon a flooring of sand three feet deep, which was laid upon a deck specially constructed in the vessel. Under this deck each ship carried three hundred tuns of fresh water, for the use of the cattle. Hay and straw were provided in abundance for the voyage, and all kinds of seeds and plows and wagons and other farming implements were sent on board for the use of the colony.

The voyage was entirely successful; only two of the beasts died at sea. On their arrival they were first landed at "Nutten," now Governor's Island; but that place not furnishing sufficient pasture, they were taken away a day or two afterwards, by shalloons and barges, to Manhattan.¹ There they thrived at once on the rich grass, "as beautiful and long as one could wish," which abounded in the valleys. But being at first allowed to run wild, about twenty in all died from eating some poisonous herbage which covered the fallow soil with its rank luxuriance.

Second Colony, 1625.—Hulft also added a third ship to the expedition, "that there should be no failure in carrying out the enterprise he had undertaken." Along with these three vessels went a fast-sailing yacht or "fluyt," fitted out by the directors of the company on their own account. These vessels carried out six entire families, besides several free emigrants ("vrye personen"), so that forty-five new settlers were thus added to the population of New Netherland.

Strengthened by this last arrival, the growing colony now numbered over two hundred souls.

Verhulst succeeds Mey as Director-General.—Cornelis Jacobsen Mey, who had for one year been so faithful to his duties and administered the simple government of the colony with such signal ability, was succeeded in 1625 by William Verhulst, who became the second director of New Netherland. His administration lasted, however, but one year. During that year he visited the South, or Delaware River, and examined into the state of affairs there. His name was for a long time commemorated by "Verhulsten's Island," near the bend of the Delaware at Trenton. Here the West India Company had a trading-house for a while, and here also settled three or four families of Walloons, who remained on this then lonely frontier but a year or two.

During Verhulst's brief administration several notable events transpired in Europe. King James I. died March 27, 1625, which caused the accession to the throne of Charles I. April 23d, Maurice, Prince of Orange, the "Fabius of the Netherlands," died at the Hague. Upon the death of Maurice, the States-General conferred the vacant offices of captain and admiral-general on his brother, Frederick Henry, who succeeded him as Prince of Orange, and who was soon afterward created stadtholder by a majority of the provinces.

Treaty Between the English and Dutch.—During this year, also, Charles I. concluded, at Southampton, a treaty with the States-General, by which he entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Dutch, to continue as long as the King of Spain should prosecute his designs "against the liberty and rights of the United Provinces," and occupy the Palatinate with his troops.² The allies bound themselves to equip fleets for the purpose of destroying the Spanish commerce in the East and West Indies, and the treaty expressly stipulated that the ports of the two countries should be reciprocally open to the war and merchant vessels of both parties. The King, however, accompanied his ratification of the treaty of Southampton with a protest that it should not prevent his demanding proper satisfaction for the injuries which the Dutch were alleged to have done the English at Amboyna the year before.

Peter Minuit succeeds Verhulst as Director.—Great Britain and the United Provinces were now allies: a circumstance which favorably affected the rising fortunes of New Netherlands. The West India Company, presuming that the same causes that had induced Charles to open his ports to their vessels and postpone retaliation for the alleged barbarities at Amboyna, would prevent his interfering with their design to found a stable colony in America, immediately commissioned Peter Minuit, of Wasele, to succeed William Verhulst in the chief command in New Netherlands, as its director-general. Minuit left Amsterdam toward the end of December in the ship "Sea-Mew," Capt. Adriaen Joris. The ship sailed from the Texel on the 9th of January 1626, and arrived at Manhattan on the 4th of the following May.

During Minuit's direction of affairs his Council consisted of Peter Byvelt, Jacob Elbertsen Wissinck, Jan Janssen Brouwer, Simon Dircksen Pos, and Reynest Harmenssen.

Purchase of Manhattan Island.—Up to this period (1626) the Dutch had possessed Manhattan Island only by right of discovery and occupation. But it was now determined to superadd a higher title, by purchase from the aborigines. As soon as Minuit was installed in his government he opened negotiations with the savages, and a mutually satisfactory treaty was promptly concluded, by which the entire island of Manhattan, then estimated to contain about twenty-two thousand acres of land, was ceded by the native proprietors to the Dutch West India Company, "for the value of sixty guilders," or about twenty-four dollars of our present currency.³

The island of Manhattan having now become by

¹ Corps. Exp., v. 2, 468, 478; Charlestown State Papers, v. 11, p. 107; *Annals*, i. 691, 1626; *Land. Desc.*, 36; *Ind. Desc.*, 74, 290; N. Y. Coll. MSS., iii. 13.

² *Ind. Desc.*, i. 155.

³ Broadhead's "Hist. of N. Y.," 158.

purchase the private property of the West India Company, as time was lost in providing for its permanent security. This was done by building a large fort "with four angles" on the southern point of the island.¹

Minuit Recalled.—While the patroons were vigorously commencing agricultural colonization on the North River, they determined, under a liberal construction of the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions, to participate in the reserved traffic with the Indians. Pleading that the Amsterdam Chamber "had no factories" at certain points, the patroons assumed that they had the right to engage in the peltry trade, which the company had certainly intended to retain in its own hands. But the directors, already jealous of their colleagues, who had secured such ample estates, could not quietly permit their darling monopoly to be thus invaded. Articles were soon prepared limiting the fur trade to an extent which excited their bitter complaints; the Charter of Freedoms and Exemptions itself was attacked, and "drawn into dispute," and feeling ran so strongly against all who were supposed to favor the pretensions of the new colonial proprietors that Minuit, with whose knowledge and approbation these large appropriations of territory had been secured, was recalled from his directorship. But no successor was immediately appointed, and the post of director remained vacant for more than a year. Lambo, the schout at Manhattan, was, however, superseded at once by the appointment of Conrad Notelman, who sailed for New Netherland late in the summer, in the ship "Eendragt," bearing with him Minuit's letters of recall.

Upon the arrival of Notelman, Director Minuit resigned the government into the hands of the Council, at the head of which was Van Remund, who had acted as secretary of the province since the departure of De Rasieres. Embarking on board the "Eendragt" with several families of colonists who were anxious to return to Holland, the recalled director and the superseded schout set sail from New Netherland early in the spring of 1632.

Minuit's Administration of New Netherland.—Notwithstanding the abuses which had induced Minuit's recall, his administration of the government of New Netherland was, upon the whole, prosperous and successful. Honest purchase had secured Manhattan Island to the West India Company; industry had flourished around the walls of Fort Amsterdam; the western shore of Long Island had become studded with the cottages of its Walloon settlers; the bouweries and planters in what is now Hudson County were in a very prosperous condition, and peace and quiet reigned throughout all the borders

of New Netherland. During Minuit's six years of dictatorship the exports were trebled. The value of the commodities sent out from New Netherland in 1626 was about forty-six thousand guilders, while in 1632 it had increased to more than one hundred and forty-three thousand guilders, the imports from Holland being proportionately large.

Minuit's return to Holland did not quiet the differences between the West India Company and the patroons, the company having intended to reserve all the peltry trade to itself, but found great difficulty in preventing, or trying to prevent, speculations in the business by the patroons, who felt that they had a moral, if not a legal, right to a share of the trade, although they had secured the patroonship with the understanding that they were not to interfere with the peltry trade.

To make the traffic more secure to themselves, November, 1632, they issued a proclamation forbidding all "private" persons in New Netherland from dealing in any way in sewan, peltries or maize. The patroons instantly protested against this decided step, claiming that they were "privileged," and not "private" persons.

Although Minuit left the colony in peace among themselves, and on terms of intimacy with the Indians, it was but a short time before disturbances arose that brought ruin and desolation to many homes.

We will now give a brief notice of Minuit's successor,—Wouter Van Twiller, whose government was very unlike that of his predecessors.

Van Twiller Succeeds to the Directorship.—The person selected to succeed Peter Minuit as director-general of New Netherland was Wouter Van Twiller, of Nieuwerkerke, one of the clerks in the West India's warehouse at Amsterdam. He had married a niece of Van Rensselaer, and had been employed by the patroon in shipping cattle to his colony. These were Van Twiller's recommendations,—the influence of kinsmen and friends, rather than acknowledged fitness for the important position under the West India Company. He was without experience in the details of the trade, except that which he had learned in a counting-room. Incompetent, narrow-minded, irresolute and singularly deficient in knowledge of men, Van Twiller was rashly intrusted with the command of a province. Embarking in the company's ship "Soutberg," of twenty guns, with a military force of one hundred and four soldiers, the raw Amsterdam clerk set sail to assume the government of New Netherland.

Van Twiller arrived at Manhattan in the spring of 1633, and commenced his administration, assisted by the experienced secretary, Van Remund and Schout Notelman. The Council consisted of Jacob Jansen Hesse, Martin Garritsen, Andries Hudde and Jacques

¹At this fort Minuit had a more handsome, and armed with cannon and powder.

²Broeders, i. 214.

³Broeders, i. 217.

⁴Broeders, i. 222.

...the undersigned witnesses
...of the said Thomas Smith, who, in presence of the undersigned witnesses
...acknowledged to have hired from David Pietersen de Vries a plantation
...and buildings on Staten-Island for the time of six consecutive years, to
...begin on the 1st of January 1640, and to continue until the 1st of January 1646.
...The consideration for the said plantation and buildings is the sum of 100
...pounds of good, cured tobacco yearly. If Mr. Smith, or any one in his
...behalf, should improve the buildings now on the plantation or erect new
...ones, David Pietersen shall be held to receive them at the expiration of
...the said six years at the valuation of good and impartial men and pay the
...said Smith for them accordingly.

"Hendrick Cornelissen van Vorst shall for the period of twenty consecutive years from the date hereof use, cultivate and plant the said Bowery and make further during the years of his lease, such disposition of the same as he shall think proper, and at the expiration of the said term, it is a good and faithful tenant ought to make.

...the Bowery, and erect all other necessary buildings at his own expense, the Company delivering to him 4000 bricks to build the chimney. All these buildings shall belong to the Company at the expiration of the lease, without the tenant having any claim or title to them.

...if the said tenant wishes to let the lease, or to have the land sold or again let.

...the said Hon^{ble} Mr. Kieft or the representative of the Company every year the fourth part of the crop, with which God may bless the land, either in sheaves upon the field or as it may be deemed most advantageous, and twelve capons.

"The lessee shall surrender the land unsworn, as he now receives it.
"For all of which the parties pledge their respective persons and property, etc.

"Done at Fort Amsterdam, this 12th of March, 1639.
"Witnesses:
"Hendrick Cornelissen van Vorst,
"David Pietersen de Vries,
"Thomas Smith,
"James Packer,
"Winfield's H. H. Co., N. J., 27.

LEASE OF LANDS ON STATEN ISLAND.

"Before me, Cornelis van Tienhoven Secretary of New-Netherland, appeared Thomas Smith, who, in presence of the undersigned witnesses acknowledged to have hired from David Pietersen de Vries a plantation and buildings on Staten-Island for the time of six consecutive years, to begin on the 1st of January 1640, and to continue until the 1st of January 1646. The consideration for the said plantation and buildings is the sum of 100 pounds of good, cured tobacco yearly. If Mr. Smith, or any one in his behalf, should improve the buildings now on the plantation or erect new ones, David Pietersen shall be held to receive them at the expiration of the said six years at the valuation of good and impartial men and pay the said Smith for them accordingly.

"Done this 7th of January 1640, at fort Amsterdam.
"The said Smith shall clear as much land as is necessary for 2000 pallisades.

"Witnesses:
"Thomas Smith,
"James Packer,
"Winfield's H. H. Co., N. J., 27.
"Cornelis van Tienhoven, Secretary."

Kieft's Weakness.—Although Kieft was a reformer in many respects, yet, like our modern reformers, he was powerless for good when impeded by those of his political household. He had granted favors to one and another in the shape of offices and lands. To Abram Isaacsen Planck he had sold Paulus Hoeck for the trifling sum of two hundred and fifty guilders, and to Jan Everetson Bout he bought the company's farm in Pavonia, and to De Vries he gave the whole of Staten Island on which to establish a colony.

Although he was director-general of New Netherland, where every one was supposed to be subject to his command, yet he was in the country of a race of people of whom he knew comparatively nothing and seemed to study their customs, character and habits

less. Knowing nothing of the wild and savage natures of the sons of the forest, he consoled himself with the idea that they were as much subject to his caprices as were the mild-natured and thrifty Dutch, over whom he had supreme control.

The Indians felt that a grievous wrong had been committed by the Swanneckius¹ in their dealings with them; and socially they had not only been ignored, but scorned. And well might they live in fear of the coming time when, unless they defended themselves now, while their enemies were yet few, they should be driven from their homes and the graves of their fathers.

Tribute Demanded from the Indians.—Regardless of the situation of affairs, Kieft, in a moment of avaricious weakness, placed a match to the train, and hastened an explosion that might otherwise have been averted. Sept. 15, 1639, a year and a half after his arrival in the country, he issued an edict demanding of the Indians a tribute or tax levy, consisting of wampum, maize and furs, and in case of the unwillingness of the Indian to bring forth from his small treasure, Kieft proposed to employ all necessary force at his command with which to remove any reluctance on the part of the red man of the forest. A more foolish and uncalled-for exhibition of avarice was never perpetrated upon the human race.

These free sons of the forest, who were born free men, scouted the idea of becoming slaves to the avarice of a Dutchman, who had not only cheated them out of a large portion of their hunting and fishing grounds, but now proposed to demand tribute of what they had left. In speaking of Kieft, they said, "He must be a mean fellow," for "he has not invited us to live here, that he should take away our corn."²

They had extended their simple, yet hearty hospitality to the strangers who had come from an unknown land, and now their guests would impose upon them a degrading tribute. They had endured many rebuffs, and suffered many inexcusable encroachments from the domineering and grasping dispositions of the whites, and now they were to be forced to contribute what before they had willingly given or sold!

Indians Oppose the Tax Levy.—To meet the impending danger and resist the threatened imposition, the Indians were not wholly unprepared. Commercial intercourse, social familiarity and domestic service among the settlers had acquainted them with the habits, dispositions and numbers of the whites. Their skill in the use of the guns they had obtained in exchange for peltries made them confident in

¹ From "Schwonnek," "the salt people," because they came across the salt water (Moulton, 1, 255). At first the Indian called the Dutch *Wapack Lenappe*,—that is, "the white people."

² Valentine's "History of N. Y.," 41.

³ Winfield's "Hist. Hud. Co., N. J.," 27.

their strength, and their sense of right convinced them of the justice of their cause.¹ Hence they were not in a mood to submit to every indignity and outrage which the impetuous Kieft would heap upon them.

They refused to pay the contribution, because the soldiers in Fort Amsterdam were no protection to the savages, who should not be called upon for their support; because they had allowed the Dutch to live peaceably in their country, and had never demanded recompense; because, when the Hollanders "having lost a ship there, had built a new one, they had supplied them with victuals and all necessaries, and had taken care of them for two winters, until the ship was finished," and therefore the Dutch were under obligations to them; because they had paid full price for everything they had purchased, and there was, therefore, no reason why they should supply the Hollanders now "with maize for nothing;" and, finally, said the savages, because, "if we have ceded to you the country you are living in, we yet remain masters of what we have retained for ourselves."²

Up to this time the intercourse between the Dutch and Indians had been quite friendly, and with the opening of the fur trade in the spring of 1640 prosperity loomed up on every hand, and New Netherland promised to become the "Eldorado" of the time. The Indians were allured to the homes of the whites, and thus a friendly feeling sprang up which soon brought the Dutch into contempt with the Indians, who, not always being treated with impartiality, naturally became jealous. Some of the Indians were also employed as domestics by the Dutch, which unwise conduct only produced evil.

Difficulties with the Indians.—The Dutch, in their avidity to procure peltries, neglected their cattle, which, straying away without herdsmen, injured the unfenced fields of the Indians. Finding this the cause of much complaint, Kieft issued a proclamation requiring all the inhabitants whose lands adjoined that of the Indians to inclose their farms, so as to prevent trespass upon the red man's crops. The evil, however, continued, and the Indians avenged themselves by "killing the cattle, and even the horses," of the Dutch.

The Iroquois Supplied with Arms causes Jealousy in other Tribes.—One of the most unhappy results during Kieft's administration was the supplying Indians with fire-arms, to them a new weapon of defense. The Iroquois warriors from the day they first recoiled before the arquebuses of Champlain dreaded the superiority of the Europeans. At first they considered a gun "the devil," and would not touch it. But the moment they became acquainted with it and accustomed to its use they were eager to possess it, and no merchandise was more valuable to

them. For a musket they would willingly give twenty beaver skins, and for a pound of powder they were willing to barter the value of ten or twelve guilders.

Knowing the imprudence of arming what they feared might turn out to be a foe, the West India Company, in wise conformity with the French government, had declared contraband the trade in fire-arms, and had even forbidden the supply of munitions of war to New Netherland Indians, under penalty of death. But the lust of larger gains quickly overcame prudence, and the extraordinary profits of the traffic became generally known, and the "free traders" from Holland soon bartered away to the Mohawks enough guns, powder and bullets for four hundred warriors.

The Manhattan Indians Offended.—The furnishing the Iroquois with arms and ammunition, while the Indians nearer New Amsterdam were under a more rigid police regulation, only excited more intensely their hatred towards the Dutch. The Iroquois, now conscious of their renovated power, not only carried open war into their enemies' country along the Great Lakes, but more haughtily than ever exacted tribute from the subjugated tribes between the Mohawk and the sea.³

While the Mannhattans were brooding over what they deemed the unjust partiality of the Dutch towards the Iroquois, a new and last feather was added to the weight already breaking their hearts. Kieft alleged that he had "express orders" from Holland, and unwisely determined to exact the contributions of corn, furs and wampum from the Indians in the vicinity of Fort Amsterdam, which he had resolved upon the previous autumn. Although the directors of the Amsterdam Chamber stoutly denied having ever authorized the measure, or even knew that Kieft had demanded a tribute from the Indians, the mischief had already been done.

Kieft Anticipates Trouble, and Orders the Dutch to Arm Themselves.—By the wild and unstable policy of Director Kieft, the Indians near Fort Amsterdam had now become totally estranged. The Hollanders, said the irritated Indians, are materially men of blood; though they may be something on the water they are nothing on the land; they have no great sachem or chief.⁴ Kieft, perceiving the temper of the Indians in his neighborhood, and in apprehension of a sudden attack, ordered all the residents of Manhattan and vicinity to provide themselves with arms, and at the firing of three guns to repair, under their respective officers, "to the place appointed," properly equipped for service.

The Raritans, Wrongfully Accused, Attacked by Kieft's Soldiers.—Without waiting to be attacked,

¹ Broadhead, i. 308.

² Broadhead, p. 311.

³ Journal of N. N., in Hist. Ass., 10: 135. Report in Hist. Ass., 6: 398.

⁴ Coll., i. 224. Hist. De Vries, 187: 188. Hist. N. Y., 6: 3: 5, 8.

⁵ Broadhead, i. 309.

... were ordered to take the savage prisoners, and to take the opportunity to make business of the night. The soldiers were to be executed at night with the greatest caution and prudence. Our God may bless the expedition.

—Winfield's "Hist. Hud. Co.," 37.

With such revolting blasphemy did the weak director end such a cruel order. The settlers were scattered and entirely without notice of the impending blow. Their position and want of preparation for defense rendered them an easy prey to the savages. Under these circumstances the Dutch were entering upon a course the end of which was only destruction.

The Massacre of Pavonia.—The light of Feb. 25, 1643, was fading, and the shadows of the black winter night were fast drawing over the beautiful bay. Huddled and shivering on the western slope of Jan de Lacher's Hoeck, under the protection of the Dutch, the unsuspecting Indians thought themselves safe from the fierce Mohawks and Iroquois. But while they drew around the camp-fires, and talked or dreamed of their forsaken wigwams, Manhattan was all astir with the movement of troops and citizens. The noble-hearted De Vries stood beside the director when the soldiers, under Sergt. Rodolf, passed by the fort on their way to Pavonia, and said to Kieft, "Let this work alone; you will go to break the Indians' heads; but it is our nation you are going to murder." Kieft doggedly replied, "The order has gone forth; it shall not be recalled."

The sergeant, with his eighty soldiers armed for the slaughter, marched down to the river, and, embarking in boats prepared for the purpose, silently rowed towards the shores of Pavonia. Rounding the southerly point of Paulus Hoeck, under the guidance of Hans Stein, they pulled for the high point at the mouth of Mill Creek. Here they landed. Climbing the bank, they passed close to the house of Egbert Woutersen, and cautiously approached their sleeping victims. Suddenly the sound of musketry was heard, and the wild shrieks of the Indians rang out upon the midnight air. Capt. De Vries, who, in contemplating the consequences of the expedition, could not sleep, says: "I remained that night at the Governor's, and took a seat in the kitchen near the fire, and at midnight I heard loud shrieks. I went out to the parapets of the fort and looked toward Pavonia. I saw nothing but the flash of the guns, and heard nothing more of the yells and clamor of the Indians, who were butchered during their sleep." Neither age nor sex could stay the hand of the unrelenting Dutch. Sucklings were torn from their mothers' breasts and butchered in the presence of their parents, and their mangled limbs thrown into the fire or water. Others, "while fastened to little boards,"—

the rude cradle of the papoose,—were cut through, stabbed and miserably massacred. Some were thrown alive into the river, and when their fathers, obeying the promptings of nature, rushed in to save them, the soldiers prevented their coming to the shore, and thus parents and children perished. The babe and the decrepit old man shared the same fate. Some succeeded in hiding among the bushes from their destroyers, but the next morning, driven out by hunger to beg for bread, were cut down in cold blood, and thrown into the fire or river. De Vries says: "Some came running to us from the country having their hands off. Some, who had their legs cut off, were supporting their entrails with their arms, while others were mangled in other horrid ways, in part too shocking to be conceived, and these miserable wretches did not know, as well as some of our people did not know, but they had been attacked by the Mohawks." Isaac Abramson, a captain of one of the vessels which had brought over the soldiers, and was waiting for their return, saved a little boy and hid him under the sails; but towards morning the poor child, overcome with cold and hunger, made some noise. Instantly he was "heard by the soldiers. Eighteen Dutch tigers dragged him from under the sails in spite of the endeavors of the skipper, who was alone against eighteen, cut in two, and thrown overboard."² Eighty Indians were slaughtered at Pavonia during that night, and this, says De Vries, was "the feat worthy of the heroes of old Rome."

Retaliation of the Indians.—Great was the rejoicing on Manhattan when the soldiers returned from the butchery, bringing with them the ghastly heads of some of their victims. While yet the smoke of battle filled the air, and the blood of the innocent Indians was yet coursing down the hillside, the work of retaliation had commenced by a few surviving Indians, who had secreted themselves in the bushes.

Immediately after the slaughter Dirck Straatmaker, his wife and a few Englishmen, arrived on the field of slaughter, with the view of plundering the dead and wounded. They were discovered, however, by the few Indians that had escaped slaughter, who fired upon Dirck and his companions, killing Mrs. Straatmaker and wounding Dirck, who died shortly after. The soldiers heard the firing and returned in time to save the Englishmen and the babe of Mrs. Straatmaker.³

² "DE VRIES, DESCRIBING THE CIRCUMSTANCES, UNDER WHICH DIRCK STRAATMAKER AND HIS WIFE WERE KILLED BY THE INDIANS AT PAVONIA."

³ "We, the undersigned Sergeant, Captain and Soldier, declare and testify

² "Briden Bash," *Doc. Hist. N. Y.*, iv, 194.

³ This child was afterwards named Jan Dircksen Straatmaker. Shortly after the attack he was bound to the authorities in New Amsterdam to Charles Tammison, with whom he lived, on Feb. 25, 1643, being living a score years. He was then a less than twelve years old. ("Minutes of Orphan's Court, New Amsterdam," 96.) He must have been very young at the time of the massacre. It is probable that from him came the family of that name that lived so long a time in Hoboken. He married Geesje Gerrits, Jan. 14, 1665. ("Winfield's Land Titles," 58.)

¹ Winfield's "Hist. Hud. Co.," 37.

The request of the United Church was that the book be sold in February 1932 in the morning after having already been sold in the afternoon. It was a Sunday, and the party of savages behind Eighth Wrenstone Drive Street was the wife and some Irish-born came in the place, saw the book and bought it. It was sold out or something like that. We did have a letter from the publisher's statement with a woman, telling that she was writing the first letter ever from a wife and asked them to go to see the woman, and she said, "I took myself." We are not to change. And if they were not to change, they could do no harm. The woman, they moved away, going according to their intention to Father's house. Arrived from the house and the Sunday morning, some about a year ago, we found the book was sold to the family out of the woman and her wife died. They moved to the Emerald Isle and had only one child, a girl.

Thomas Willett told me that the said Duck was asked "What was your
not doing with us when we were away, and that he answered, "I
might have conspired, but I would not have betrayed your secrets."

* All of which the witnesses believed to be true. Date the 18th of May 1649, in New-Netherland.

"This is the mark **4** 1

* The Winner

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

“ *Chrysothrix* ”

So unsuspecting were the Indians of the treachery of the Dutch at the time of this massacre that some of them fled from Pavonia to the fort in New Amsterdam for protection, believing for a time that they had been attacked by the Mohawks.¹ They were soon undeceived, however, and forthwith entered upon a relentless war, by the consolidation of eleven tribes, who resolved upon the work of destruction. They murdered all the men they could find, dragged the women and children into captivity, burned houses, barns, grain, hay-stacks, and laid waste the farms of the whites. From the Raritan to the Connecticut not a white person was safe from the tomahawk and scalping-knife, except those who clustered around Fort Amsterdam.

A Supposed Peace Treaty.—In the spring of 1643 a peace was talked of and agreed upon between the whites and Indians, but it was of a character not calculated to last long. The river tribes were uneasy under the great injuries inflicted upon them by the hated Swannekins, which had not been avenged or atoned for, and nothing but blood or a full satisfaction could extinguish the fierce hatred which they nursed. Early in August, 1643, the war-whoop was sounded above the Highlands, and thence it rolled southward. In some instances by stealth, and in others by open violence, the Indians waged a vigorous and relentless war of retaliation. Seven tribes had by this time joined the coalition, which spread terror on every hand.

Kieft Calls upon the People for Assistance—The War still goes on, and Bouweries are Laid Waste—Another Treaty of Peace.—In his hour of peril Kieft called upon the people, whom he had previously slighted, to come to his assistance. They selected eight representatives to confer and advise with the director and Council. In this body was Jan Jansen Dam; but for the part he had taken in bringing

about the tragedy in February he was expelled and Jan Everstoun Bout, of Communipaw, chosen in his stead. The night resolved on war and Kent proceeded to arm the people and stationed fire in small companies to protect the outlying settlements. But the Indians were alert, and gave the Dutch but little time for preparation. The force detailed to defend Lord North's colony were routed on the night of September 17th, and the house in which they took refuge was burned. Jacob Stoffelsen, then living near what is now the corner of Henderson and Third Streets, in Jersey City, fearing his place might be injured, had three or four soldiers detailed for its protection. October 1st nine Indians came to his house and were kindly disposed toward him, and did not wish to injure his person, and by some means induced him to cross over to the fort. They then approached the soldiers as friends, and, being thrown off their guard by this show of friendship, gave no attention to their fire-arms; they were attacked, killed, and the building burned. The Indians took young Ide Van Vorst prisoner, and carried him to Tappaen.² Aert Tunisen, of Hoboken, out on a trading excursion, was killed near Sandy Hook,³ and afterwards his farm was laid waste and his cattle destroyed. The four bouwerijs in Pavonia—Bout's at Gamoenepan, Woutersen's at Jan de Lacker's Hoeck, Stoffelsen's at Ahasimus, and Teunisen's at Hoboken—were laid waste and the buildings destroyed, not generally by open force, but by creeping through the bush and setting fire to the roofs, which were constructed either of reeds or straw.⁴ Before leaving they burned every house in Pavonia except the brew-house in Hoboken,⁵ and destroyed every bouwerie and plantation, with twenty-five lasts of corn and other produce, and killed or drove away the cattle.⁶ Pavonia and adjoining districts suffered more than any other section. So complete was the destruction and demoralization that the whole of what is now New Jersey was again in possession of its original owners and occupants.

This condition of affairs caused much discontent among the colonists, and poverty became the legitimate child of war. While the company's treasury was empty Kieft very foolishly tried to replenish its depleted coffers by another tax levy, which, added to the war, kept the country in a disturbed condition until the spring of 1645, when several of the tribes of Indians concluded a treaty of peace with the Dutch. The treaty, however, was not signed till Aug. 30, 1645, and was in the following language :

This day being the 30th day of August 1647 appeared on the Fort Amsterdam, before the Burgo and Council, in the presence of the whole

¹⁷ N. Y. Hist. Soc., N. S., 1, 272. The next day, at the request of Kieft and Stoffelen, De Vries went to Tatpiet and returned with the "box."

² Valentini's *Op. Hist.* (N.Y., 1917), 17.

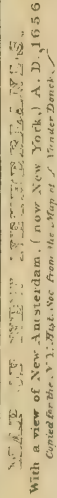
Stat. Hist. N. Y. 1: 101.

† Col. Higt. N. Y. 1:329.

⁶ *W. Woodhead*, i, 302.

NOVA REICICA NITRUM

Université de la Sorbonne



pointed in the course of the preceding year, vice-director of New Netherland, and first commandant at Fort Amsterdam, also took the title. The other officers who were so transferred to New Netherland were Hendrick Van Dyck, sergeant-at-arms; Bryan Newton, an Englishman, who had already served the company some twenty years, and had held office, "thrice or four military, under Stuyvesant at Curacao; Commissary Adriaen Keyser, and Jesmar Thomas, captain in the navy, afterwards appointed commander-in-chief, in the absence of the director-general, of all the company's ships at New Amsterdam.

All preliminaries having thus been at length arranged, four ships, the "Great Council," "Prinsesse," "Zwarte" and the "Roet" sailed on the 15th of Christmas day, 1646, with the director-general, the other servants of the company, and soldiers and a number of private traders and freemen, who were proceeding to New Netherland to improve their fortunes. At length the fleet arrived at Manhattan, where the new director-general, on making his public entry, was received by the whole community under arms, among whom he addressed great joy in declaring on his arrival Kieft's resignation, that he "should be in his government as a father over his children for the advantage of the privileged West India Company, the Burghers and the country."¹

Stuyvesant found matters on his arrival in any but a satisfactory condition. Torn internally by contending factions, externally threatened by pretensions and usurpation of foreign rivals, the company's possessions seemed on the point of falling from their hands, while crime and lawlessness were the order of the day. Ways and means became necessary, municipal regulations were crowding themselves upon his attention, nuisances had to be abated, courts organized, and, in fact, the whole colony had to be renovated and reorganized. Troubles arose on every hand, which at times seemed to engulf him; but he rose above them all, and having had a military training, and possessed of indomitable will, he overcame all obstacles, removed abuses, transformed the government and thus became a genuine reformer. Stuyvesant's administration extended over a period of nearly eighteen years, and on the whole was quite creditable.

During his administration there were many acts of his and proceedings of meetings proper to be placed on record and in history, of which the following are a few items found among the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society, and are given here in their chronological order, as near as can be conveniently :

[illegible]

"I Permyakov, the chief 'behind the end' made a speech to the In-

the design, which has standard built-in self-healing. If you get a bad message from a network, you can ignore it and keep going. In the past, for these programs they had to stop and correct it for hours.

[illegible]

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1. *Unemployment* (unemployment) is the number of people who are not working but are available for work. It is calculated as a percentage of the labor force.

1993). The Hubble Space Telescope's original field of view is small, but it can observe very large areas of space using a technique called "dithering" or "mosaicing" to create a larger field of view.

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

¹ The study was designed to measure the impact of the 1996 health fair on the use of the fair, and to measure the impact of the fair on the use of the fair. The study was designed to measure the impact of the fair on the use of the fair, and to measure the impact of the fair on the use of the fair.

Using the *Chlamydomonas* 12- μ m cell diameter as a reference, the smallest structures found in the filamentous cyanobacteria were several percent greater in diameter than the *Chlamydomonas* 12- μ m cell diameter. The smallest structures in the *Chlamydomonas* 12- μ m cell were 1.5 μ m in diameter. The *Chlamydomonas* 12- μ m cell was 12 μ m in diameter.

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"We observe that many people do not scruple, to take possession of all the land and timber within their reach; and we have seen some persons who have been guilty of such conduct."

had been robbed or deprived of their prerogatives; we have therefore thought it necessary to direct your Honor herewith, not to grant land to any one without his acknowledging properly the authority of the Government. No more land is granted to people, than what in your opinion is necessary to plant and cultivate, and to build a house, and to intend shortly to populate, cultivate and bring into a good state of cultivation. The Government is not to be deceived by the promises of settling and planting without the necessary conditions. Thus we see it in Cornelia Melyn's, and in the other cases.

[illegible]

We thank G. L. Fodor, J. J. Griffin, A. C. S. Hurrell, J. J. McKeown, J. D. Smith, and M. V.

[illegible]

² Two Islands in Hellgate were patented to W. v. Tw. in July, 1637.

¹ N. I. Zhuravskii, *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Tekhn. Fiz.*, 1977, No. 1, p. 10.

4. $\Delta_{\text{eff}} = \Delta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{eff}} + \Delta_{\text{eff}}^{\text{eff}}$

CHAPTER VIII.

Continued from New Netherland by the English.—Previous Appeal to Holland.
 Arrival of the English.—The Dutch in Character.—James, Duke of York, arrives.—Arrival and Expatriation of Quakers.—Bergen becomes a Quaker City.—The Shipwreck.—Land Grants or Patents.—The Dutch Towns.—Other Views on Settlements.

The capture of New Netherland, in 1664, by the English, was a bloodless victory, and rather cowardly when we take into consideration the condition of the two powers at the time. Even after its discovery by Hudson, and his reports thereon, the greedy English were desirous of making the territory subject to England's tyranny. England had been at no expense or trouble in its discovery, or thus far in its development, but as soon as it was discovered that there was money in it, England wanted it, and set up a claim of discovery, probably on the slim pretext that it was discovered by a man who was an Englishman by birth, although not in the employ of England at the time of the discovery. It was merely an act of might subduing right, a principle upon which England has ever since acted. Rumors of an invasion by the English were freely circulated, and even encroachments upon the New Netherland territory were actually made, and, finally, with all the bravado of a highwayman, England with four ships-of-war and six hundred soldiers, armed and equipped for every emergency, pounced down upon this then, poor and defenseless colony and demanded a surrender to the British crown. By what right, may we ask? Merely because they had the power to conquer.

Fruitless Appeal to Holland for Assistance.—The people were at once disheartened, discouraged and begged for mercy, and appealed to the home government in Holland in the following remonstrance, or, rather, petition:

"HONORABLE EXCELLENCY, Your sorrowful servants and subjects, beg to present withal humbly, but leaving petitions, for our own Veneration before the States, in these several afflictive circumstances, humbly considered and reflecting, and what is necessary to be done, are added to this, our only urgent conjuncture, we cannot conscientiously propose but any thing else is to be expected for this first necessity of Mankind, as you, that are most concerned, than misery, sorrow, and distress, the distress of a wretched nation, of this unhappy In their cradle, and, in a word, the absolute ruin and destruction of about fifteen hundred innocent, only two hundred and fifty of whom are capable of bearing arms, unless you be pleased to adjust matters according to the conjuncture of the time.

Consider that, in the first place, better even than that four of the English King's frigates are now lying in the road at Nyack, with six hundred soldiers, not only ordered thither by his Majesty, but bearing arms, and sent to the batteries of New England, a populous and friendly adjacent country, to oppress troops, in aid to the forces already on hand for the purpose of reducing New Netherland to his Majesty's obedience. In conjuncture with that, summons the English to withdraw their troops, and to leave the natives, their lands and rights, without a shadow of injury, and to withdraw any soldiers that we shall see necessary to our most necessary defense, but, in no way, should we be allowed to have our hands bound, and to see our most exposed frontiers exposed and left naked.

These reports could not but have been regarded, could your honors be so much petitioned, as to have been sent to a decision. But now may the States be so much petitioned, but continue to be thus far in the month, to the end of the year, and so on, and so on, all which we are impeded

and hindered in our enemies. If, on the other hand, we examine our internal strength, alas! it is feeble and important to us, unless we ascribe the circumstances to the mercy of God, we cannot sufficiently express our astonishment that there should have granted us such a response, namely, as he could have delivered us a prey and a plunder to the solliery after one summons.

"We shall now examine your Honors' fortress. You know in your own consciences that it is incapable of making head three days against so powerful an enemy. Granting even that it could hold out and contend against so many assaults, two, three, four, five, six months, which, being sorrowful cannot, it is still unchangeable that it cannot save the smallest portion of our property, and what is darker, could our wives and children from total ruin, for, after considerable blood shed, even the fort itself could not be preserved. Wherefore, to prevent and arrest all the aforesaid misfortunes, we humbly, and in bitterness of heart, implore your Honors not to reject the conditions so generous a foe, but to be pleased to meet him in the speediest, best and most reputable manner. Otherwise, which God forbid, we would be obliged, before God and the world, to protest against and call down on your Honors the vengeance of Heaven for all the innocent blood which shall be shed in consequence of your Honors' obstinacy, inasmuch as the summons has been made many times, and that the aforesaid English Governor has stated and threatened that he shall not wait longer than this day.

"We trust your Honors will not question that to God, who seeks not the death of a sinner, belongs obedience, rather than to man. We feel certain, therefore, that your Honors will exhibit yourselves, in this pressing exigency and sorrowful season, as men and Christians, and conclude, with God's help, an honorable and reasonable capitulation, which, may the Lord our God, in His great mercy, be pleased to grant us. Amen."

The foregoing document was signed by the following-named persons, who were then the prominent personages of what is now New York City and Hudson County, N. J., and was dated 5th of September, 1664:

Hendrick Kip.	Arent Isaacs.
Balthazar Stuyvesant.	Jacob Tenuisse.
Abra'm Willemsex.	Albert Koenek.
Martin Kneger, Jr.	Arms Rees.
Thomas Gabrie.	Jan Vinck.
Steph'anus Van Oortlandt.	Pieter Stalenburgh.
Comptius Phylvius.	Hendrick van Dyck.
Hendrick Bosch.	Nicola' De la Plaine.
Jerominus Eblough.	Cornelis Gerlofs.
Isa. De Goffe.	Warner Wessels.
Thomas Davids.	Hermen Wessels.
N. Varelth.	Alexander Hulter.
Hend. Jans. Vandervin.	Thomas Lamberts.
Arent Jans. Moesmann.	Frerick Arents.
Symon Jans. Bomeyn.	Abner Kjaek.
Willem Rosenberg.	Isaac Bolth.
his	Pieter Wastin.
Raymond N Reynolds.	Isa. Gerrits van Buytenhuyse.
mark	Jonas Bartels.
Balthazar De Haert.	his
Ever' Fay, haert.	Myndert N Batens.
Reje Roeloffs.	mark
Joannes Van Brugh.	Luycks Dircks.
P. J. Van De Giff.	Cornelis Jans.
Gerardus Steenroek.	his
Jan Baker.	Tonson & Blyel.
Pieter Tonnenman.	mark
Juan' Greenvelt.	Jan Cornelis van Hoozen.
Nicholas Demeyer.	Jacob Leyseker.
Alhard Anfoel.	Claus Jans. Baker.
Jacob Kip.	Gullium D'Honneur.
Guertman.	Isaac Constra.
Hendrick Obe.	Isaac Kip.
Thomas Hal.	Frederick Geyslerts.
his	Ligter Mevoldts.
Joachim N Bookman.	Barnet Kours.
mark	Paul Richard.
Joerren Blauk.	Jan Dicks-Meyer.
his	Daniel Verreide.
Jan Jans N Prots.	Joos Lemme.
mark	Joannes Neven.

[illegible]

Capitulation of the Dutch.—This action of the leading citizens was followed, Aug. 27, 1664, by terms of capitulation, whereby the New Netherlands became subject to His Majesty of England. The terms of capitulation, comprising twenty three serious, such as on the face of them to be fair and lenient towards the Dutch,* and why should they not be?

Charter to James, Duke of York.—This little episode was followed by a grant or charter from Charles II. to his brother James, Duke of York, of the territory from the western side of the Connecticut River to the eastern side of the Delaware River, including New York and New Jersey. In the same year James, Duke of York, by indenture of lease and release, granted and sold to John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Sultrum, the territory of Nova Casarea, or New Jersey. Under their charter from the Duke of York, Berkeley and Carteret proceeded to establish civil government in New Jersey. For this purpose they had a constitution drawn up in England, entitled "The Concessions and Agreement of the Lord Proprietors of the Province of New Casarea, or New Jersey, to and with all and every the Adventurers, and all such as shall settle or plant there." This instrument was engrossed on parchment, and signed by them on the 10th day of February, 1664. Philip Carteret was appointed Governor of the province, but did not arrive thither till August, 1665. In the mean time New Jersey was placed under the jurisdiction of Col. Richard Nicoll, Governor of New York. During the interval a legislative council or assembly convened at Elizabethtown,² on April 10, 1664. Bergen (now Hudson County) was represented in this assembly, the first ever convened in the province, by Englebert Steenhuyzen and Herman Smeeman.³ This government was continued over the province of New Jersey until the establishment of separate proprietary governments after the division of East and West Jersey.

Carteret's Arrival and Reorganization of Courts.

— Philip Carteret, soon after his arrival at Elizabethtown as Governor, in August, 1665, reorganized the court at Bergen, commissioning Capt. Nicola Varlet, who was made president, to "Constitute and appoint a court of judicature for the inhabitants of

Bergen, Governor Henry M. Sneyd, and Herman Smeeman to be Justice and Judge of the Court of Sessions for the County of the aforesaid town of Bergen." This was the first court under the English rule. Herman Smeeman and Joseph P. Pomeroy, of Bergen, and John M. Jones, son of Governor Jones, were appointed to sit in the courts as assistants.⁴ This court had a registration of ships to keep a record of all vessels, and a sergeant or Statesbond to execute all its acts and warrants. All writs and warrants were in the name of the King, and no appeal to the Governor and Council was allowed under the sum of ten pounds sterling. "And this," says the commission, "to continue till wee shall otherwise provide for the settlement of those affairs, and no longer."

Bergen Rechartered.—A new charter was granted by King Charles II. in 1668, confirming all the rights as to land possessed by the "Freeholders and inhabitants" under the Dutch charter of 1658. It also contained some new provisions and privileges, and defined the boundaries of the township of Bergen as follows:

[illegible]

This charter granted the utmost liberty of conscience in matters of religion; provided for a court of judicature for the trial of all causes actionable between parties, as well as criminal causes; made provision also for the support of the church, and a free school for the education of its youth. Under this charter township government was maintained until the 14th of January, in the twelfth year of the reign of Queen Anne (1714), when a petition from Andrew Van Buskirk, Barrett Christian, Enoch Freeland, Rutt Van Horne, Hendrick Cuyper, Winder Devericks and John Devericks, freeholders, in behalf of themselves and the other freeholders of the town, setting forth the previous possession and enjoyments of their ancestors of divers lands, tenements and hereditaments and their exercise of divers privileges and immunities by virtue of the charter of

¹ To be found in full on page 200, vol. 11, N.Y.C. Mass.² See natural pronunciation of Elizabeth's name in Sir George Carteret's

^a Breckinridge, p. 729.

⁴ For other bridges of counties, see chapter XXVI, in *Early Counts of Essex County History*.

Sept. 22, 1668, and that many of the lands were lying undrained and were subject to great damage and waste of wood; and that by said charter sufficient authority was not given to prevent such damage, as well as for other purposes, and that, in consequence, relief was needed from the government. An act was passed of that date, in the reign of Queen Anne, giving the petitioners a new charter as a township or body corporate, by the name of "The Trustees of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the Township of Bergen," with more extensive powers.

Stuyvesant's Reasons for the Surrender.¹—

"*THE HON^{BLE} M^{RS} HENRY LUDS, STATES-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS.*"

"*Petrus STUYVESANT, Esq.* Deputie Governour in New-Netherland, in the name of the Hon^{BLE} Mightiness and of the Hon^{BLE} Incorporated West India Company of this country, with humble reverence presents that, after the violent invasion and conquest of the said Province of New-Netherland by the aforesaid power, the English, the Petitioner, on repairing hither and arriving in these parts, hath communicated and made known circumstantially to the said Company, at its chamber at Amsterdam, the circumstances and state of said conquest, whereof he, the Petitioner, now exhibits herewith to you, High and Mighty, a Brief, True Account, corroborated by divers' certificates and proofs from which it clearly appears that, he, the Petitioner, all possible means to put himself in a proper defense, but was necessitated to surrender said place through the unwillingness of the Militia, the protests and menaces of the Burgheers, the weakness of the Fort, the scarcity of provisions and munitions of war, and the small number of soldiers. . . .

"*Signed, P. STUYVESANT.*"

"*Printed October 10, 1667.*"

Mr. Stuyvesant's report, which is an interesting public document, will be found in full in vol. ii., p. 365, etc., Colonial History New York State.

Land Grants or Patents in Bergen Township.—

The following list comprises a few of the earlier patents for lands in what is now Hudson County. It would be a pleasure to ourselves, as well as of interest to the inhabitants of Hudson County, could we trace the ownerships down to the present day. But time and space both forbid us the pleasures of the enterprise; therefore we must be content with the few following scraps gathered from various sources, but mainly from the archives of the New Jersey Historical Society.

PATENT TO MECHIEL JANSSEN FOR LAND AT PAVONIA, N. J.

"*Petrus Stuyvesant, etc., with the Hon^{BLE} Council declare, that we have today lawfully and justly granted and conveyed unto Mechiel Janssen a parcel of land, situate at Pavonia, back of his own land, 80 rods wide running N. E. into the woods on the N. W. 200 rods in length along the land of Claes Jansen Becker, thence N. E. 80 rods, altogether 26½ morgens. With the express conditions, etc., etc. Done at Fort Amsterdam, on N. E. 27th Novbr., 1654.*"

PATENT TO CLAES JANSSEN BECKER FOR LAND AT PAVONIA.

"*Petrus Stuyvesant, etc., with the Hon^{BLE} Council declare, that we have today lawfully and justly granted and conveyed unto Claes Jansen Becker a parcel of land, situate at Pavonia, back of the land of Claes Jansen Becker, thence N. E. to 200 rods N. W. into the woods 200 rods wide in the rear 120 rods, altogether 40 morgens. With the express conditions, etc., etc. Done at Fort Amsterdam, this 27th Novbr., 1654.*"

"*PATRICKUS DEERBURGH FOR LAND IN NEW JERSEY, ON THE 10th JAN. 28th DECEMBER, 1654.*"

"*To Jan Cornelissen, Deputie governour land across the North river between*

Genoenepepaen and Kil van Kol, running all the river or bay S. W. 40 rods, width in the woods in the rear 60 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. 30 rods on either side, together 20 morgens. Decbr. 10, 1654."

"*To Jan Cornelissen, Deputie governour land across the North river between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol, running along the river or bay S. W. 80 rods, width in the woods in the rear 80 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. 40 rods on either side, together 20 morgens. Decbr. 10, 1654.*"

"*To Jan Gerritsen van Innnen, a piece of land between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol, running along the river or bay S. W. for 40 rods back in the woods 40 rods wide, stretching into the woods N. N. W. for 40 rods on either side, together 20 morgens. Decbr. 10, 1654.*"

"*To Jan Cornelissen Schoonmecker a piece of land between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol running S. W. along the river or bay for 40 rods back in the woods, 40 rods wide, and stretching into the woods N. N. W. for 37½ rods on either side, together 25 morgens. Decbr. 5, 1654.*"

"*To Gerrit Pietersen, a piece of land between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol, running S. W. along the river or bay for 40 rods, wide in the woods at the rear 40 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. for 37½ rods on either side, together 25 morgens. Decbr. 5, 1654.*"

"*To Lubbert Gysbertsen, a piece of land on the other side of the North river, between Jan Ynghe on the North side, and Jan Cornelissen Buys on the South side running along the river S. W. by W. for 60 rods, width in the rear in the woods 90 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. for 33½ rods on either side, together 50 morgens. Decbr. 5, 1654.*"

"*To Gysbert Lubbertsen a piece of land between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol, running S. W. along the river or bay for 40 rods, wide at the rear in the woods 40 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. for 37½ rods on either side, together 25 morgens. Decbr. 5, 1654.*"

"*To Hendrick Jansen van Schalkwyck a piece of land between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol, running along the river or bay S. W. for 40 rods wide at the rear in the woods 40 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. 37½ rods on either side, together 25 morgens. Decbr. 5, 1654.*"

"*To Jan Cornelissen, Deputie governour land between Genoenepepaen and the Kil van Kol, running along the river or bay S. W. 40 rods, wide at the rear in the woods 40 rods, stretching into the woods N. N. W. 37½ rods on either side, together 25 morgens. Dec. 5, 1654.*"

"*To Jan Cornelissen, Deputie governour being dead, the same land was patented to Isaac van Bommel, April 17, 1664, who proved to have purchased it from the original grantee."*

"*PATENT TO DIRCK ZIECKEN FOR A PIECE OF LAND AT COMMUNIPAW, N. J.*"

"*Petrus Stuyvesant, on behalf of their Noble High : Might : the Lord States-General of the United Netherlands and of the Noble Lords-Directors of the Priv. West-India Company Director-General of New-Netherland, Curacao and the Islands thereof, with the Hon^{BLE} Council declare, that we have to-day, date underwritten, granted and conveyed to Dirck Ziecken a parcel of land situate across the North river, near Genoenepepaen, beginning at the boundaries of Claes the Norman's land, at a kil coming from the woods and stretching to the Company's land, divided therefrom also by a kil coming from the woods. The land runs along the valley N. E. by N. and S. W. by S., and is wide along this valley or strand 300 rods, back in the woods also wide 300 rods, reaching into the woods N. W. and S. E. 100 rods. With the express conditions, etc., etc. Done at Amsterdam in New-Netherland, the 10th of June, 1654."*

"*PATENT TO DIRCK WOUTERSEN OF A PIECE OF LAND, CALLED THE INDIANS APOPELYCK (COMMUNIPAW, N. J.).*"

"*We, William Kieff, Director-General and the Council of New-Netherland etc etc.*"

"*Testify and declare herewith that this day, date as below, we have conceded and granted to Eghert Wouteresen a piece of land, called by the Indians Apopelyck, situate on the other side of the North River, West from the Manhatans and stretching along the river from Dirck the Paver's kil to the Communipaw or Jan Evertsen's kil, N. E. by E. and S. W. by W. to the kil, running between the woods and the valley and reaching W. N. W. to the woods, with the express condition etc etc.*"

"*At Fort Amsterdam, the 10th of May 1647."*

"*PATENT TO MARYN-ABRAHAMSEN OF A PIECE OF LAND, CALLED AMIEBAKEN (WEERHAWKEN, N. J.).*"

"*We, William Kieff, Director-General and the Council of New-Netherland etc etc.*"

"*Testify and declare herewith, that this day, date as below, we have*

² Appointed clerk of the company Sept. 8, 1654, licensed to keep school in New Amsterdam, Aug. 13, 1655, commissioner to fortify Bergen in 1663.—B. F.

Nathaniel Kingsland, the ancestor of the Kingsland family of New York, purchased a large tract from Judge Schuyler. His son William was the first to settle upon it, about 1690. He emigrated from the Island of Barbadoes, and built a mansion-house on what is now the Hackensack road, near the Schuylkill copper mines. William Kingsland was the father of Edmond William Kingsland, and grandfather of the late Mrs. John Arent Schuyler, Mrs. Nesbit, Mrs. Adams, and the late Gen. Kingsland, of Newark.

Edmond W. Kingsland was taken prisoner by the British during the Revolutionary war, and carried down the Passaic in his own canoe, and conveyed to the Sugar House, in New York, where he was kept for some time. He said it was the only time in his life that he regretted having a new hat of such a kind as the one he wore; for it was a stiff beaver, and his captors amused themselves during the journey by beating him over the head with it. The Kingsland family plate was buried during the war at the foot of a pear tree near the mansion. A tankard that was hidden there is now in possession of the family. The British once made a visit to the house, and were kept out some time by the inmates who barricaded the doors and windows. At length the assaulting party threatened to break in a door where Edmond W. Kingsland was stationed. He had a pistol in each hand, and declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to enter the house. One of the party then picked up a young negro belonging to the plantation, and placing him in front, challenged Mr. Kingsland to "fire away." Not wishing to hurt one of his own servants, he desisted, but the faithful slave cried out, "Let'm shoot, massa never mind me!" This is supposed to have occurred at the time Mr. Kingsland was taken prisoner. The English and Hessians took possession of the house and occupied it for several months. Mr. Kingsland had previously hollowed out a board in the mantel-piece and secreted his money in it, put in a block and painted it over. He found it undisturbed on his return from imprisonment.

The Kingslands were Episcopalians, and through their instrumentality the church of that faith at Belleville was founded.

A part of the Kingsland tract was purchased by Arent Schuyler about the year 1800, and contained the Schuyler copper mines, discovered by one of Capt. Schuyler's slaves. (See history of Kearny township.)

Nicholas Varlet obtained a patent of the territory on which the city of Hoboken is situated, from Petrus Stuyvesant, Feb. 5, 1663, which was confirmed by Carteret, May 12, 1668. Mr. Varlet was one of the noted men of the time in which he lived. His second wife was Anna, sister of Governor Stuyvesant, and widow of Samuel Bayard. In 1657 he was appointed commissary of imports and exports, and in 1658 became

farmer of duties on exports and imports to and from New England and Virginia, was admitted to the right of "Great Burgher," and appointed searcher, inspector and commissary of the West India Company stores, in 1660 was sent with Brian Newton as ambassador to the commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation to the English, in 1665 was commissioned captain of the militia of Bergen, Communipaw, Ahasimus and Hoboken, same day was made a member of the court at Bergen, and the year following a member of Governor Carteret's Council, and died in 1675.

Ide Cornelison Van Vorst received of Governor Stuyvesant a grant of land at Ahasimus, April 5, 1664, confirmed with an additional grant by Philip Carteret, March 13, 1668. This property, by his only son, Cornelius and from him, descended to Cornelius of the seventh generation, and is now the finest part of Jersey City.

Following is a copy of the deed of a tract of land at Communipaw, granted by the Governor and Council of New Netherlands to Jan Evertsen Bout, and subsequently sold by him to Michael Jansen:

"We, Anthony Knipf, Governor, Council and Company, under the royal and imperial charter of the United Netherlands, bearing date at Amsterdam, the 11th of June 1674, do hereby certify that the West India Company, residing in New Netherlands, make known and declare, that as the said company have in its government, printed and bestowed that a piece of land situated in the North River, westward from East Amsterdam, before then inhabited and called by Jan Evertsen Bout, and now called Jan Evertsen Bout, with the name of 1658, as the same day of the said piece of land, containing eighty-four morgens.

It is customary to be done by its owner, and with an understanding of the said Amsterdam, in New Netherlands, the said land Jan Evertsen took possession of Anno 1638, and began then to plow and so it."

Casper Steinmets purchased of Philip Carteret, May 12, 1668, two tracts of land and meadow near the town of Bergen. He resided at Ahasimus, and during the Indian troubles of 1655 retired to New Amsterdam. (See chapter on old Bergen town and township.)

Adrian Post obtained a patent from Governor Carteret dated, May 12, 1668, for "sundry parcels of land lying in and about the town of Bergen." He was the ancestor of the Post family in Hudson County, and had numerous descendants. The first we hear of him he was agent for Bann Vander Campellen, and in charge of his colony on Staten Island when the place was destroyed by the Indians, in 1655. In October of that year he was appointed to treat with the Hackensack Indians for the release of prisoners. He was cousin of the Bergen militia in 1673, and was the keeper of the first prison in East Jersey, the home of John Berry, in Bergen, being used for that purpose. Mr. Post died Feb. 23, 1677.

Englebert Steinhuyzen (mentioned elsewhere) received a deed of "sundry parcels of land in and about the town of Bergen" from Philip Carteret, July 22, 1670. This land comprised seven lots, amounting in all to about one hundred and fifty acres.¹

¹ Winfield: "Land Titles," 91.

Herman Edwards purchased from Petrus Stuyvesant "sundry parcels of land in and about the town of Bergen," Sept. 13, 1662. He was one of the joint tenants to forfeit Bergen in 1667, and with Joseph Van der Loo, Hendrick Jans Sijpe, and Hendrick de Backer, June 15, 1674, petitioned the government for land on Staten Island at the mouth of the Kieu Van Kull.¹

Balthazar Bayard obtained, with Nicholas Varlett, a grant of land from Philip Carteret, dated Aug. 10, 1671, "lying in and about the town of Bergen." Bayard was a brewer, and a brother of Nicholas. He was appointed schepen, Dec. 17, 1663, and March 17, 1664; represented Bergen in the first and second General Assembly of New Jersey in 1668. Shortly after this he became a resident of New York, where he was schepen under the Dutch (New Orange) in 1673, and alderman in 1691. The lands in Bergen these patentees held as joint tenants. Varlett died before any division was made, whereupon Bayard took the land by right of survivorship.²

Tielman Van Vleck obtained a patent from Philip Carteret, dated March 25, 1670, for a grant of "sundry parcels of land near the town of Bergen." Van Vleck was a lawyer. He studied under the notary of Amsterdam, came to this country in 1658, and was admitted to practice the same year.³ He has the honor of having been the founder of Bergen, and was made the first Schout (sheriff) and president of the court, Sept. 3, 1661.

Hans Diedrick was granted by Philip Carteret "sundry parcels of land lying in and around the town of Bergen," May 12, 1668. Hans kept the second tavern in Bergen, he having been licensed Feb. 13, 1671, and was appointed lieutenant of the Bergen militia Sept. 4, 1673. He was also one of the patentees of Aquaackanonck, May 28, 1679, and died Sept. 29, 1698. He probably left his lands to his son Wouter, who died intestate Aug. 30, 1732. His children—Johannes, Garret, Cornelius, Abraham, Antje (wife of Johannes Vreeland) and Margaret Van Ruypen (widows) sold to their brother Daniel, Feb. 13, 1764, a lot called "Smith's land," seven morgens; also a lot of meadow, also the Steenhuyzen lot, and lot No. 114. They partitioned in 1755.⁴

Gerrit Gerritse was granted by Philip Carteret a patent for sundry parcels of land lying in and about the town of Bergen, May 12, 1668.

This patentee was the ancestor of the Van Wagenen family. By his will, dated Oct. 13, 1708, he gave all the land included in this patent and a preceding patent to his eldest son, Johannes. By the will of Johannes, July 24, 1752, proved Nov. 8, 1759, he gave all his lands in Bergen to his son Johannes, who was the owner in 1764.

The Secaucus patent was granted by Petrus Stuyvesant to Nicholas Varlett and Nicholas Bayard, Dec. 10, 1663, and confirmed by Philip Carteret, Oct. 30, 1667. In the deed of Carteret it recited, "The said plantation or parcel of land is esteemed or valued, according to the survey and agreement made, to contain, both of upland and meadow, the sum of two thousand acres, English measure." It comprised all the land between Pinhorne's Creek and the Cromackill Creek on the east and the Hackensack River on the west. The Indians, in 1674, claimed that their right to this land was not included in their deed to Stuyvesant of 1658; that the said deed included only "Eapatingh and its dependencies," and that they were still the owners of Secaucus. The Dutch council at Fort Willem Hendrick settled the controversy with the Indians by making them a present of an "anker of rum." Nicholas Varlett died while the tract was in possession of the patentees, and his administrators—Mr. Edsall and Peter Stoutenburg—joined Bayard in selling it to Edward Earl, Jr., of Maryland, April 24, 1676. Earl sold to Judge William Pinhorne, March 26, 1679, for five hundred pounds, one individual half of the tract, also one half of all the stock, "Christian and negro servants." The following schedule of property was annexed to the deed: One dwelling-room containing two lower rooms and a lean-to below stairs and a loft above, five tobacco-houses, one horse, one mare and two colts, eight oxen, ten cows, one bull, four yearling and seven calves, between thirty and forty hogs, four negro men, five Christian servants." This was the Pinhorne plantation referred to by George Scott in his "Model of the Government of East Jersey."⁵

CHAPTER IX.

Recreation of the New Netherlands by the Dutch. Continued. Progress and the hope of turning the capture of New Netherland into a permanent settlement. The Names of New Amsterdam, Orange, and Fort New Orange. Burgomasters, Schepens and Schout. The Dutch and English. The Dutch as Proprietors and the English as Possessors. Shortness of Events and Progress since 1664. Placed One Hundred Guilders.

THE war which naturally followed the unauthorized seizure of New Netherland by the English in 1664, ended in a treaty of peace at Breda, 31st July, 1667, and by the protocol entered into, each power was to remain in peaceable possession of the territory captured by each respectively, which left New Netherland in possession of the English. However, this peace agreement was short-lived, as war was again declared, in March, 1672, between the States and England. The Dutch, no doubt, had at least one eye on their much-prized New Netherland, therefore dispatched a small squadron under command of Cor-

¹ See *N. Y. H. 721*, *Winfield's "Land Titles,"* 100.

² *Winfield's "Land Titles,"* 100.

³ *N. Y. H. 441 MSS.*, c. 62; note to *Winfield's "Land Titles,"* 114.

⁴ *Winfield's "Land Titles,"* 118.

⁵ *Winfield's "Land Titles,"* 100.

nelis Evertsen, Jr., and Jacob Benckes, to cruise along the American coast for the purpose of destroying English shipping and doing what other damage they might. The forces of the two commanders were joined at Martinico, from whence they sailed with their five vessels for the Chesapeake, capturing a few vessels at or near there, and obtaining valuable information in relation to the condition of the defenses in and around what is now New York, for which place they set sail, and arrived there July 29, 1673, with a fleet of twenty-three vessels (including what they picked up on the way), and anchored in the bay. The land forces, consisting of sixteen hundred men, were under command of Capt. Anthony Colve, who took possession of the town on the day following their arrival in the bay.

Council Organized and Orders Issued.—Commanders Evertsen and Benckes, with their subordinate officers, at once organized a Council, and in a legal or military way promulgated their orders, not only to the citizens of New Amsterdam, but to those of the outlying towns, to report through their proper officers, and surrender to their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange.

New Orange.—The following are extracts from the proceedings of the Council, and the responses given them:

At a Meeting of the Honorable Commanders Cornelis Evertsen and Jacob Benckes, of their Honorable Council of War, in the City of New Orange, this twenty-first of August, New style, A.D. 1673. Present: Commanders of City, Province, and Burgomasters Jacob Anthony Colve, Capt. Hendrick Bass, Capt. Anthony Zee, Jacob Baker, Jacob Middelburg, John Gable, and others. Petitioners from the village of Fort Dutch, New York, Westchester, and Dutchess, situate on the River, are present. The said New Jersey, praying that they may be allowed to send some delegates from this said village, to sit with the Aforesaid Honorable Council of War respecting the surrender of their towns under the said Lord States-General, the Lords States of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, and that no audience be granted to their late Governor, Capt. John Berry, before and after the said delegates be granted to sit and deliberate.

Resolved: The Petitioners, in answer to the petitioners of the villages of Dutchess, Westchester, New York, Westchester, and Dutchess, are hereby allowed to send their Delegates hither on next Tuesday morning to treat business. Done in the City Hall of the City of New Orange, this 21st August, 1673.

Signed: CORNELIS EVERTSEN, JUNIOR,
JACOB BENCKES.

In testimony whereof, signed: N. BAYARD, SECRETARY.

The Honorable Council of War, of the Honorable Council of War, and the following order is dispatched to the three remaining villages situate in said Province of New Jersey:

To the Honorable Council of War, of the Honorable Council of War, and the following order is dispatched to the three remaining villages situate in said Province of New Jersey:

At a Meeting of the Honorable Commanders Cornelis Evertsen and Jacob Benckes, of their Honorable Council of War, in the City of New Orange, this twenty-first of August, New style, A.D. 1673. Present: Commanders of City, Province, and Burgomasters Jacob Anthony Colve, Capt. Hendrick Bass, Capt. Anthony Zee, Jacob Baker, Jacob Middelburg, John Gable, and others. Petitioners from the village of Fort Dutch, New York, Westchester, and Dutchess, situate on the River, are present. The said New Jersey, praying that they may be allowed to send some delegates from this said village, to sit with the Aforesaid Honorable Council of War respecting the surrender of their towns under the said Lord States-General, the Lords States of the United Netherlands, and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, and that no audience be granted to their late Governor, Capt. John Berry, before and after the said delegates be granted to sit and deliberate.

Resolved: The Petitioners, in answer to the petitioners of the villages of Dutchess, Westchester, New York, Westchester, and Dutchess, are hereby allowed to send their Delegates hither on next Tuesday morning to treat business. Done in the City Hall of the City of New Orange, this 21st August, 1673.

Signed: CORNELIS EVERTSEN, JUNIOR,
JACOB BENCKES.

In testimony whereof, signed: N. BAYARD, SECRETARY.

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Similar notices were served on officers of the city of New Amsterdam and outlying towns, in the following language:

"The Commanders and Council of War have summoned the underwritten towns, and ordered them to submit to their High Mightinesses, the Lord States-General of the United Netherlands and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, &c., and to send hither immediately their deputies, together with their constables, slaves, and English flags, when they would, as circumstances permit, be furnished with Prince's flags instead of those of the English."

Previous to the issuance of these orders some of the towns had anticipated such a move, sent their deputies, and thus cheerfully, to all appearances, at least, submitted to the second Dutch régime.

Orders were at the same time issued to cause the inhabitants of the several towns to nominate three persons for schout, three for secretary and six for schepens, and to present them on the first opportunity to the Council, when a selection from them would be made.

"On the petition of several of the inhabitants of the respective towns who appeared before the Council, requesting that they and their plantations may be confirmed in the privileges which they obtained from their previous patrons, and furthermore possess unobstructed their houses, lands and goods, and enjoy such further privileges as are granted and accorded to all other the inhabitants of *Achter Coll*,² lately called New Jersey.

"Ordered thereupon:

"The petitioners shall enjoy their lawfully acquired houses, lands and goods, together with such privileges as are granted and accorded to their neighboring towns." *Times call.* What regards the privileges obtained from their previous patrons, the same is denied the petitioners."

From the nominations or names sent in by the inhabitants of the town of Bergen, the following were by the Council of War elected for the ensuing year:

As Schout and Secretary, Claes Arentse; as Schepens, Gerrit Gerrits, Thomas Fredericks, Elias Michielse, Peter Marcelissen, Cornelius Abramse.

Oath of Office.—The following is a copy of the oath of office to be subscribed to by the burgomasters, schouts and schepens within the jurisdiction of Council of War, of commanding officer of New Orange, now New York.

"We, the Schout, Burgomasters, Schepens and Secretary of the City of New Orange (or Bergen, as the case might be), qualified by the Honorable Council of War, do promise and swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that we, each in his quality, will, according to the best of our knowledge and without passion, administer good law and justice between parties in cases brought before us; that we will promote the welfare of this city (or town) and its inhabitants; in all things defend the upright and true Christian Religion agreeably to the Word of God and the order of the Synod of Dordrecht taught in the Netherlands Church; in all circumstances obey, maintain and help to maintain the Supreme government placed, or hereafter yet to be appointed, over us in the name of their High Mightinesses the Lord States-General of the United Netherlands and his Highness of Orange, and prevent, as far as in our power lies, everything that may conflict with it. So truly help us, God."

"At a Meeting of the Commanders and Honorable Council of War of New Netherlands, holden in Fort Willem Hendrik, 21st August, 1673.

Present: COMMANDER JACOB BENCKES.

COMMANDER CORNELIS EVERTSEN, JUNIOR.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY COLVE."

²The name formerly given to East Jersey, from the fact of its laying back of the Kills: hence *Achter Coll* or Kill.

¹¹ The University of North Carolina School of Education at Greensboro, the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill are the only three institutions in the United States that have received accreditation from the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The National and Maritime Museum of the United Kingdom has acquired 0.4 t of *Mytilus* shells from the 19th century, and the authors have been informed [6] that the 19th century shells were kept in a wooden barrel. Since after the 1840s the shells were preserved in a wooden barrel, it is likely that the shells

and the \mathcal{L}_2 norm of the difference between the two functions is bounded by ϵ . We can then choose δ such that $\epsilon \leq \delta$ and δ is small enough so that ϵ is bounded by δ .

At a meeting of the commanders and honorable Council of War held Sept. 8, 1663, the following request of two of the inhabitants of Bergen was granted:

Secretary of the War, Washington, September 18, 1864, to the
 Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy,
 New York. The enclosed is a copy of a letter from the
 of the Secretary of this Government, and not with Mr. Hopkins.¹ In-
 dividuals, the press, a private and a public agent, by the
 be made.

At a meeting of citizens and honorable Council of War, held at Fort Warren, Hingham, Sept. 4, 1864, the following recommendations for military honors to the town of Bergen were presented and confirmed: For Captain, Casper Stenroos; Lieutenant, Hans Diederichs; Ensign, Adrian Pöst.

[illegible]

It seems that from the multiplicity of business transactions between John Berry and William Sandford, who were large land-owners in what is now the north part of Hudson County, whether as copartners or adjoining landlords does not at this time appear, became involved in some differences of opinion, and instead of using harsher means, referred the matter as follows :

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 W. Allen Spector, PhD, is a professor of psychology and the director of the
 Center for the Study of Personality at the University of Oregon. He is a
 past president of the American Psychological Association and the
 American Psychological Society. His research interests include the
 development of personality and the development of the self in the
 adolescent and adult years.

¹ D. J. W. and W. J. H. are grateful to the D. G. J. R. for their support.

ANAL. Calcd. for $C_{10}H_{10}O$: C, 88.10%; H, 7.39%. Found: C, 88.1%; H, 7.4%.

At a meeting of the honorable Council of War, holden in Fort Willem Hendrik, on the 18th of August, Anno 1673, (present Commander Jacob Benckes, Commander Cornelis Evertsen, Jr., Capt. Anthony Colve, Capt. Nicolaes Boes, Capt. A. F. Van Zyll), the following order was made:

* Corresponding author. E-mail: Willem.Saathoff@Santo-Francesco.it

¹ Mr. Hapkins was the secretary of all the towns, which it was very well to the office of county clerk. Mr. Hapkins was at the same time relict of the same towns.

In 1669, when he and his associates obtained a grant of land near Newark, and he was appointed a magistrate of the court of Bergen and Deputy Governor of the province in July, 1671, on the departure of Governor Cartaret for England. He administered the government until the arrival of the Duke in 1673. After the return of Cartaret in 1671, he

their previous Patrons, and furthermore, persons unassociated with the said Society, and some of them, persons of the most distinguished rank and position in the State of New Jersey.

Capt. John Berry Fined One Hundred Guilders.'

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[illegible]

Small, dark, slender, and very numerous, they are found in the same places as the larger ones, but are much less common.

says further, that the Court aforesaid have not condemned the plaintiff of theft, but of inconsiderate removal of the logs, without the consent of any officer, etc.

"...the fact that they are not yet ready to make such a commitment. Making them wait for one more session, so to speak, etc."

"...law the appellant in the case not guilty of the suspicion of theft, yet he has been convicted by the court of the same crime; and he has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year, without having previously obtained consent to that effect, and modifying the judgment of the slave named Court, condemn the appellant herein in a fine of one hundred guilders light money with restitution of the removed hogs, on valuation of arbitrators, unless he will within six m. be able to prove that they were his own hogs, and pay the costs herein incurred."

The English Again in Possession of New Netherland.—Although the victors of the Dutch in the recapture of New Netherland was as bloodless as was that of its capture by the English, yet it was one in which they felt a national as well as individual pride. They merely took possession of that which by right belonged to them, and again set up the Dutch standard. However, this was not to continue at length, for on the 9th of February, 1674, peace was established between England and Holland, and, by the sixth article of the treaty of Westminster, New Netherland was restored to the English, and they continued in undisturbed possession from November following until the war which secured the independence of the United States of America.

On the conclusion of peace, in order to remove all grounds for objection to his title on account of the recapture by the Dutch and subsequent relinquishment to the crown,⁶ the Duke of York obtained from the King a new patent, similar to the first, dated June 29, 1674, and on July 1st Edmund Andros was appointed Governor under it.

was appointed one of the Council and Secretaries during the various administrations and was, when his term expired, probably a serious critic of his previous death. *Whittemore*.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

MS. A. 9. 1. 1. 1. 1.

¹ Others have interpreted the Alcestis. Berger and the others work in the Alcestis only as far as August, 1974. *Antony Howard*, xvii, pp. 441, 457.

⁶ Douglas' "Summary," II, p. 223.

[illegible]

Chalmers, in his "Annals," seems to imply that the duke was glad to avail himself of the plea afforded him by the change in the government of his territories to regain possession of New Jersey, the loss of which Governor Nicolls had so deeply deplored.¹ It may be that this was his intention for a brief period, so far as related to the government of the province, from the fact that Andros was directed to take possession of the province of New York and "its dependencies," which, in the words of his commission, included "all the land from the west side of the Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay,"² although it does not appear that these directions were complied with by Andros on his arrival at New York, Oct. 31, 1674, so far as New Jersey was concerned. But on November 9th, he issued a proclamation in which he expressly declared that all former grants, privileges or concessions heretofore granted, and all estates legally possessed by any under his royal highness before the late Dutch government, were thereby confirmed, and the possessors, by virtue thereof, to remain in quiet possession of their rights.³

Whatever hesitation the duke may have felt about restoring New Jersey is said to have been removed solely by his affection for Carteret, which influenced him to grant what was considered to militate against his own interest and the prosperity of New York. The pleasure of his royal brother may have had some weight with him, as it was well known that Carteret was a favorite of the King. A proof of this, given at this time, is found in a letter from Charles, bearing date the 13th of June, 1674 (before the new patent to the duke was given), confirming again the title and power of Carteret in East Jersey.⁴

On the 28th and 29th days of July, 1674, Sir George Carteret received his renewed titles from the duke, equally full as to rights and privileges,⁵ but which gave to him, individually, all the province north of a line drawn from a certain "Creek called Barnegat, to a certain creek in Delaware River next adjoining to and below a certain creek in Delaware River called Renkokus Kill," a stream south of Burlington.⁶

Governor Andros and his Council were vested with all the functions of government within the limits that have been specified and the former's characteristic tyranny and subserviency well fitted him to exercise the power thus conferred to its full extent, to gratify his master's views of policy and interest. Conversant as he was, however, with the transactions in England subsequent to the date of his commission

by which East Jersey had been transferred to others and a Governor was appointed for it, he did not presume at first to assert his authority over the province further than to empower William Dyre, collector of the duke's revenue in New York, to collect also in New Jersey the customs which his highness had thought proper to establish throughout his territories, thus imposing upon the inhabitants of a province which he had transferred to others in a full and ample manner, as it had been obtained by him, exactions which his own people of New York considered exceedingly burdensome, if not illegal, when imposed upon them.

Philip Carteret had remained in England during the occupancy of the Dutch and subsequent negotiations; but on Sir George's obtaining a new grant for East Jersey, he was commissioned as Governor, July 31, 1674, and returned to the province, bringing with him a confirmation of the alterations made in the "Concessions" on Dec. 6, 1672, and also such further regulations relative to laying out the lands, payment of quit-rents, and the obligations of the settlers, as the situation of the province required.⁷

Bergen once the Capital of East Jersey.—The unsettled state of affairs appears to have led the people of East Jersey to regard with satisfaction the return of their Governor. He published the commission and the other documents with which he was furnished, at Bergen, Nov. 6, 1674, in the presence of his Council, which was composed of Capt. John Berry, Capt. William Sandford, John Pike, Lawrence Andress, John Bishop, Sr., Robert Vanquillen and James Bollen, secretary,⁸ and commissioners from all the towns except Shrewsbury, and the internal peace of the province was in a great measure restored.

Assembly Meetings.—After the return of Governor Carteret the Assemblies met with considerable regularity each year,—the first at Elizabethtown, Nov. 5, 1675, until the 12th, and again from November 29th to December 9th, and the subsequent meetings either there or at Woodbridge, save one at Middletown in 1769. The members of the Assembly that met at Elizabethtown, Nov. 5, 1675, were Henry Lyson and Benjamin Price from Elizabethtown, Hans Dedrick and Elias Michelsen for Bergen, Thomas Johnston and Lieut. John Ward for New Worke (Newark), Samuel Davis and Thomas Bloomfield, Jr., for Woodbridge, John Gillman and Hopewell Hull for New Piscataqua, Capt. John Bound and John Throgmorton for Middletown, John Slocum and William Shattuck for Shrewsbury. Unity seems to have prevailed sufficiently for some years among the different branches of government for legislation to be had upon all subjects which the advancement of the province in population rendered requisite.

Cornelis Evertsen was the oldest son of the

¹ Chalmers, p. 10. See note 6.

² N. Y. Coll. Doc. III. p. 215.

³ Chalmers, p. 117.

⁴ Chalmers, p. 118, note 1.

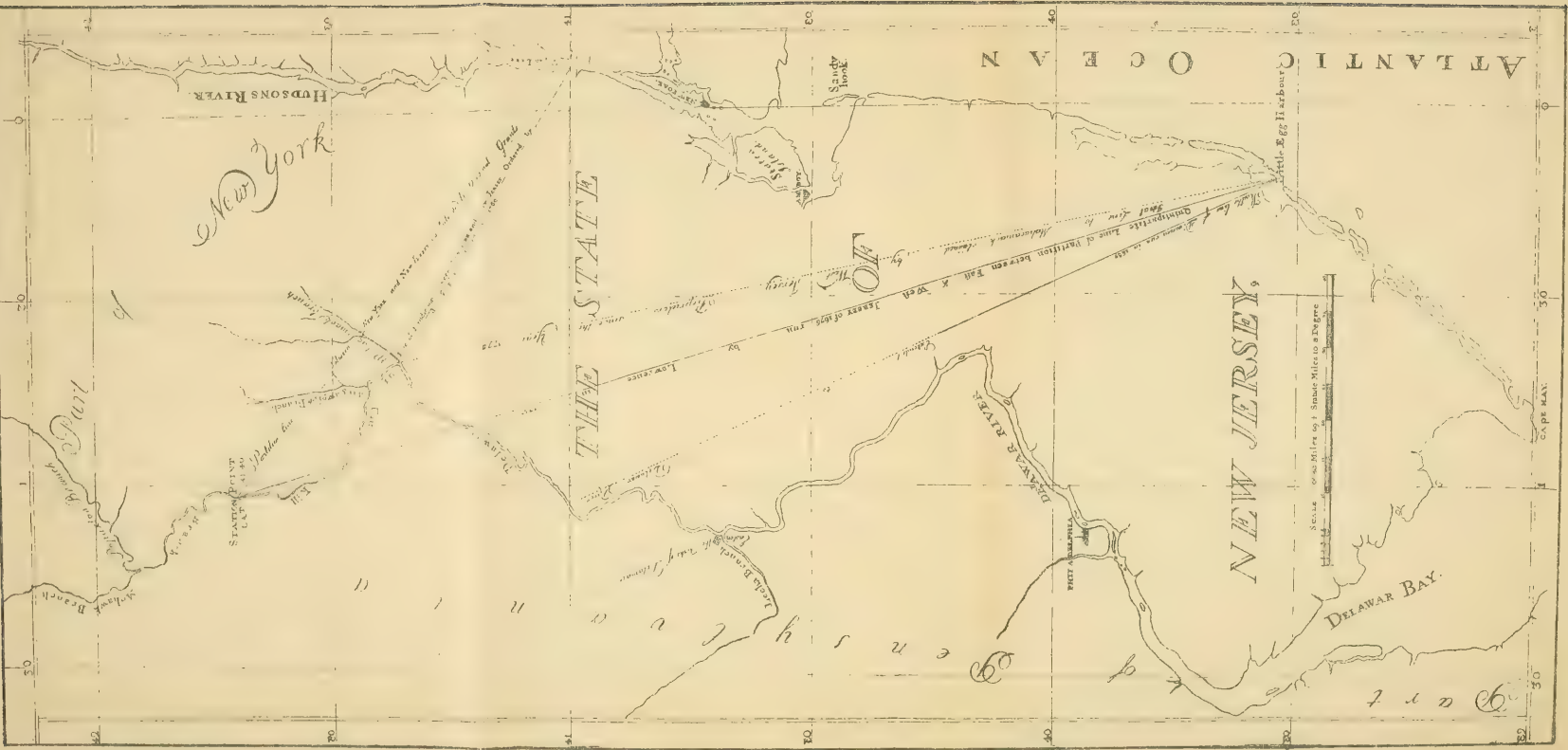
⁵ Chalmers, p. 118, note 2.

⁶ Chalmers, p. 118, note 3. See also the New Jersey Historical Society.

⁷ Chalmers, p. 118, note 4.

⁸ Whitelocke, "East Jersey under the Proprietors."





New York

THE STATE

NEW JERSEY

DELAWARE BAY

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Scale 10 miles

CAPE MAY

renowned Admiral Cornelis Evertsen, who was killed in the fight against the English, June 11, 1666. Being a captain in the navy, at the death of his father, the States of Zeeland recommended that he be put in command of a ship of war, and on the 15th of 1672, he was promoted to the rank of commander of a squadron of three ships of the line, with which he proceeded to the West Indies, where he captured seven and burnt five vessels and obtained a considerable booty. He afterwards destroyed several French Newfoundland traders, and sailed to Martinico, where he met Capt. Jacob Benckes, in command of four men-of-war. Having joined forces, they visited all the English and French islands, and took a ship bound to Cadway. After inflicting much damage on the enemy in those islands, he sailed in 1673 to New York, then in possession of the English, which he reduced, and changed the name of the city to New Orange. By this time he had with him about twenty English prizes, captured in Virginia and elsewhere, and many prisoners. In December, 1673, he returned to Cadiz, after destroying more than eighty English and French ships and capturing New York and St. Eustatius. In 1675 he was appointed rear-admiral, in 1679 vice-admiral, in 1688 admiral, in which last capacity he commanded a squadron which accompanied William III. to England. At the engagement with the French fleet off Beachy Head, through the treachery of Admiral Torrington, who commanded the English portion of the allied fleet, he was forced to retreat to Rye Bay. Torrington was committed to the Tower, and the Dutch admiral received the thanks of the King. After a life of great activity, in which he covered himself with glory, Admiral Evertsen died in November, 1706, and was buried at Middleburgh, in St. Peter's Church.¹

Jacob Benckes, after the reduction of New York, returned to Europe, and obtained considerable reputation in the war between France and Holland, in which he commanded a squadron of thirteen ships. With these he set sail on March 16, 1676, against the French possessions in the West Indies, and arrived before the island of Cayenne on the 4th of May, attacked the place with great fury, and reduced it in a short time, after which he captured St. Martin's, and proceeded to the island of Tobago, then in the possession of the Dutch, whither he was followed, in February, 1677, by Count d'Estrees, the French admiral, who demanded the surrender of the fort. This being refused, the place was stormed and the Dutch fleet attacked. After an engagement which lasted from the break of day until night, the French were obliged to retire with considerable loss, leaving the victory to the Dutch, and M. d'Estrees returned to France, whence he was again dispatched in October and arrived in December following, with sixteen sail of the line, before Tobago. Here he landed fifteen hun-

dred men with suitable artillery and summoned Commander Benckes, who advanced to the attack. The attack was soon after invested and the cannonading began on both sides. Towards noon Commander Benckes, Capt. de Montigny of the marines and other officers were about sitting down to dinner. Unfortunately, the dining-room was directly over the magazine or store where the ammunition was kept. Along the pathway leading from this store to the battery much powder was strewn by those supplying the gunners, and one of the enemy's fire-balls falling in this path, set the train on fire, and in a moment the magazine exploded, instantly killing Vice-Admiral Benckes and most of his officers.²

Thus perished, Dec. 12, 1677, in the height of a brilliant career, this brave seaman, who identified himself with our history by the reduction of New York, thus vindicating the honor of the Fatherland.

CHAPTER X.

CITY, TOWN AND TOWNSHIP

Old Bergen Township embraced all the territory lying between the Hudson River on the east, the Hackensack River and Newark Bay on the west and the Kill Von Kuhl Creek on the south, and extended from the said creek to the north boundary line of what is now Hudson County.

Pioneer Indian Deed.—July 12, 1630, the above territory was purchased from the Indians by the director-general and Council of New Netherland for Michael Pauw, burgomaster of Amsterdam and Lord of Achtienhoven, near Utrecht. The deed from the Indians reads as follows:

[illegible]

Book, vi, 562. *History of the Romans*. ed. Johnson. London, 1710.

It is also a great deal more satisfying to have paper "hand-rough," affixed to it is this kind of rough hand of paper, thus giving us hand or paper—the cover—paper from the inside, and here out of which the linens and other papers. Winfield's Hand Hand too, 18.

ported to the director-general and Council without
forth that they "should incline to reoccupy their
former plots of land, and to restore their buildings
and cultivate their former fields," and praying that
in view of the injuries and losses which they had
sustained, they might be favored by an exemption
of tithes and other burthens during a few years." The
exemption was granted for a period of six years;
but the director-general and Council were firm in
demanding that they should "concentrate themselves
in a village, at least ten or twelve families together,
to become in future more secure and enabled to procure
aid for their defense in similar disastrous occurrences;
without which the Director-General and Council
deem the reoccupation of the deserted fields too per-
ilous; if it might, nevertheless, happen contrary to
their order and placard, the Director-General and
Council consider themselves not only excused, but
declare that the aforesaid concession, or exemption
during six years, shall be null and void."¹

No village had yet been located. But on the 1st day of March, 1660, Tielman Van Vleck and Peter Rudolphus sought permission "to settle on the muize land behind Gomoenapaen." This request, as well as a second petition which followed it, was refused, and the matter was dropped till August 16th of the same year, when a petition of "several inhabitants" was granted:

* It should be noted that this change could best be made administratively by a government department, such as the Ministry of Education, and not by the National Council, which is the direct representative of the community.

[illegible]

The precise date of laying out the village is not definitely known ; however, Van Vleck may justly be regarded as the founder of Bergen. He came originally from Bremen, studied under a notary in Amsterdam, came to this country about 1658, and was admitted to practice the same year. He was made the first schout and president of the court of Bergen, Sept. 5, 1661, and after the capture of the country by the English he returned to New York, and resided there in 1671.*

Bergen Named.—Up to 1660 it is manifest that the present "Jersey City Heights" were without a name and without a white inhabitant. The place was merely described as "behind Gemocnepaen." There was a small clearing about where Montgomery Street crosses Bergen Avenue, but it is probable that it had been made by the Indians, as it was known as the "Indian cornfields," or "Maize land," and, after the village was established, as the "old Maize land." If the reader will keep in mind the date of the peti-

tion and permission for the village. As it is 1900 we will get very close to the date of the foundation of the village of Harnen. In a survey of the lot owned by Harnensen, in November, 1660 (the day of the month is not given in the return of the survey), the land is described as being "Omtrent het dorp Berghen in't nieuwe maizeland, near the lot of Berghen in the new Maize land.") This particular lot, in the description of which the name first occurs, lay "in the rear of Christian Pirtseae's land, in breadth twenty rods along from the creupple bush to the kill," and is lot numbered seventy-nine on the field map, and is now, in part at least, owned by the Marion Building Company at West End.³

This survey is conclusive proof that the village then existed and had a name, and beyond all doubt its position was selected, the village surveyed and laid out, and a name given to it between the 16th of August and 1st of November, 1869.

Many conjectures have been indulged in and somewhat has been written as to when and by whom Bergen was founded, and as to the origin of the name. Writers have generally followed Smith in his suppositions that the Dames had assisted the Dutch in its settlement, and that its name was in honor of the capital of Norway. Mr. Whitehead (East Jersey, 16) says it was commenced about 1618, and indorses Smith's origin of the name. Dr. Taylor, in his *Annals*, 45, holds the same opinion, except as to the derivation of the name. Being more of a Dutchman than a Dane, he holds to the probability that the name came from Bergen-op-Zoom, a town in Holland. In the *New Jersey Historical Collections*, 226, it is said that Bergen is the oldest village in New Jersey, presumed to have been founded about 1616, and to have received its name from Bergen in Norway. Gordon, in his "History of New Jersey," 7, presumes that between 1617 and 1620 a settlement was made at Bergen, and the name taken from the capital of Norway. Mulford's "History of New Jersey," 41, indorses this view. Sypher and Apgar, "History of New Jersey," 10, with a bold, if not ingenious, originality, say that Hudson's men (!) made small settlements at Bergen as early as 1617, clearly showing that the authors did not know what they were writing about. Yet this work of Sypher and Apgar is designed for a text-book in our schools! The question arises,

1st. By whom was it settled?

From a careful examination of the names of the original settlers, not only of the village of Bergen but of the Colonie of Pavonia, and after an earnest endeavour to ascertain whence they came, it must be conclusive that the settlement was made by Hollanders (or, perhaps, more properly speaking, Netherlands), Dunes, Swedes, and Norwegians. Of these were more Netherlands than of all the others combined. Oldmixon, while intimating a probability that the

¹ ALBANY RECORD, N.Y., 27

² Winfield's "Hist. Hist. Co., 1883, pp. 100, 101.

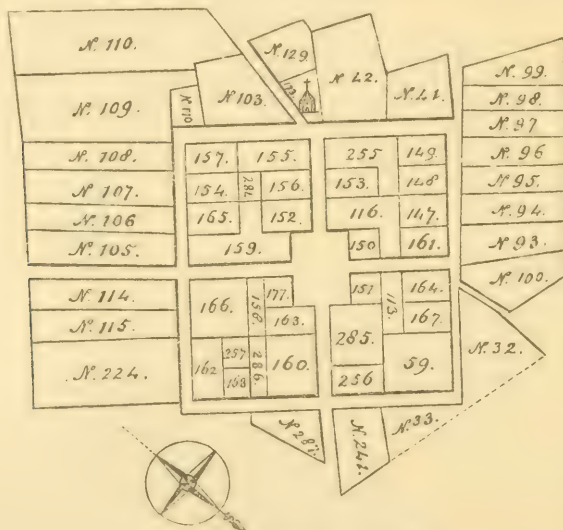
³ Winfield's "Land Titles."

Danes settled, admits that "the Dutch, always industrious in trade, worked them so far out of it that Bergen, the northern part of New Jersey, was almost entirely planted by Hollanders."—*British Empire*, i. 283.

It may be proper to mention here a statement found in "Pictures of New York," 10: "It was the custom of the Dutch West India Company to grant land to those who have served out the time they had contracted for with the company. Hence, Bergen and Communipaw and several other places were settled by disbanded soldiers; and it is remarkable that the inhabitants of those places retain their ancient manner of living and the very disposition of soldiers, especially the old men still living and their descendants,

seen that the two supposed godfathers of our Bergen received their names from local circumstances. Are not the same circumstances existing here to give the same name to the new village? On two sides of the hill was marsh, and the only other place for settlement was along the river. To the eye of the Hollander, accustomed to look upon marshes or low land redeemed from the sea, the ridge growing in height as it extended north from the Kill Von Kull was no mean affair. To him it was Bergen, the Hill, and like the places of the same name in Europe, it took its name from the hill on which it was built.

There is another possible derivation, which it is proper to mention, without adopting it. Stuyvesant directed the village to be located on some spot easy of



BERGEN AND RUYTEN TYN IN 1660.

seem most of them to follow their footsteps." Carrying the idea of the military settlement still further, it is said among the soldiers of Stuyvesant, who were transplanted to Bergen, were some of the Moorish race, whose peculiar complexion, physiognomy and characteristics are, it is alleged, yet to be traced in their descendants—the swarthy complexion, the sharp, dark eye and curling black hair, so opposite to the ruddy color, the light eye and fair hair of the Hollander.—*N. J. Hist. Soc. Proc.* 1845-46, 43.

2d. As to the name.

Bergen in Norway received its name from the hills which almost surrounded it. Bergen-op-Zoom, eighteen miles north of Antwerp stands on a hill surrounded by low, marshy ground, which with its fortifications, afforded great security. Thus it will be

defense. The motive—in fact, the primary thought—which necessity suggested in the formation of the village was safety. The settlers were driven to it as a city of refuge from the savage foe. In the Dutch language the verb *bergen* means to "save," probably derived from *berg*, a hill, which in case of attack is a place of safety. Very appropriate and very beautiful! —*Winfield's Hist. of Hud. Co.*

Beautiful for situation, easily defended, and surrounded by good farm lands, the new village was soon in a flourishing condition. It was laid out in a square, the sides of which were eight hundred feet long, with two streets crossing each other at right angles in the centre,¹ and a street around the whole

¹ These streets were once straight, but owing to encroachments by adjoining property owners, the one running north and south is quite crooked.

and there was at an early date. In 1643 he married Elizabeth Leips and, so dying, he married Margaret Toers's widow. In 1647 he purchased of Michael Jansen a farm at "Gemoenepa" for nine hundred florins, but where the same was situated has not been ascertained. In the same year he was admitted to the rights of a small burgher, and when the settlers were permitted to return to Pavonia, he settled on his farm. In 1663 he was one of the three commissioners to fortify "Gemoenepa," and received fifty pounds of powder for its defense. When, in 1664, Governor Stuyvesant summoned a "Landtag," to consider the state of the provinces, Smeeman and Engelbert Steenhuysen were selected to represent Bergen. He was reappointed schep en in December, 1663. He seems to have been fond of the sports of his day, and with but little reverence for the Sabbath, for on that day, Feb. 8, 1664, he engaged in the sport of *Pulling the Goose*. Vanderkemp says this was a game among the farmers in Gelderland and on the borders of the Rhine. A goose was fastened by a rope between two poles, the neck and head greased with oil or soap. They who entered the list drove at a full gallop, and usually they fell when they missed their goose. He who carried off the goose was called king for that festival. Smeeman was, however, quite a man in the pioneer days of old Bergen.

CASPER STEINMETS.—At what time he came to this country does not appear. In the spring of 1652, having lost his first wife, he married Jannekin Gerits, of Zutphen, probably living at Harsimus at that time. For his third wife he married Tryntje, the widow of Jacob Stoffelsen and former widow of Jacob Walingen Van Horn (Winfield's "Land Titles," 81). He resided at Harsimus, and was driven out by the Indians in 1655. He then went to New Amsterdam, where, on Feb. 22, 1656, he was licensed to tap beer and wine for the accommodation of the burghery and strangers (New Amst. Rec., ii. 85). He was admitted to the rights of a small burgher April 11, 1657 (New Neth. Reg., 175). June 21, 1657, he was appointed lieutenant of the Bergen militia (N. Y. Coll. MSS., x. 149), and on the 4th of September, 1673, was made a captain (Coll. Hist. of N. Y., ii. 597). In 1674 he was a deputy from Bergen in the Council of New Orange (*Ibid.*, 702), and a representative from Bergen in the first and second General Assembly in New Jersey (Leaming and Spicer, 77, 85). After his marriage with Stoffelsen's widow he took possession of the West India company's farm at Harsimus, and, as was always the case with possessors of that farm, became involved in trouble with his neighbors,—Van Vorst and others (Coll. Hist. of N. Y., ii. 704, 716). He died in 1702, leaving numerous descendants in this country, who have all died out (Winfield's "Hist. Hud. Co.," 76).

JOHN ARENTSE TOERS.—When or where he was born is not now known. He was appointed coroner of Bergen County, having been appointed Dec. 6,

1683, and was the second person to hold that office in the county. It was at his house in Bergen that Knatsicosan, an Indian, attempted to murder his brother, Jan Arentse Toers, April 11, 1678, for which the Indians bound themselves to pay one hundred fathoms of white wampum or an equivalent in skins, within twenty days (Winfield, 81).

ENGELBERT STEENHUYSEN, schoolmaster, was a tailor by trade, and came from Soest, the second city in Westphalia, arrived at New Amsterdam in the ship "Moesman," of which Jacob Jansen was skipper, April 25, 1659, paying for his fare and freight thirty-six florins (Alb. Rec., viii. 434). With Herman Smeeman he represented Bergen in the Landtag; in 1664 (Broadhead, i. 729). He has the honor of being the first schoolmaster in Bergen, having been licensed Oct. 6, 1662 (New Neth. Reg., 133, Winfield, 82).

THOMAS FREDERICKS DE CUYPER was another of the schep en of Bergen. He is said to have been a wood-sawyer, and was admitted to the rights of a small burgher April 12, 1657 (Winfield, 84).

PETER MARCELLISEN came from Brest, in the ship "Beaver;" arrived May 9, 1661, with his wife, four children and two servants. His children were aged respectively thirteen, six, four and two years. His servants were a male and female. The passage cost him as follows: For himself, 36 florins; for wife, 36 florins; children, 90 florins; servants, 70 florins. He was the founder of the Merseles family in this county and vicinity (Winfield, 84).

CHAPTER XI.

OLD BERGEN TOWN AND TOWNSHIP.¹

(Continued.)

Bergen Rechartered.—In 1664, by virtue of full power from Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, on the 10th of February, Philip Carteret was appointed Governor of the then province of New Jersey, and by their concessions of the 10th of February, 1664, authorizing the said Governor of the province and his Council to make grants of land subject to such rents and reservations as might be proper, said Philip Carteret and his Council did, on the 22d day of September, 1668, make, execute and grant to the town and freeholders of Bergen a charter or deed of lands and privileges. The boundaries of the same are thus described:

"The bounds and limits of the aforesaid corporation of Bergen sheweth began at the North end thereof from a place called Merseles Meadow, went upon the West side of Hudson's River from thence to run upon a N. W. line by a line called Four-foot is now standing, to a place called Flatland, and from thence to a little creek now called N. N. W., till it comes to Harsimus River, thence to the middle from the top of the mill on each a half mile, or one hundred and twenty chains. From

¹ From B. C. Taylor's "Annals of Bergen County."

[illegible]

The second article of the charter requires a payment to the lords proprietors, or to their heirs or successors, or receiver-general, of fifteen pounds sterling for the whole tract, in full of the land-money previously mentioned in the charter, as payment to be made March 25, 1670.

The sixth and seventh articles relate to parishes and churches.

The fourteenth article empowers the corporation to erect and ordain courts for the trial of all causes actionable between party and party, from whence no appeal could be taken, under five pounds sterling; also for the trial of criminal causes. The court was to consist of a president who must be a baron of the peace, and of the magistrate, or any two of them, a clerk and such other officers as the court may appoint.

The Township made a Body Corporate Under this charter the government of the township was maintained until the 11th day of January, in the twentieth year of the reign of Queen Anne, A.D., 1714, Robert Hunter being then Governor-in-chief of the province of New Jersey, when a petition from Andrew Van Baskirk, Bereng Christian, Enoch Freeland, Bapt Van Horne, Hendrick Cuyper, Winder Droerich and John Deyvericks, being freeholders, and electors themselves and the other freeholders of the town, setting forth the various possessions and enjoyances of their ancestors of divers lands, tenements, hereditaments and their exercise of divers privileges and immunities, by virtue of the above-named charter, and that many of the lands were lying undivided, and were subject to great damage and waste of wood, and that by said charter sufficient authority was not given to prevent such damage, as well as for other purposes, relief was needed from the government. An act was passed of that date, Sept. 22, 1668, in the reign of Queen Anne, giving the petitioners a new charter as a community or township, or body corporate or politic, by the name of "the trustees of the freeholders, inhabitants of the Township of Bergen," with more extensive powers

By this authority they were declared a body corporate and politic, "with power to sue and be sued, to purchase, have, take, receive and enjoy, to them and their successors forever, the use of the freeholders, inhabitants of the township of Bergen, lands, tenements, messuages, rents, privileges and other hereditaments."

[illegible]

Undivided Lands Occupied in Common.—Under the foregoing charter, notwithstanding the patents and privileges, the interests of the township were somewhat better cared for. Nevertheless, difficulties were arising among the patentees claiming an interest in the common lands (so called because held in common and actually used in common) in regard to the making of titles, and it became necessary to compromise matters on said common lands by the occupation of portions of the same by individual freeholders, until it became an extensive grievance and the occasion of disagreements among them. The extent of this difficulty is illustrated by an instrument in writing, formally executed by no less than thirty-one of the actual freeholders, all being inhabitants of the township, on the 16th day of June, in the sixteenth year of the reign of King George the Second, Anno Domini 1745, in which the said persons say that "since the making of the said charter [that of 1707] and granting of the said patents, they have at sundry times surveyed, taken and used, and improved to their own use and benefit, sundry lots, pieces and parcels of the common and undivided lands within said township and corporation without any warrant, power and authority for so doing, and without the consent of the major part of the freeholders of the said township, for that purpose first had and obtained, and have used and enjoyed the same with their patented lands, by means whereof it is not known how much of the said commons have been taken in by the said freeholders, nor can the same be found out or discovered without a particular survey of such patents, to which such common lands have been taken in and added to. Wherefore said parties have agreed as followeth":

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD BY ALFRED M. ...

"It is agreed by and between all said owners free persons to those presents that whatsoever part of the said lands and tenements and lands hereafter to be by them or either of them, at any time hereafter to take up, used or claimed, and used in any part of the said premises, shall forever hereafter be common to them and to their heirs and assigns forever, and continue in common till a new location of the said mines and unimproved lands."

manner to hear and finally determine, according to their discretion, the said claim of these said defendants being trustees, which determination shall be final and conclusive on all persons whomsoever.

Field-Books and Maps to be Signed and Filed.—

Other proceedings of this nature need not be returned to here, excepting that these commissioners were to cause two several field books and maps to be made, first, of the general and each particular partition and division, and to witness altho' the said field books to be signed by the commissioners and their surveyor or surveyors, one of said maps and field-books to be filed in the secretary's office at Perth Amboy, the other to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county of Bergen, to remain and be kept as evidence, and as made conclusive evidence of such partition, which said partitions and divisions, and each and every one of them, shall be and is declared good and valid in law to divide and separate said lands.

In due season the commissioners executed their commission. The field-books and maps were made in duplicate, and filed in the two offices respectively. The one remains in the office of the clerk of the present county of Bergen; the other, by special act of the Legislature of New Jersey, has been transferred to the office of the clerk of the present county of Hudson, of which county this ancient township constitutes almost the whole territory.

This was a noble act, craved by the good citizens of the township, that divisions and controversies might be ended, and harmonious action take the place of feuds and strifes. No one now pretends for title beyond the field-books of these commissioners.

Brinkerhoff; Constables, Archer G. Welsh,¹ Abraham Van Winkle, Oliver H. P. Kilburne and Thomas Masinus; Marshal, Nathan Ellis.

GRAND JURORS.²—The grand jurors drawn for this, the first term of the court in Hudson County, were

[illegible]

PETIT JURORS.⁴—The petit jurors for the same court were

Albert J. Smith,
 Joseph M. Auerbach,
Henry Van Horn,
 James C. Thompson,
 Nathaniel H. Carpenter,
 George F. Thompson,
 George H. Mott,
 William C. Thompson,
 Daniel J. Thompson,
 John W. Huggins,
 James Thompson,
 Henry J. Thompson,
 John P. Hill,
 Wendell Thompson,
 Albert M. Thompson,
 Elva Thompson,
 George A. Thompson,
 William C. Kingsland,
 John W. Thompson,
 Walter Wood,
 George H. Thompson,
 Joseph Thompson,
 George W. Thompson,
 Joseph Stone,
 Abraham C. Van Buren,
 James C. Thompson,
 John Gilbert,
 James L. Hill,
 Smith Benedict,
 Henry C. Hill,
 James Thompson,
 William Thompson,
 George Thompson,
 Garrett Van Vorst,
 James C. Thompson,
 John P. Morgan,
 Henry Van Emmergh,
 Paul Salter,
 George Thompson,
 Anne H. Thompson

The courts were continued to be held in the Lyceum Hall until Sept. 19, 1843, when the Board of Chosen Freeholders having accepted the "Newkirk House," at the Five Corners, as a court-house, the courts were opened there on Sept. 20, 1843. The courts were held there until March 11, 1845, when the court business was transferred to the new court-house.

CHAPTER XII.

ORGANIZATION: Hudson County Planning and Development Commission
 NAME: Office of the Registrar, Population Data Center

THE act of the Legislature erecting the county of Hudson was passed Feb. 20, 1840.

At a joint meeting of the Legislature held Feb. 27, 1840, the following appointments for county officers were made: Clerk, Robert Gilchrist; Surrogate, Edmund W. Kingsland; Prosecutor of the Pleas, Lewis D. Hardenberg; Judges, Stephen Garretson, Cornelius V. V. Kingsland.

Pioneer Court of Hudson County.—The first term of the County Court held in and for Hudson County convened in Lyceum Hall, on Grand Street, Jersey City, April 14, 1840, at which the Hon. Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower presided. His associates on the bench were Cornelius Van Winkle, Henry Southmayd, Stephen Garretson and George C. De Kay.

The court officers present were: Sheriff, George H.

Locating Sites and Building Court-House.—Like

an enterprise of this kind. The people in the different localities throughout the new-made county, became interested in the welfare of the public at large, and their own locality in particular, and each locality was sure that theirs was the best place for the location of the new court-house; consequently when nominations for location were in order, the following-named places were announced as candidates for the honor: Washington Square, Jersey City, (and as an inducement or bid for votes, Jersey City offered to donate to the county, land valued at ten thousand dollars, and eight thousand dollars in cash) the public grounds in Har-

Correspondence should be sent to the author at the following address: 1870 44th
North Avenue, Hawthorne, California 90230, U.S.A. (J. Wasey Walsh).

Wardlaw's "Hist. Hool."

[illegible]
$$W_{112}(t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\phi \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\psi \right)$$

[illegible]

defined the study's research questions and hypotheses. The first question to be addressed is a basic descriptive question: How are most of the 100,000 people who are identified as having mental illness actually living? Is their quality of life poor, even worse than that of the general population? The second question is a more complex one: How can the lives of these people be improved? The third question is also complex: How can the lives of these people be improved in a way that is consistent with their values and beliefs? The fourth question is also complex: How can the lives of these people be improved in a way that is consistent with the values and beliefs of the community?

[illegible]

prisoners of war, and the regular interlocking population of the village. The village was a small, isolated community, with no contact with the world, cut up her territory into small localities, studied her own life, and was not interested in the life of others. The village was a small, isolated community, with no contact with the world, cut up her territory into small localities, studied her own life, and was not interested in the life of others.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, 12 JANUARY 1991

THE PLEASURE OF ADDING TO THIS HISTORY THE GRATIFYING CIRCUMSTANCE THAT

[illegible]

"May the same God who made merciful Providence ever preside over the councils and deliberations of judges and jurors within these walls, may the crime of justice, by whomsoever it may be worn, after we shall have given to our countrymen the evidence presented before them, be as the testimony of conscience be discredited by the influence of passion; may be an arena for the indulgence of prejudice, partiality or unwholeness passions of every kind, so may the honest confidence of the people in the justice administered here be forever destroyed, and the sacredness of moral truth and righteousness."

[illegible][illegible]

when Grand Jurors can find out but little evidence of the guilty deed or its perpetrators in detail, but yet enough to satisfy them that crime has been committed, and that there is evidence enough within the future

After some further remarks relating to the office and duty of a jurist, before the chief justice, he made by his expressions, an excellent point of view, and allusion to the responsibilities of high and exalted offices with the country would seem to be the chief object of investigation in the chaste and beautiful building which the court now occupies for the first time; but while it proved to be a sanctuary and protection to the innocent, it might be a terror to evil-doers.

MEETING AND RESOLUTIONS. After the adjournment of the court the members of the bar, the grand jury, the Board of Chosen Freeholders and a large number of citizens from all parts of the county met in the court house, when Dr. John S. Condit was called to the chair and Robert Gilchrist appointed secretary of the meeting.

Asa Whitehead stated the object of the meeting and offered the following resolution, which was seconded by E. B. D. Ogden, Esq. :

Chief Justice Hornblower, for the eloquent and interesting address delivered last evening, and that a committee was appointed by the association to prepare a memorial to the Legislature.

Whereupon Asa Whitehead, Cornelius Van Winkle and Henry M. Traphagen, Esqs., were appointed such committee.

On motion of Peter Bentley, Esq., seconded by A. C. Zaborskie, Esq.,

[illegible]

Whereupon the chair appointed Peter Bentley, J. Van Boskerek and Cornelius C. Joralemon such committee.

On motion of J. D. Miller, Esq., seconded by Peter M. Martin, Esq.,

1841.—William B. Sturges, James Young, Sixth District, Michael Schuber, Edward McGinnis, Seventh District, Henry Sturges, James Young, Eighth District, John J. Jones, Edward J. Garvering, Ninth District, William H. Latta, George P. Sturges, Tenth District, Adam S. Hergen, Michael H. Sturges.

1842.—James H. Sturges, Robert Bonstead, Simon Platt, James F. Norton, John F. Lynch; Third District, Frederick Schuber, Edward McGinnis; Fourth District, William F. Wilson, James Young; Fifth District, William B. Sturges, John Troll; Sixth District, Charles T. Mann, Michael Schaffell; Seventh District, Thomas F. Nugent, Andrew Cullen; Eighth District, John J. Lilla, Joseph Autenreith; Ninth District, William H. Latta, George P. Sturges; Tenth District, R. F. Fillipetti, Michael Henry.

CLARENCE TOWNSHIP.

1867.—William E. Sturmer, resigned in October, 1868, succeeded by N. N. Hudson.

1868-70.—N. Norris Halstead.

1871.—J. Boyd, Jr.

1873.—Alexander Jacobus.

NORTH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

1843.—Edwin R. V. Wright, John Tonele, Jr.

1844.—John Tonele, John Van Roskerk.

1845.—John Van Roskerk, George Van Ripen.

1846-47.—John Tonele, Michael Fisher.

1848.—John J. Newkirk, John Shields.

1849.—James Harrison, John J. Newkirk.

1850.—John Shields, John Hugue.

1851.—Edmund T. Carpenter, Abram W. Duryea.

1852-56.—John Sturges, A. W. Duryea.

1857-64.—Abram W. Duryea.

1865-71.—John Sturges.

1872-73.—William J. Davidson.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

1861-62.—Jacob Sweitzer.

1863.—Cornelius Van Vorst.

1864.—John Boyer.

1865.—Francis Pollock.

1866.—Hugh Mooney.

1867-70, 73.—F. W. Herman.

1868.—Hiram Moore.

1871.—Walter Hamstra.

1872-73.—M. Klein.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

1864-65.—John Gardner.

1866-68.—Frederick Etzold.

1869.—Henry Boyer, resigned in July; John Morgan appointed.

1870-71.—John Bernhard.

1872-73.—Jacob Hofmeister.

SOUTH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

1841-42.—Henry M. Traphagen, David Jones.

1843-45.—Cornelius Van Vorst, Selah Hill.

1846.—Cornelius Van Vorst, H. M. Traphagen.

1847.—Augustus Leonard, Benjamin Mills.

1848.—Benjamin Mills, H. M. Traphagen.

1849.—Matthias B. Ward, H. M. Traphagen.

1850.—M. B. Ward, John Van Vorst.

WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP.

1850-65.—Denning Duer.

1866-68.—Joshua J. Benson.

1869-70, 1872-73.—John Frost.

1871.—Albert B. Dodd.

1873.—John Frost.

WEST CREEK.

1864-65.—John Jones.

1866-67.—John Jones.

1868.—Charles Galbraith, resigned in December; William H. Alcorn appointed.

1869-70.—William H. Alcorn.

1871.—Alexander N. Sharpe.

1873.—William Roseman.

HOVEAUX-BOIS OF THE COUNTY OF BERKELEY.

1860.—Abraham Van Santvoord.

1861-62.—John Jones.

1863-64.—John Jones.

1845-47.—John S. Condit.

1848.—Garret Sip.

1849-50.—David B. Wakeman.

1851-52.—Robert McLoughlin.

1853.—Edmund T. Carpenter.

1854.—William C. Arthur.

1855.—Gilliam Van Houten.¹

1856-62.—Abram W. Duryea.

1863-64.—Charles H. O'Neill.

1864-68.—James Lynch.²

1869-70, 72.—John Brinkerhoff.

1871.—John A. O'Neill.

1873.—James H. Startup.

1874.—Charles D. Throckmorton.

1875.—Edward F. C. Young.

1876-77.—David C. Halsted.

1878-81.—Edward F. McDonald.

1882-83.—Frederick P. Budden.

1884.—Patrick Govenr.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF TREASURERS.

1840-54.—Henry Van Wageningen.

1855-64.—Garret I. Van Horn.

1864-76.—Charles J. Roe.

1877-84.—George B. Fielder.

NEW COLLECTORS.

1840-42.—Jacob D. Van Winkle.

1843-82.—Edmund W. Kingstand.

1883-84.—George H. Farrier.

COUNTY PHYSICIANS.

1873.—E. W. Buck.

1874-76.—S. V. W. Stout.

1877-84.—Charles B. Converse.

REGISTER.—The office of register was created by act of the State Legislature of 1874, and in November of that year Jeremiah B. Cleveland was elected, and his commission signed by Governor Bedle, April 9th, at which time the business of the office commenced. Mr. Cleveland was re-elected in November, 1879, for a term of five years.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—By the apportionment under the census of 1870, Hudson County became a Congressional District, and Isaac W. Scudder was chosen its first Representative in 1872; Augustus A. Hardenberg, 1875-79, 1881-83; Lewis A. Brigham, 1879-81; William McAdoo, 1883-87.

Hudson County may also be credited with the following State Officers:

Nov. 8, 1861, Richard M. Pross, elected Governor.
May 1, 1869, Abraham J. Zerkow, commissioner of charities.
June 29, 1869, and Jan. 1, 1870, Robert C. Christ, appointed Attorney-General.

CHAPTER XIV.

HUDSON COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Preliminary Stages of the War.—The causes which led to the outbreak of the war for independence produced much the same feeling and action in this portion of New Jersey as were manifested simultaneously throughout all the colonies, and which had

¹ Killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va.

² Died June 21, 1869.

themselves under his command. But the enemy, probably alarmed by these threatening appearances, retreated the next day, leaving behind them the greater part of the plunder which they had captured on their raid.¹

Clinton's Raid.²—In September, 1777, Sir Henry Clinton, then in command at New York, planned a raid into New Jersey. He divided his forces into four columns. The general point of rendezvous was at the new bridge above Hackensack. One column, under Gen. Campbell, entered New Jersey by the way of Elizabethtown; one, under Capt. Drummond, by way of Schuylers Ferry; one, under Gen. Vaughn, by way of Fort Lee; and the other, under Lieut.-Col. Campbell, by way of Tappan. On the 12th the expedition set out. Clinton himself followed, passing up Newark Bay to Schuylers Landing, on the Hackensack (Dow's Ferry). From this point he marched over the Belleville turnpike to Schuylers house, where he found Capt. Drummond, with two hundred and fifty men. During the night Gen. Campbell arrived with his detachment and the cattle he had collected *en route*. The different columns met, as designed, on the 15th. On the following day Gen. Campbell marched his forces from English Neighborhood to Bergen Point, whence he passed over to Staten Island. The result of the raid was the capture of four hundred cattle, four hundred sheep, and a few horses, taken from the people of Essex and Bergen. In exchange, they had eight men killed, eighteen wounded, ten missing, and five taken prisoners.

As an offset to this raid, we find the following account in the *New York Mercury* of Aug. 3, 1778:

A detachment of four hundred and fifty men, under the command of Lieut. Col. Campbell, arrived at Bergen Point last Tuesday night, having been on their march towards Hackensack. They were accompanied by a great number of cattle, sheep, and horses, which they had taken from the rebels.

Other Items of Interest.—The following interesting items are from "Winfield's History of Hudson County:"

"One afternoon a party of our horse brought in two round-purses (cats). These creatures, which are very numerous and common in this part of the State, are the most abominable they have ever seen. When they are captured, they are always brought to the rebels, and are used as a reward for the night after the battle of Red Bank Meeting-house, and are used as a reward for the night after the battle of Red Bank Meeting-house, and are used as a reward for the night after the battle of Red Bank Meeting-house. His affection for the cat is wonderful, as hers is for him, for they are inseparable. He says if we don't allow him extra rations for his cat, he shall be content with a few ounces of mutton." *Augusta County News*, 18th.

"On Friday night, April 2, 1779, Lieut. Paul, of Col. Shro's Regiment, with twelve privates, were captured on Bergen Neck by a detachment of the British, who were on their march to Powles Hook." *Bergen County Gazette*, March 1, 1880.

"On Saturday, April 17, 1779, two of the Bergen County Militia, who, with others, had been out reconnoitering, suspecting from the conduct of a boat that was making the great ferry, that the British were on the bank of the Hudson River, about a mile above Wiahawk, that some of the infamous gang of robbers that have for some time infested this and neighboring parts of the State of New York were concealed there, advanced

as fast as possible to the house, one of them entered immediately and discovered a six-man in the house, armed with a sword and arms, and with a considerable number of round-purses, which he took to his company, as though a large party had accompanied him, discharged his musket and killed the chief of the gang on the spot. Retiring to reload his musket, the rest of the villains took to their heels." *New Jersey Gazette*, April 28, 1779.

"On Sunday night, 28th inst., a party of about thirty men belonging to Lieut. Col. Van Buskirk's corps of Continental embodied Refugees, stationed at Elizabethtown, in the County of Bergen, went out as far as Hudson on a horse-stealing and carrying expedition." *Ibid.*

Last Wednesday, January 10th, a M. Allen, Captain of the Rebel Army, with three Jersey militiamen, were apprehended on Bergen Point by a party from Capt. Anselmo's Company of the 29th Regiment." *Livingston's Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1779.

"Last Saturday four privates of the Rebel Army were brought to Hoebeuck by a detachment of Col. Van Buskirk's Regiment. They consisted of one of Bayler's Light-Horse, one Continental, and two militiamen." *New Jersey Gazette*, March 1, 1779.

"A party of three or four common Rebels, returning to New England from Morristown to Capt. Kennedy's house at Newark, plundered it." *New York Mercury*, Jan. 20, 1777.

"The Rebels came down to Secaucus last Wednesday, and carried away all the grain, horses, cows, and sheep they could get together, which they were obliged to swim over Hackensack river to avoid boats." *Ibid.*, April 5, 1777.

"On Monday, May 12th, 300 British, under command of Cols. Barton and Hough, marched from Bergen down on Paramus to attack some Rebels under Gen. Heard at Pompton." *Ibid.*, May 19, 1777.

"A party of about forty Rebels came down to Col. Bayard's Mills last Friday morning near Hoebeuck Ferry and carried off some cattle, but being pursued by a few of the 57th Regiment now stationed at Powles Hook, they took to their heels and made off." *Ibid.*, June 30, 1777.

"The Rebels were as low down in Bergen last Friday night as Mr. Van Ripen's, the blacksmith, and carried off from there some horses." *Ibid.*, Nov. 24, 1777.

"On Thursday afternoon, Captain John Richards, of New Barbours Neck, on his way to some business, met his family who was sent of the stock, and was captured on the road between Three Poles and Bergen by two professed patriots, and was shot dead by one Brouwer, as he was preventing the other from robbing him of his wealth." *Ibid.*, Feb. 2, 1778.

"On Sunday, the 24th of March, a party of Rebels came as near Powles Hook as Prior's Mill, and attempted to carry off some cattle. They are under command of one Johnson, and act on their own hook." *Ibid.*, March 30, 1778.

"On Sunday night, May 10th, a small party of Rebels were as far down as Prior's Mills, and carried off two cows each who were coming to market with eggs and butter." *Ibid.*, May 18, 1778.

About this time (1777) the sufferings of troops for want of clothing were very severe, and created much comment. Among the suggestions for relief was the following from Governor Livingston, which, while it points out a novel store-house of relief for the Valley Forge sufferers, also incidentally describes an old-time custom among the women in this vicinity at that period:

"I am afraid that while we are employed in furnishing our battalions with clothing, we forget the County of Bergen, which alone is sufficient amply to provide them with winter waistcoats and breeches, from the redundancy and superfluity of certain woolen habits which are at present applied to no kind of use whatsoever. It is well known that the rural ladies in that part of New Jersey pride themselves in an incredible number of petticoats, which, like house furniture, are displayed by way of ostentation for many years before they are decreed to invest the fair bodies of the proprietors. Till that period they are never worn, but neatly piled up on each side of an immense escritoire, the top of which is decorated with a most capacious brass-cupboard Bible, seldom read. What I would, therefore, humbly propose to our superiors is to make prize of these future female habitments, and, after proper transformation, immediately apply them to screen from the inclemency of the weather those gallant males who are now fighting for the liberties of their country. And to clear this measure from every imputation of injustice, I have

¹ *New Jersey Gazette*, April 28, 1779.

² *History of Bergen and Passaic Counties*, p. 46.

CHAPTER: XXV

SENTECE AND CHARACTER OF THIS HOUSE.

IN 1779 Fisher's Hole promontory was a rather plain piece of upland, some 200 ft. above the surrounding area, about sixty feet across. It was owned by George Van Vorst, popularly known as "Fisher's". From it to the other side of the Hudson a public ferry had been established in June, 1768, as part of the recently erected stage route between New York and Philadelphia. Between this ferry line, at the end of Canal Street, and the road leading to the small town of the uplands of Abingdon, ran upon the sand hills and a causeway across the marsh had been in use many years.⁷

In 1769 the famous pack trail with a toll roadfare was laid out between Paulus Hook and Bergen Point; but the causeway between Warren and Henderson streets was to be "cleared and maintained" by the owner of the ferry.³ Among these sand-hills, in 1769, New Yorkers could find no horses. It was one mile in length, and upon it, for the first time, on the 9th of October, 1769, appeared the fleet-footed steeds of some of the solid New Yorkers of that day, such as De Lancey, Rutgers and Morris. But "Faddy" was too liberal to give up the course exclusively to aristocratic blood. Now and then the native stock of Bergen, Ahasimus and Communi-paw met in honest competition, and the hammering of their heavy hoofs was heard among the hills.

When the ferry was established for public travel two periaugers were placed thereon for the transportation of passengers and teams.⁶ The landing place was called a "ferry stairs." Down these stairs passengers clambered as the condition of the tide required, while horses and wagons were lifted or pushed in. Abraham Mesier, who owned the land-

place on the New York side, and Michael Cornelson were its founders and managers. Then came Cornelison to Paulus Hoeck and erected a tavern just east of the old Hudson House, afterwards erected on lots 6 and 8 Grand Street, between Greene and Hudson.⁶ This tavern was the starting-point of all the stages that left the Hoeck for Philadelphia and other points. It must have been well patronized, for passengers intending to take the stage in the morning were obliged to come over the river the night before. The perils of navigation across the raging Hudson would not permit the running of "periaugers" between sundown and sunrise. The manager of the ferry and "mine host" being the same worthy persons, it is impossible to say how much the pence of the passengers had to do with the suspension of the ferry at sundown.

This tavern, the stables and out-buildings connected with it, were the only buildings on the Hoeck at the breaking out of the war. The outbuildings were in the rear of the tavern on the westerly side of the road. Between the tavern and the river, the road turned towards Grand Street, and then by a short turn, to the ferry stairs. Here was a circular plot or park, around which the stages turned on their way back to the road, after receiving or discharging passengers. This park, or its successor when the ferry slip was moved nearer York Street and Paulus Hoeck became a settlement, was the seat of justice; and here petty offenders, while yet there was no lawyer to save, found the lash, told off to the required number upon his bare back by the stalwart constable, a very disagreeable, but impartial and beneficent minister of justice.

These sand-hills were an attractive place of resort in the early days of the New Netherlands, when they were occupied by tobacco planters.⁶ In 1699 they were added by purchase to the already many acres of the Van Vorst family, and were thenceforth in part cultivated as farm land. But the newly erected ferry had made the Hoeek a starting-point of travel to the South, and the war which soon followed was destined to give it a prominent and enduring place in the annals of the country.

As soon as it was discovered that the British under Lord Howe were about to abandon Boston with the supposed intention of making a descent upon New York, Lord Stirling, who was in the immediate command of that city and vicinity, following the suggestion of Washington, took measures to erect works for its protection. In such a proceeding, Paulus Hook was too important a point to be overlooked. Its situation, directly opposite to Manhattan Island, and jutting far out into the river, in fact, itself an island, suggested its fortification. Boats passing up the river would necessarily come within easy range of its guns. For the location and design of such works as would

$$\| \mathbf{P}_N \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{P}_N \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{v}) \|_{\mathbf{H}^1(\Omega)} \leq C \| \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u}) - \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{v}) \|_{\mathbf{H}^1(\Omega)} \quad (3.10)$$

much like the West. The "new" cities, such as the Elgin factory town, have a lot in common with the "old" cities, such as the factory towns of the Midwest. The "new" cities are not as different from the "old" cities as they are often portrayed to be.

$$V = \{v \in V : \text{dist}(v, \partial \Omega) \leq \delta\} \quad (2.1)$$

As shown in Figure 1, the α and β subunits are separated from the γ subunit of the $\alpha\beta\gamma$ complex by the action of the proteolytic enzyme, trypsin. The α subunit is separated by the trypsin action, and the β subunit is separated by the trypsin action.

Major General Patterson explains: "I am sorry to hear that General Wicks is to be absent from the 1st Cavalry Division. He is our Captain of Cavalry, and as such, the 1st Cavalry Division should be fitted up for this purpose. . . . you will give orders for their being fitted up with our own equipment." Captain Wicks was ordered to bring a given number of troops to their property listed in *N. Y. Herald*, Nov. 6-17, 1877, p. 277.

* $V_{\alpha} = M_{\alpha}(H_{\alpha}(U)) = H_{\alpha}(U) \cap V$ when $H_{\alpha}(K) \cap V = \emptyset$, $\alpha \in \{1, 7, 8\}$.

⁶ Winthrops, *History of Hudson County*, 32.

aid in the defense of the city Lord Stirling personally examined Paulus Hoeck on the 23d of March, 1776, and proposed their immediate construction by the militia of the counties of Bergen, Essex and Middlesex. He wanted to be over again in a few days and bring with him some assistant engineers to lay out the works.¹ Nothing, however, was done toward their construction, for as late as the 21st of May, Washington wrote to General Putnam that if new works could be carried on without detriment to the old (for want of tools), he would have that intended for Paulus Hoeck set about immediately, as he conceived it to be of importance.² The work could not have been delayed many days after this, for the fortifications were ready for use when the time came. As their design was to prevent the enemy's shipping from passing up the river, they consisted of three earth works thrown up along the front, one above and two below the ferry. The lower one was constructed so as to command Communipaw Cove as well as the river. The central one of these works was mounted with guns, the number and calibre of which have not been ascertained, and was probably the one known during the British occupancy as the round redoubt.

On the 29th of June, 1776, the British entered the lower bay and shortly afterward took possession of Staten Island. Gen. Mercer, who was now in command in New Jersey, and had his flying camp at Bergen Neck, placed a guard of five hundred men on Bergen Neck to prevent the enemy's approach by that pass, and made arrangements for the proper disposition of the Pennsylvania militia as they arrived at Paulus Hoeck. But the British quietly lay upon the island awaiting reinforcements. By the 12th of July their forces amounted to thirty thousand men, and the harbor was filled with their shipping. On the afternoon of that day they opened the game for the possession of New York. The "Phoenix," carrying forty guns, under command of Capt. Parker, and the "Rose," carrying twenty guns, under command of Capt. Wallace, with their decks protected by sand-bags, and accompanied by three tenders, came sweeping up the river, having the advantage of both wind and tide.³ Then for the first time the god of war thundered among the sand-hills of Paulus Hoeck. The battery opened a lively fire upon the ships, which returned it with broadsides as they sailed harmlessly by. It does not appear that damage came to either side in this exchange of salutations.

As the militia were now pouring in for the protection of New York, Gen. Mercer was kept busy in transferring them over to that city, and as Paulus Hoeck was in the line of passage, it grew in importance. He suggested to his superior the propriety of stationing a body of four hundred men, well accoutred, from the Delaware counties at this place, and four

hundred of the Jersey men for the flying camp at Bergen.⁴ On the 27th of August he received orders to march with his whole army to the Hoeck. His force at the time numbered eight thousand three hundred men.⁵ The battle of Long Island was being fought when he ordered the concentration. On the night of the 29th he had at Bergen, ready to pass to New York, between three and four thousand of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey militia, but, on learning of the retreat from Long Island, retained them on this side of the river, and strengthened the posts at Paulus Hoeck and Bergen Neck to the complement of two thousand five hundred men.⁶

The British took possession of New York on the 15th of September. On the morning of that day three ships of war—the "Roebuck" and "Phoenix" each of forty guns, and the "Tartar" of twenty guns—stood up the Hudson, "causing a most tremendous firing." The raw militia on Paulus Hoeck were little prepared for the peltings of such a pitiless storm. It was said by those who desired to make the troops believe that they had acted in a most becoming manner that the vessels "were roughly treated by the American battery at Paulus Hoeck."⁷ But the old soldier, who had learned his lesson of war on the field of Culloden, took a different view of the deeds of these doughty heroes. He accused them of having "behaved in a scandalous manner, running off from their posts on the first cannonade from the ships of the enemy."⁸ In consequence of such conduct he was obliged to send a detachment of the men enlisted for the flying camp to this post. During the firing two shots from the ships struck the tavern, then occupied by Verdinne Elsworth.

It was manifest, after the occupancy of New York by the British, that Paulus Hoeck had lost its importance to the Americans. Gen. Mercer made preparation for abandoning the post, being convinced that the enemy were determined to attack it by a stronger force than he could oppose. He removed all the stores and useful cannon, so that nothing could fall into the enemy's hands but the guns that had been rendered unfit for further service.⁹ He kept at the post, however, for purposes of observation, a small guard, who had orders to evacuate the place at the first approach of the enemy.¹⁰ On the afternoon of the 23d of September the British came up and began a cannonade on the Hoeck, and after cannonading "for half an hour or a little more," they landed a party from the ships. This accomplished, they sent over from New York twenty boats and took possession of the abandoned post.

¹ American Archives, 5th Series, vol. 1, 364.

² *Ibid.*, 416.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. II, 178.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. I, 140.

⁵ *Johnson's Journal Oct. 5, 1776.*

⁶ American Archives, 5th Series, vol. II, 267. These men were from Delaware.

⁷ American Archives, 5th Series, vol. II, 523.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 484.

⁹ *Johnson's Journal Oct. 5, 1776.*

¹⁰ American Archives, 5th Series, vol. IV, 24.

¹¹ *Johnson's Journal Washington, 1776.*

At this time the Americans were posted at the town of Bergen, with an aboriginal party in possession of Ennor's mill, then situated on Mill Creek at the Point of Rocks. This position they held until the 13th of October when Washington found it necessary to collect his forces preparatory to his retreat to the Delaware. Thus Bergen was abandoned to the rebels. They immediately moved their body of troops at Paulus Hoeck and strengthened the defenses. They afterwards increased the works on Bergen Neck which they named Fort De Lancey, in honor of Oliver De Lancey, of Westchester.¹ These two posts were garrisoned principally by Tories, or "Tritons," as they called themselves. They were active and unscrupulous in the cause of the King. Their zeal, however, excluded the Tories in conducting and murdering their old neighbors than in honorable warfare. Yet, though they were to be considered these posts and generally of the surrounding country, their possession was not one of undisturbed repose. The "rebels," though cast down, were neither subdued nor discouraged. In small but intrepid bands they hovered around the outposts of the enemy, swooping down upon it as they would upon a school of fish. In the year 1776 to 1781 the territory between the Liberty Bell and the town of Bergen was a debatable land. It was overrun, and its inhabitants, with judicial impartiality, harried by scouting parties from both sides. A few references to the exploits of these parties, as described by either side, will show that, to the inhabitants, it must have been a matter of some difficulty to maintain their possessions in the midst of the war, so that as personal possessions went, and from each it would not have been inappropriate to pray the good Lord for deliverance.

But the efforts of these predatory hands were not confined exclusively to property. They and their friends were respectively liable to capture, and now and then cruelty and murder followed. The headquarters of the British and their general starting-point in all these excursions was Paulus Hoeck. Among the other troops here stationed was a body of Tories, at whose head was Lieut. Col. Abraham Van Buskirk, of Saddle River.² He had formerly been friendly to the American cause, but when New York was captured he made his peace with the King. With the zeal of a new convert, or repentant backslider, he sought to atone for his past sins by sustaining those whom he formerly despised, and seeking the ruin of his former associates. Being well acquainted with

the people and the portions of the State by night and by day he and his Tory followers prowled over the country as far north as Paramus. If he failed to capture a patriot, his ardent soul was satisfied with a few cattle. If he could not capture or disperse a rebel camp, his patriotic impulses to serve his King found consolation in a hen-roost.

It has been said that after the British captured Paulus Hoeck, they strengthened the works. As the Americans designed them, they were only to prevent the passage of the enemy's fleet. But its new occupants, intending to make this an important and permanent post, and to hold it, both as a defense to New York and a gateway into New Jersey, it was necessary to make the works more elaborate and thus render the place impregnable. The position was one of immense natural strength. It was bounded on the north by the cove of Ahasimus, on the east by Hudson's River, on the south by the cove of Communipaw, and on the west by a salt marsh several hundred feet in width, over which the tide ebbed and flowed. So low was this marsh that at ordinary flood-tide boats could pass over it from cove to cove.³ To overcome the difficulty of crossing this marsh for foot, an elevated walk was constructed east of and parallel to the road, and known as "Hoeck's Bridge." Winding through this marsh from the southeasterly corner of Morris and Van Vorst Streets to the easterly side of Warren Street, and then westerly through York Street to a point near Van Vorst Street, then northerly until it crossed Newark Avenue, was a tide creek. This creek had been enlarged, and a ditch cut across an elbow of the creek from York Street to the centre of the block between Grand and Sussex, one hundred and twenty-five feet west of Warren. The creek and ditch were about twenty feet in width and of sufficient depth for the passage of ordinary oyster boats. In addition to this, the bottom was oozy and of difficult passage even at low water. Jutting out from the upland into the cove of Ahasimus was a peninsula, afterwards known as North Point, then in part salt marsh and in part rocky, but all covered by the flood tides. To render the place yet more difficult of access, the British cut a ditch about twenty feet in width through the marsh from a point on the river fifty feet north of Mercer and fifty feet west of Greene Street to the main ditch, north of Warren Street.⁴ Over the ditch on the line of Newark Avenue was a drawbridge, and on the easterly side of the marsh, in the line of the abatis, was a strong barred gate.⁵ This was the only entrance to the Hoeck by land. Along the edge of the upland was a line of

¹ Westcotts: *History of Hudson County*, 112.

² The Indian had a few houses a mile west of the depot at Bergen, N. J.

³ A few thinkers were with Arnold in his expedition to New London, and took refuge in the harbor, situated on the lower shore of the city, entered and left the waters of the Hudson River. II. 1776, in New York, at the time of the war, and in 1783 was known as Shabonow. He received a letter from the British general, Sir James Mordaunt, in the American Revolution, and in p. 176.

⁴ Excavated deposits recently obtained from within that the low water mark of the river at the time of the war. Marshall: *Life of Washington*, in 1861.

⁵ Marshall: *Life of Washington*, in 1861.

⁶ Marshall: *Life of Washington*, in 1861.

pose would dangerously weaken the garrison, he applied to Gen. Pattison for a captain and forty men as a reinforcement for that night. Gen. Pattison granted the application, and sent the number from Knyphausen's Hessian regiment, with Capt. Von Schallern.¹ Thus made up, the total strength of the

circumstances of that night, the absence of Van Buskirk and the greater part of his regiment. Well trained and vigilant Hessians had taken the place of the negligent Tories. This rendered the approach more precarious, and at the same time diminished the object of the enterprise by a reduction of the number



MAP OF PAULUS HOOK.

garrison, after Lieut.-Col. Van Buskirk marched out with one hundred and thirty men, was about two hundred. This change in the forces at the Hook was entirely unknown to the Americans, and Maj. Lee afterwards lamented, as among the many unfortunate

of the garrison.² To provide for assistance in case of possible attack at any time, a mode of signal had, a

¹ Vide Lee's report. The British pretended to believe that Lee would the occasion of Van Buskirk's absence. "The absence from the Hook of Van Buskirk was communicated to Lee, and he considered to avail himself of the opportunity." *Sedgwick's "History of the American Revolution,"* ii, 133. Vide Appendix, xv.

² Vide Appendix, xxx.

[illegible]

Capt. M. Lane was the person on whom Mai Lee seemed to rely in preparing for the grave assault which was soon to be made on Philip's House. The last day before the attack part of Lai Lee laydressed toward a Longtan Wall, to be close upon his work. From this time until the morning when he took part in the capture of the post, he was vigilant and busy, scouting over the border town between the Chinese and French Mills. On the morning of the 18th he received from Mai Lee the following instructions:

[illegible]

While a few studies have examined the effects of maternal and paternal involvement on children's social competence, the vast majority of research has focused on the effects of maternal involvement alone. For example, in a meta-analysis of 20 studies, Volling and Gorvine (1990) found that maternal involvement was positively related to children's social competence. Similarly, in a meta-analysis of 15 studies, Volling and Leifer (1990) found that maternal involvement was positively related to children's social competence. However, these studies did not examine the effects of paternal involvement on children's social competence. Therefore, the present study was designed to examine the effects of maternal and paternal involvement on children's social competence.

The greatest source of his discomfort during the trip was the heat put on.

MeI reacted with α -methylstyrene at 100°C in the presence of SnCl_4 in CH_2Cl_2 to give MeI- α -methylstyrene adducts in 100% yield.

perceive the difference between a *deontic* and a *teleological* rule.

[illegible]

The position of Cornet Neil was at Prior's Mill, and his duty there was to lay the bridge over Mill Creek and communicate with the boats at Dow's Ferry.

On this night Capt. M'Lane lay in the woods near Three Pigeons, waiting for the arrival of Maj. Lee to conduct him to Pointe Hook.

While the work of preparation was going on, Maj. Lee had conferences with the commander-in-chief, and on the 9th of August submitted his plan both of attack and retreat. It was well concerted, but did not entirely satisfy Washington. What this plan was does not appear; but from the fact that on that very day Lee's men were throwing obstructions in the roads and passes between Fort Lee and Wm.aken, it is probable that it embraced the route which he was afterwards forced to take on his retreat. On looking over this plan, Washington deemed "the attempt too

1 M Linn. Miss. 1011. Apr. 16th 1834. XXX.

The "Bull's Ferry" Woods lay to the eastward of the North River, and extended from the Hackensack road, at Union Hill, on the south to Bull's Ferry. These woods were so called because nearly all this part of the common land was all that the Indians owned, a band around the river.

M. J. J. J. J. J.

the object." In a letter to Maj. Lee, written on the 10th of August, Washington suspended the attempt unless it could be made in a moment's notice. The plan was shown on Lee's plan. The British were encamped in and about the passes of the Hackensack. The throwing troops across the river and penetrating the mountain through the passes already described, could strike a damaging blow, if not entirely cut off a retreat on the Bergen Road. Washington, therefore, suggested an approach and retreat by water, a collection of boats at Elizabethtown as if for an attack upon Staten Island, and then at night to move up Newark Bay and land at a point within two miles of the post. He desired Maj. Lee to turn his "thoughts this way."⁴ It was possible that this was not the best way to cut Lee a retreat by way of Duw's Ferry,⁵ Schuyler's road, Ferry Landing and the Hackensack. The river was narrow at the commencement of the retreat, an impassable river between himself and his pursuers. To make his way feasible, Capt. Pryor was directed to provide boats and have them at the ferry on the Hackensack in time to carry over the retreating forces and their prisoners. He brought them from Pluckemin to Newark on the preceding evening, and during the night they were taken to the appointed place. It was not the object of the expedition to fight a battle or hold the post after it was taken, but to strike a sudden blow, capture the garrison and immediately retreat, without losing time to remove or destroy property, or even to collect those who might skulk and hide.⁷

Thus the way is prepared for the approach of the attacking force. Let us now go to the headquarters of Maj. Lee, and join him in his approach to Paulus Hook. He was stationed about two miles from the Paramus Church on the road leading to Kakiat.* From this point he took up his line of march, on Wednesday, the 18th of August, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, *en route* for the New Bridge, with two companies of Maryland troops under Capt.

⁴ *Vide* Appendix, ii.

1. *Thomas Jefferson and the Hugenots: The Story of the Huguenot Refugees in America*. By JAMES M. VAUGHAN. Pp. 288. \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934. Pp. 288. \$1.50. Belknap.

¹ Long chains were found in a mud with abundant quantities of Max. *fragilis* (L.) (Fossils, North Carol. Acad. Sci., 27, 1887). See York *Hydrozoa*, Smithsonian Collection, 1890, 190.

⁷ *Ibid.* Appendix, xx.

* The following letter, written somewhat blindly, but without doubt fully understood by Captain M. Lane, shows the independence of

M. J. L. J. VAN DER CAAP, M. L. J. N.

[illegible]

“A long, rocky trail led across the snow-covered ground to the house. I turned away and to my surprise the looking glass of the night stood up to face me.” *M. J. M.*

fire on the rear of the retreating forces. Maj. Lee ordered Lieut. Reed to face them, while Lieut. Rudolph, with a party, threw himself into a stone house which commanded the road. This checked Van Buskirk and gave the retreating forces time to cross the creek at the Liberty Pole. Col. Badger led his detachment of the enemy between him and Maj. Lee, and taking it for granted that this was only the advanced corps of a much larger body, made a effort to avoid the contact with them. Van Buskirk, finding a detachment he had not expected, took the same means to secure his own retreat.¹ Without further molestation, Lee arrived at the New Bridge at one o'clock in the afternoon, "after a march of upward of eighty miles in three days."

The prisoners taken, by the surprise of Paulus Hoeck, numbered one hundred and fifty-nine, viz:

State Guard Regiment.—One captain.

Green Mountain Regiment.—Sixty sergeants, six, seven rank and file.

Van Buskirk's regiment.—One surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one quartermaster, four subalterns, two sergeants, thirty-nine rank and file.

Hessians.—One sergeant, ten rank and file.

Artillery.—Ten.

Infantry.—Ten.

Artillery.—One sergeant, one corporal, two gunners, nine mattresses.

The surgeon was released on parole. On the following day Lord Stirling sent the prisoners to Philadelphia, where, on the 26th we leave them safely lodged in the New Guard.²

The number of killed and wounded on the side of the British is somewhat uncertain. In the nature of things it was impossible for the attacking force to make a correct estimate. Lord Stirling says, "the killed and wounded left behind is uncertain, as it was necessary for the troops to come off before the day appeared." Maj. Lee reported "not more than fifty of the enemy killed and wounded."³ Marshall says:

"A very few of the British were killed."⁴ Irving says, "a few of the British were killed at the first charge."⁵ Irving says, "few of the enemy were slain."⁶ Gordon estimates the number at about thirty.⁷ Holmes, Lossing, Wilson and A. S. M. say, "about thirty."⁸ Thatcher says, "about forty were killed."⁹ Dawson says fifty were bayoneted.¹⁰ Capt. Handy, who led one of the attacking columns, says, "we put fifty to the bayonet."¹¹ Gen. Pattison, in his report to Lord Townshend,¹² says: "By the returns I have received there were killed four sergeants, two corporals and three privates; wounded, two sergeants." That the general estimate of killed is too high is beyond doubt. One hundred and fifty-nine were captured and twenty-six were in the redoubt with Maj. Sutherland. This makes one hundred and eighty-six. How many were in the left-hand block-house is not known. But besides them, if fifty were killed, the garrison numbered two hundred and thirty-six. This figure is too high. I am inclined to give credence to the British account of their loss.

On the side of the Americans there seems to be no discrepancy as to the number of killed and wounded. These were five in all,—two killed and three wounded. Among the latter was Ezekiel Clark, one of Capt. McLane's men, who had the end of his nose shot off. Alas! how fickle is fortune and how fallible is fame! Two of his companions left their bodies in "th' imminent deadly breach," and perhaps their bones are now resting at the crossing of two busy streets in Dummer's hoghead,¹³ while their names are unknown. Two of his companions were wounded, perhaps more severely than himself, yet their names have sunk in the dull waters of Lethe. But as for Ezekiel, the country knows him because he lost his nose.¹⁴

We have now described the capture of Paulus Hoeck and its circumstances as minutely as we are able from the facts within our reach. The Americans were in ecstasy over it, as they had a right to be. The enemy, while attempting to belittle its results, were forced to acknowledge its brilliancy. Thus friend and foe characterized it: "The splendid enterprise of Paulus

¹ Marshall's *Life of Washington*, i. 310.

² *Green Mountain*, vi. 38. As to the fate of the prisoners, see *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

³ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

⁴ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

⁵ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

⁶ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

⁷ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

⁸ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

⁹ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹⁰ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹¹ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹² *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹³ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹⁴ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹ Marshall's *Life of Washington*, i. 310.
² *Green Mountain*, vi. 38. As to the fate of the prisoners, see *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
³ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁴ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁵ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁶ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁷ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁸ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁹ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹⁰ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹¹ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹² *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹³ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹⁴ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

¹ Marshall's *Life of Washington*, i. 310.
² *Green Mountain*, vi. 38. As to the fate of the prisoners, see *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
³ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁴ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁵ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁶ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁷ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁸ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
⁹ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹⁰ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹¹ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹² *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹³ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.
¹⁴ *Green Mountain*, vi. 38.

him or his plans. The expedition to which they were then ordered, if successful, would raise them yet higher in official and popular estimation. They claimed that several of their charges were argued by reason of Maj. Lee having been "given the command." It was claimed that Maj. Clark's commission antedated Lee's, and that by military usage he was justly entitled to the command. It was said that to surmount this difficulty, Maj. Lee had misrepresented the date of his commission, giving it an earlier date than it really bore.¹ Whatever justification there may have been for these charges, we are not left in doubt as to Maj. Lee's counter-charge that about one-half of the Virginians deserted him, and those who remained with him were lukewarm in their support.² After the enterprise was a success these discontents, as strenuously as the British, sought to belittle its results. They echoed the taunts of the enemy, that Maj. Lee left the Hock in a great hurry, that he did not capture all of the garrison, did no damage to the works, did not blow up the magazine, did not fire the barracks, did not spike the guns.³ That these charges suggested, if they did not express, a falsehood was a matter of no concern to these disappointed patriots. As unreasonable as they were, they were sufficient for the purpose. A cabal was formed against Maj. Lee.⁴ He was arrested and tried before a court-martial upon eight charges.⁵ He defended himself before the court in an eloquent review of the facts, and concluded as follows: "I have now gone through with my defense, and, after thanking the court for their attention and the patience with which they have heard me, I have only to beg, that whatever may be their decision, it may be pointed, if I have not behaved, pointed, me with severity; but if it shall appear that I have done my duty, and that the prosecution is groundless and vexatious, I trust, Gentlemen, you will tell the world so."⁶ Of course, he was speedily and honorably acquitted and his enemies silenced.

But Maj. Lee was not the only one who was subjected to the uncertain finding of a court-martial for this Paulus Hock affair. Gen. Pattison said, "the enterprise, bold as it was, succeeded but too well, and little to the Honor of the Defendants." He, therefore, ordered Maj. Sutherland under arrest and to prepare for trial before a court-martial upon a charge of general misconduct as commandant at Paulus Hook on the 19th instant. This order was made on the day the garrison was captured. He also ordered two brigadier-generals and three field officers to assemble at Paulus Hock at ten o'clock on the morning of the

20th "to make an inventory into the causes of the Affront suffered there from the enemy this morning."⁷ As the result of the trial the major was found not guilty, was honorably acquitted and released from arrest.

It did not, however, fare so well with poor Sergt. John Taswell of Van Hook's Battalion, who was on duty at the left-hand block-house at the time of the assault. He was gravely charged with quitting his post, when it was only Hobson's choice with him,—run away or be captured. But "the 13th Article of the 14th Section of the Articles of War" could not be trifled with. Did it not say that a soldier must not quit his post, even if a good retreat is better than a bad stand? What if one hundred and fifty men, with one hundred and fifty bayonets at his breast, said he must leave, either for the "Round Redoubt," whither Maj. Sutherland and his twenty-six Hessians had fled, or for the "New Gao!" at Philadelphia, to which secure retreat his one hundred and fifty-eight companions were about to take up their line of march.

The post had suffered an "affront," and some one must be made a scape-goat to bear the iniquity of that affront. The gallant major had already been honorably acquitted; therefore John Taswell must be tried for quitting his post in a shameful and scandalous manner. The unfortunate sergeant was found guilty, and duly "sentenced to suffer Death by being hanged by the Neck until he is Dead." The time named for the taking of of Sergeant John was Thursday, the 9th of September, "between the Hours of Nine and Twelve, within the Garrison at Paulus Hook."⁸ But on the morning of that day the former good character of Taswell came to his relief, and it pleased the commander-in-chief to grant him a free pardon and discharge from his Majesty's service,⁹—a service into which as a Jerseyman he never should have entered.

With this pardon and discharge ends the story of the surprise and capture of Paulus Hock. That there was nothing during the course of the whole war more brilliant, more audacious, more dangerous or more successful was the testimony of friend and foe. Indeed, the records of ancient and modern times, of chivalry and romance, may be searched and but few human efforts can be found to rise above it in the scale of admiration. By that brave act this spot was consecrated to perpetual remembrance.

From the 19th of August, 1779, until the 22d of November, 1783,—our Evacuation day,—the British remained in the undisturbed possession of the place. On that day they folded their tents, like the poetical Arab, and silently stole away,—the Britons to England, the Tories to Nova Scotia,—and Paulus Hock was left free to become Jersey City.

¹ First Appendix, xxx.

² First Appendix, xxvii. The third charge against Maj. Lee was that almost the whole of the British was left. First Appendix, xxx.

³ The Appendix, xli. See also charge of General Mifflin, First Appendix, xxxv.

⁴ First Appendix, xxxv.

⁵ First Appendix, xxxv.

⁶ Major Clark, who is everywhere the author of the address and the statement, demands these facts from the press. Clark, *op. cit.* vol. viii.

⁷ Clark's Journal, 68.

⁸ First Appendix, xvi.

⁹ First Appendix, xvi.

¹⁰ First Appendix, xvi.

¹¹ First Appendix, xvi.

First, I have asked the court just not to accept the fact of the law as it is, without questioning its legitimacy.

A further source of information is the *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, which contains a number of papers on the subject of the treatment of the disease. The *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* is a quarterly publication, and is published by the Royal Society of Medicine, which is a body of medical practitioners and scientists. The *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine* is a valuable source of information on the treatment of the disease, and is a valuable source of information on the treatment of the disease.

X

After the last meeting in 1965, the *Black Panther* Party for Self-Defense continued to grow. In 1966, the Party had 10 chapters in 10 cities. In October 1966, the Party held its first national conference in Berkeley, California. At the conference, the Party decided to publish a newspaper, attempt to build a Black community, and to work for the liberation of the West. The newspaper, *The Black Panther*, was published in Oakland, California, in January 1967. The Party's slogan was "Black Power." The Party's motto was "The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense." The Party's goal was to liberate the Black community from the oppression of the white man. The Party's strategy was to build a Black community, to work for the liberation of the West, and to publish a newspaper. The Party's motto was "The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense." The Party's goal was to liberate the Black community from the oppression of the white man.

N. L. GUZIK, E. V. KUDRYAVTSEVA, L. G. KUDRYAVTSEVA, A. V. KUDRYAVTSEVA

1890-1891. The first year of the century.

[illegible][illegible]

The following lemma from Lutz Schaefer and W. J. Hoger, *Proc. Secretary 11* (1987), shows that the following result is a consequence of the \mathcal{M} -Property and shows that it is not the other way round.

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

[illegible][illegible]

10. A letter, however, from Sir Henry Clinton, then and acting the British Governor at New York, has been found, which appears to state that the monument was the 10 August 1783, which was attended and have much pleasure in forwarding a copy of it. The keeper of the Records, however, states that it contains the only information that can be relied upon on the subject.

¹ I have the honor to be, Sir,

SALES

As the sampling season progressed, the number of species of *Phrynosoma* (Table 1) and *Phrynosoma* spp. (Table 2) decreased. In North America, *Phrynosoma* spp. were more common than *Phrynosoma* in the Caribbean.

A number of factors have been identified as contributing to the development of SLE, including genetic predisposition, hormonal influences, and environmental triggers such as infections and drugs [1]. The pathogenesis of SLE involves complex interactions between these factors, leading to dysregulation of the immune system and subsequent tissue damage.

As a result, I am not sure that the results that I have obtained are true. After all, my sample consisted of only three cases, and it is not clear that they are representative of the larger population of cases. I am not sure that the results are generalizable to other cases.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]XIII. *Chrysomelids*. *Chrysomelids*. *Chrysomelids*. *Chrysomelids*. $\cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp(-x^2)$ [illegible]

— 12 — A. 12. MAY 21 11 00 AM '92

New York, Dec. 17, 29.

Sir, I am directed by Major-General Pattison to signify to you his approbation of the signals you propose, as received from Forts Hawk, and use it in alarm, and to desire that they may be adopted accordingly.

Yours, &c.
N. A. Hall, Secy. of War. 1875. 10. 20.

Journal of Management Education 32(10):1073-1087, 2008. © 2008 Sage Publications
10.1177/1053426908317503

444

[illegible]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-22.

1. *Staph. aureus* 2. *S. aureus* 3. *S. aureus* 4. *S. aureus* 5. *S. aureus* 6. *S. aureus* 7. *S. aureus* 8. *S. aureus* 9. *S. aureus* 10. *S. aureus* 11. *S. aureus* 12. *S. aureus* 13. *S. aureus* 14. *S. aureus* 15. *S. aureus* 16. *S. aureus* 17. *S. aureus* 18. *S. aureus* 19. *S. aureus* 20. *S. aureus* 21. *S. aureus* 22. *S. aureus* 23. *S. aureus* 24. *S. aureus* 25. *S. aureus* 26. *S. aureus* 27. *S. aureus* 28. *S. aureus* 29. *S. aureus* 30. *S. aureus* 31. *S. aureus* 32. *S. aureus* 33. *S. aureus* 34. *S. aureus* 35. *S. aureus* 36. *S. aureus* 37. *S. aureus* 38. *S. aureus* 39. *S. aureus* 40. *S. aureus* 41. *S. aureus* 42. *S. aureus* 43. *S. aureus* 44. *S. aureus* 45. *S. aureus* 46. *S. aureus* 47. *S. aureus* 48. *S. aureus* 49. *S. aureus* 50. *S. aureus* 51. *S. aureus* 52. *S. aureus* 53. *S. aureus* 54. *S. aureus* 55. *S. aureus* 56. *S. aureus* 57. *S. aureus* 58. *S. aureus* 59. *S. aureus* 60. *S. aureus* 61. *S. aureus* 62. *S. aureus* 63. *S. aureus* 64. *S. aureus* 65. *S. aureus* 66. *S. aureus* 67. *S. aureus* 68. *S. aureus* 69. *S. aureus* 70. *S. aureus* 71. *S. aureus* 72. *S. aureus* 73. *S. aureus* 74. *S. aureus* 75. *S. aureus* 76. *S. aureus* 77. *S. aureus* 78. *S. aureus* 79. *S. aureus* 80. *S. aureus* 81. *S. aureus* 82. *S. aureus* 83. *S. aureus* 84. *S. aureus* 85. *S. aureus* 86. *S. aureus* 87. *S. aureus* 88. *S. aureus* 89. *S. aureus* 90. *S. aureus* 91. *S. aureus* 92. *S. aureus* 93. *S. aureus* 94. *S. aureus* 95. *S. aureus* 96. *S. aureus* 97. *S. aureus* 98. *S. aureus* 99. *S. aureus* 100. *S. aureus*

This journal is published by the American Psychological Association, 750 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002-4242.

[illegible]

On p. 209 of Scott's 1968 paper I find the following discussion:

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress be given to his Excellency,
for his gallant and successful conduct in the attack on the enemy's fort and works at Powles Hook.

Lord Stirling for the judicious measures taken by him to forward the

...and that they approve the humanity shown in circumstances comparable to that which has been shown in United States and correspondent to the noble principles on which they were assumed

fortitude and spirit manifested by the officers and soldiers under the leadership of the brave and victorious commander, made with singular satisfaction they acknowledge the merit of these gallant men, for the cause of justice, and for the rights of their fellow men, in which very many brave officers and soldiers have proved by their conduct that they are worthy of the name of brave, and that they are men who will stand up for the rights of the oppressed.

22. *Chrysomelidae*.—The same family name also applies to the beetle with the red, yellow, black, metallic, and Red line. *Chrysomelidae*.

The paper is written in a clear and mathematically rigorous style, and the structure of the book is well presented. The book is also presented in a clear and

“ *Resolved*, That the brevet and the pay and subsistence of Captain be given to Lieutenant McCallister and to Lieutenant Rudolph respectively.

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be put into the

sioned officers and soldiers of the detachment he commanded at the attack on Saigon on 1 June 1954, in which he was the commanding principal of the operation. He was decorated with the *Legion of Honour* in 1955.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Hunter, G. 1997. *Marine Invertebrates of South Africa*. 1200 pp.

At the present moment, Major Henry Lee of the Light Dragoons was

Colonel Gist (of the 16th Virginia Regiment) on the morning of the 18th August, 1781, and was killed in action, the only soldier of that regiment to be killed in the battle.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined spectrophotometrically for the samples extracted with 80% methanol. The samples were previously extracted in the dark at 4°C. The chlorophylls were determined in 80% methanol by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973). The chlorophyll content was determined by the method of Lichtenthaler and Whistler (1973).

Clarke. After leaving school, he had a hard time finding a job. He spent the summer with his mother, who was afraid to let him go to work because she felt that he could not take the heat of the sun, thereby assuming that he was a weakling. But he was not like that. He liked the feeling of the sun on his face, which he could not be ignorant of.

orders. For conducting his first land operations, Major Fox Commanded on the Mar de Pavia River, with several Despatches of his orders to the other Command of the 1st Battalion, and his personal Command to be lost.

leading one of the Divisions under the Command of Capt. Forsythe of his own Corps of Horse who was a Junior Officer.

5thly. For giving the Command of the Forlorn Hope to Lieut. McAlister for some Time past annexed to his Corps, when the rest of the subalterns solicited that it should be balloted for.

10. Finally, the church is a testimony to the Faith, and a faith of the majority of Black Christians, male Pastors, who, in the past, have not wanted their churches dominated by white, middle class, and mostly leaving their making and setting to the States, Black History and Works to remain entire when they might so easily have been destroyed.

unwillingly. They brought us to the Port of the Countess, a small and uninviting place that they might have fallen an easy prey to a very hostile and numerous tribe of Indians, and they attempted to leave immediately.

strong and busy. For believing in a better, more humane officer and a better place.

supported by Evidence, and is groundless, and do Acquit him with Honor.

"The Court having considered the 2d Charge are of Opinion that Major Lee in this instance has not acted in a wrong manner, in so far as he has seen fit to take measures to protect the property of Major Clark by assuming the Command of him, having express Orders from his Excellency the Commander in Chief for that special Command, do Acquit him with Honor.

[illegible]

"The Court having considered the 4th Charge, Are of Opinion that Mr. Forsythe is not guilty because he did not know the Order was issued until it was before him, and he was not in the South, and the Order was in consequence of Captain Forsythe's being well acquainted with the Situation of the Enemy, and it was natural for Mr. Forsythe to know the Order of the Army, and he was not in the South, and he was not in the South."

“The Court having considered the 5th Charge Are of Opinion that Major Macgregor has not proved that Captain Hays is Enslaved. Mr. Webster now takes up the 6th Charge and reads the News of the 10th. His Honor Mr. Attorney General then reports to the Judges and then sends him with Honor.

"The Court having considered the 6th Charge are of Opinion, That Major Lee in evacuating the Fort immediately after it was taken, acted in perfect conformity to the Orders of his Excellency the Commander in Chief. The time for Assault was made another opportunity of being intercepted in his Retreat fully Justifies his Conduct, and the Court do Acquit him with Honor.

"The Court having considered the 7th Charge are of Opinion that perfect Military Order was preserved in the Retreat of the Troops in the Night when Major [redacted] commanded in Person. That the Enemy made an Attempt to intercept his Retreat, which he subverted by his Activity and Determination, and that he was killed by the Enemy."

It is further recommended that the conduct of Major Lee be of opinion that Major Lee's Conduct was uniform and Regular, supporting his Military Character with *Integrity and Determination* and that he is a *Most Valuable Member* of the Company and the Soldier which characterizes him with Honor to his Country, of the Army.

"The Commander in Chief confirms the Opinion of the Court.

Manuscript Released from the Archives of the FBI

The order appointing the court which tried Major Lee was dated August 29th, 1779. It was constituted as follows:

"A Lieut.-Colonel, or Major next for this duty and two Captains from

the Maryland and Connecticut Lines, the Garrison and Nixon's Brigade, and a Lieutenant Major and one Captain from the Penna Line to attend as Members.

XXVI.—MAJ. LEE TO MAJ. CLARK.

The General has received your letter in relation to the communication of the 27th inst. and desires that you should have been informed of the 18th of May.

I have, however, not been permitted to continue in this manner, as the General has not been permitted to do so, and I have not been permitted to do so.

Very truly,
Your friend,
Maj. Lee.

MAJ. LEE TO MAJ. CLARK.

Washington.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

MAJ. LEE TO MAJ. CLARK.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

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XXVII.—MAJ. LEE TO MAJ. CLARK.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

MAJ. LEE TO MAJ. CLARK.

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Very truly,
Your friend,
Maj. Lee.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

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XXVIII.—LORD STERLING TO MAJ. CLARK.

Parsons, Aug. 22, 1779.

"On receipt of this, you will put yourself, with your detachment, under the command of Major Lee, and you will have permission to go in carrying into execution certain measures I have concerted with him."

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

He was born in Albemarle County, Va. in 1750. When about four years of age, he was taken to the State of Virginia, and after a short stay, he was located at Woodstock, in the Virginia Valley. In this county (Dumfries) Jonathan was made clerk of the court, and in 1774 was chosen with Rev. (afterwards General) Peter Muhlenburg to represent that county in the House of Burgesses. At the same time he was chosen a delegate to the State Convention. In July, 1775, he was appointed First Lieutenant in an Independent Rifle Company in that county. At the close of that year he was appointed Captain in Muhlenburg's 8th Virginia Regiment. He served with distinction in the battles of the

Cloud and Red Bank, and was afterwards at Salisbury, in the Virginia army, and in the battle of the Cloud. He was afterwards appointed Major of the 8th Virginia Regiment, and was afterwards at Salisbury, in the Virginia army, and in the battle of the Cloud. He was afterwards appointed Major of the 8th Virginia Regiment, and was afterwards at Salisbury, in the Virginia army, and in the battle of the Cloud.

On the 11th of May, 1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Virginia, to take rank on the 10th of May preceding. This shows that the 'year old 8th,' though reduced, had not been incorporated into the 12th, and

1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Virginia, to take rank on the 10th of May preceding. This shows that the 'year old 8th,' though reduced, had not been incorporated into the 12th, and

1779, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Virginia, to take rank on the 10th of May preceding. This shows that the 'year old 8th,' though reduced, had not been incorporated into the 12th, and

XXIX.—LORD STERLING TO MAJ. CLARK.

Parsons, Aug. 22, 1779.

"When I was informed by Major Lee of the appointment of Powder Hook, Major Lee requested that I would appoint you to the Command of the party I was to furnish him with, in a manner particularly favorable to your character, and under a supposition that you were a junior officer to him. Under that supposition I appointed you for that purpose, and I am sure that I did not know of the appointment of Powder Hook, and I am sure that I did not know of the appointment of Powder Hook, and I am sure that I did not know of the appointment of Powder Hook."

"I am sure that I did not know of the appointment of Powder Hook, and I am sure that I did not know of the appointment of Powder Hook, and I am sure that I did not know of the appointment of Powder Hook."

MAJ. LEE TO MAJ. CLARK.

Parsons, Aug. 22, 1779.

I have received your letter of the 18th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have also received your letter of the 27th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

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From the above results, it follows that $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \|\mathbf{H}(t, \mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{u}_0)\| = 0$ with \mathbf{u}_0 chosen such that $\mathbf{u}_0^T \mathbf{e}_1 = 0$ and $\mathbf{u}_0^T \mathbf{e}_2 = 0$.

Moreover, 'cognitive' processes, such as introduction to the different processes involved in the acquisition of the second language, are also considered. Furthermore, the importance of the teacher as a language acquisition catalyst is also discussed. The book is written in a very easy-to-read style. It is suitable for both students and teachers. It is a very good book to have on the shelf.

TABLE 1. *Estimated values of the parameters of the model for the 1995-1996 season*

[illegible]

Thomson (1215) and Mr. J. G. Smith (1216) returned to the same place in 1905 and 1906. Several of the specimens collected by Thomson are in the U.S. Museum.

[illegible][illegible]

with Hume's statement of the *Principles of Human Nature*, following by myself at Henry Parsons's request.

two prisoners on Hobuck one boy diner of Bunkarks, and Able Pett of the Nevada's and, by Mr. Southworth, Fremont, and the party of Hackwood, who were taken at St. George's.

with the new constitution. The new constitution was approved by the people in a referendum on 18 September 1999. The new constitution was signed by the President on 20 September 1999. The new constitution was signed by the President on 20 September 1999.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XVI.

AFFAIRS OF BLOCK-HOUSE, PAGES 17-80

For a proper understanding of the event which we have undertaken to describe it will be necessary to know the condition of the British wood-pile. The

The following are the names of the English Navigators who sailed from the Liberty Pole towards Bergen :

[illegible]

Below the road leading down to the Fort :

Ruelof Westervelt, John Moor, Daniel Bralton and Abraham Day on the left. Michael Smith, Andries and Mortimer on the right. Stephen Biedt, John Binkert, Wario [?], Jacob Ebsall, Jacob Jelski and Benjamin Westervelt on the left. M. L. & M.S.

² by Hon Charles H. Winfield Jersey City

winter of 1777, so was the case of the great heavy falls of snow in the vicinity of New York began about the middle of December and to such extent, that the timber could soon cut off all communication with the city by water. By the middle of January the North River between New York and Paulus Hoeek could be crossed on the ice by the heaviest carriages and some artillery. The British were taken off in a surprise, and Detachments of Cavalry marched from New York to Staten Island (11 Miles) upon the ice."³ The cold was not only intense, but long-continued. As consequence, fuel became so scarce in the city as to cause great anxiety. The wood on hand rose to such a fabulous quotation that the British commandant was forced to fix the maximum price at four pounds sterling per cord. So limited was the supply that at one time all the fuel belonging to the army in the city was "70 cords of Wood and 80 Chaldrons of Coal,"⁴ and the barrack-master was driven to "purchase a number of old Ships and Hulks to be cut up" to warm the shivering army.⁵ "The Raven, a Brig & Schooner belonging to His Majesty," were devoted to this purpose. This scarcity, and the consequent high price of fuel, added to the urgent appeals of the British officers, with the offer of one dollar per cord for cutting, stimulated many efforts to supply the garrison. Whenever the scouting patriots were not too near, the heights of Bergen, covered as they were with a heavy growth of timber, were a tempting field to the woodcutter. Paulus Hoeek as a depot, and its garrison to supply covering parties to the woodsmen, were brought into requisition.⁶ With these shifts, and the aid which the Tory inhabitants of Bergen gave them the British army passed the winter. But the sufferings and annoyances already endured prompted early and abundant provision against their recurrence. During the following summer the crash of falling timber under the sturdy strokes of the woodman's axe, was a familiar and frequent sound from Fort Lee to Bergen Point. The wood was thrown over the rocks or hauled to the shore to be loaded on boats for transportation to the city, or stored at Paulus Hoeek, for the use of that garrison, and to supply the New York market when needed. The refugees and inhabitants of uncertain patriotism were largely engaged in this business, and by it were at once enabled to testify their loyalty to their King, and earn a livelihood for themselves. But while the work was thus profitable both in a patriotic and personal view, it was not wholly unattended with danger. The patriots of the irregular as well as of the regular army, at uncertain and unexpected times, overran this paradise of the woodchopper, rendered his prospective profits in the business somewhat precarious, and now and then abridged his personal ability to serve his King. This made necessary the construction of redoubts and

block-houses, into which the woodchopper could retreat at night and to which he could fly in case of attack by day. The attempt of Gen. Wayne to destroy one of these block-houses is the subject of this story.

On the New Jersey shore of the Hudson, directly opposite Eightieth Street in the city of New York, is a ravine, which furnishes a very good pass from the river to the top of the heights. It also supplies an easy grade for the hauling of wood from the swamps on the hill to the landing on the shore. The soil and gravel carried by the water down this ravine have formed a small plateau a little above the level of high tide. The gorge is funnel-shaped, with the small end at the top of the hill, and through it the water from the swamps on the high ground flows to the river. Ascending this ravine, the bearing is north, and thus the land lying on the northeast, or between the gorge and the river, assumes an angle somewhat acute. The easterly or river side of this triangle consists of the Palisades, which are precipitous, though at this point broken and irregular. The southwesterly side is closed by the ravine, with its rocky and precipitous bank, decreasing in height as it ascends the mountain. These two sides are inaccessible to attack. The third side of the triangle opens upon a level field on the top of the mountain. Within this triangle, and thirty-three feet northeast of the bank of the ravine, and eighty-seven feet northwest of the palisade on the river side, stood the block-house. Its foundation was about fifteen feet square. It was constructed of logs, in shape, probably, like most structures of the kind, and mounted two pieces of artillery.

The traces of the foundation as they exist at this time show the river side of the structure to have stood on a line running northeast and southwest. The door, and probably the only entrance, was on the southwest side and towards the ravine.¹ Fifty feet to the south of the block-house is a cleft in the rock. This is twelve feet wide at the bottom, but narrows in the ascent so as to admit the passage of only a single person. The bottom of the cleft is thirty-eight feet below the level of the block-house and forty-three feet, horizontally measured, from the top. It offered the only entrance into the works from the ravine or river side. Across the field in front, and about sixty yards distant from the block-house, an abatis was constructed from the bluff on the river to the bluff on the ravine. It must have been about two hundred and twenty-five feet in length. Within this abatis, and probably extending from bluff to bluff, was a stockade, near which was a parapet. The only entrance to the block-house through the defenses was "a subterraneous passage sufficient only for one man to pass." Whether this "passage" refers to the cleft in the rock, already described, or to one under the

stockades is perhaps somewhat doubtful. If to the latter, it is probable that the opening was to the left of the block-house. This would give access to the brook farther up the gorge. But we are inclined to the opinion that the cleft in the rock was the "subterraneous" entrance referred to. It was a natural passage, one impossible to pass if defended, and opening at the nearest point to water for the garrison, and to the landing for communication with New York, near the door of the block-house, and the only way of escape towards Paulus Hoeck, which Wayne was careful to cut off.

The construction of this work was due to an organized effort of a few refugees to induce their compatriots "to be employed on ample wages to cut firewood for the use of his Majesties Garrison of New York." Those inclined to engage in the enterprise under Tom Ward and others were requested to call at the house of Jacob Jeralemon between the 19th and Tuesday, the 25th day of April, 1780.² On the latter day the opportunity to join the enterprise seems to have closed. There is no doubt that a sufficient number were enrolled for the object contemplated, for on the night of Wednesday, the 30th day of April, a body of refugees, under Col. Abraham Cuyler, who was in command (probably for the reason that he outranked Ward), crossed the river and occupied the ground.³ Apprehensive that they might be disturbed in their work, Gen. Patterson, then in command at New York, ordered Maj. Lumm, then in command at Paulus Hoeck, to send one hundred men under a captain, at daybreak of Thursday, May 1st, to take post on these heights for the purpose of covering Col. Cuyler and his men. It was at this time they began the construction of the works already described. Besides the fortifications, a dock was constructed at the mouth of the ravine to facilitate the loading of the boats.

From this time until the 21st of the following July the refugees held the place and proceeded with their work of cutting wood and committing depredations on the people for miles around. The negroes of Bergen County regarded this post as the gate through which they might pass from slavery in New Jersey to freedom in the city of New York. They improved every opportunity to secure this change until they became a "burden to the town," and the officer in charge was requested by his superior to prevent them passing the North River.⁴ Where Col. Cuyler was at the time of the attack, and why he was absent, we do not know, but in his absence Capt. Tom Ward, subsequently of Fort Delancey, a refugee post on Bergen Neck, was in command⁵ with about seventy men.

The British army lay on the east side of the Hudson. Their encampment extended as far up as Yonkers.

¹ Deane's description and plan of the block-house at Newburgh.

² *Ibid.* Appendix, i.

³ *N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 1875, 396.

⁴ *Ibid.* Appendix, ii.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 413.

While the position of the block-house was of great strength, its location was not so. Its site, at a long continued exposure to the British approach, it was not temporary safety from the attacks of landing parties of the patriots. Moreover to its own strength, the safety of the position lay in the proximity of the British army. If, meeting the British line up to the position immediate relief could be given, while by passing lower down a body could pass on by a route of the Hackensack and strike the rear of an attacking force by way of Three Pigeons, English Neck, and Liberty Pole. A source of yet greater danger to an attacking force lay in the ease with which a body of the enemy could cross the river from Dobbs' Ferry to Closter, pass up the road there constructed and by a short march strike upon the New Bridge. This pass over the Hackensack occupied, and the body marching below seizing the "Little Ferry," an attacking force would be effectively trapped, with no way of escape except by cutting its way through the enemy.

At the time of the attack, which is the subject of this paper, Washington's headquarters were at the "Dey House," in Preukness, and Gen. Wayne at Totowa, (now Paterson). When and to whom first occurred the thought of destroying the block-house it is quite impossible to say. But there is no doubt that the aid and comfort which the refugees were giving to the enemy in securing a vast quantity of fuel, and the number of cattle owned by the farmers of Bergen County which were liable to capture by foraging parties, suggested the propriety of breaking up this Tory lodge and driving the cattle into the American camp.² The enterprise having been determined on, its execution was entrusted to Gen. Wayne. With his usual energy he forthwith began to reconnoitre the ground and its approaches, to weigh carefully the probabilities of the post being relieved from New York City, and to prepare a warm reception for Clinton's grenadiers should they attempt to reach the heights through the passes leading up from the river.

Accompanied by Robert Heston, geographer of the Continental army, Wayne visited Closter on the 17th of July, and carefully considered the possibilities of the British crossing the river from Phillips' farm and pushing on to New Bridge by way of Closter Landing. How near to Butler's Ferry he extended his

examination of the ground does not appear, but he was without doubt well acquainted with the locality. On the 19th he submitted to the commander-in-chief a plan of operations. On the following day this was approved, and he was directed to proceed with the First and Second Pennsylvania Brigades and Col. Moylan's dragoons "upon the execution of the business."³ The "business" of his operation is summarized "patrol all night," to provide against an ambuscade which the enemy might attempt, from information received through their emissaries near the American lines. Immediately on receipt of this order, Gen. Wayne directed Capt. Zebulon Pike to proceed with the horse under his command towards the lower landing at Closter where he was to keep a strict eye on the motions of the enemy encamped on the opposite side of the river.⁴ Wayne was apprehensive that they would cross in force and push on to New Bridge for the purpose of cutting off his retreat. Capt. Pike was to be on the ground at "the first dawn of day," provide material for a fire, and in case the enemy indicated an intention to land on the Jersey shore, to "raise as large a smoke as possible on the summit of the hill" in the rear. Expresses with full particulars in writing were to be dispatched to Wayne by way of the Liberty Pole.

With the force mentioned and four six-pounders belonging to Col. Proctor's artillery, in all about eighteen hundred men, Wayne moved from his camp at Totowa at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th by the road leading to Hackensack.⁵ At nine in the evening he arrived at the New Bridge. This was a little above the village, and was the only bridge over the Hackensack River south of the old bridge. Here he halted until one o'clock in the morning, when he again took up his line of march on the road leading to the Liberty Pole, (now Englewood). To insure the safety of the New Bridge and his line of retreat, a field officer, with one hundred rank and file, properly officered, was left at this point. The remainder of the force proceeded by way of Liberty Pole and the road leading to Bergen to the road leading from the latter, at what is now Leonia, to Fort Lee. Here the Second Brigade marched up the Fort Lee road to the Palisades, the Sixth Regiment to the lookout directly opposite to Spuyten Duyvel Creek the Seventh to Fort Lee to observe the motions of the enemy on York Island. These two regiments lay concealed from observation, but ready to meet the enemy should they land and enter the defiles. Lieutenant Harmer also posted a captain and forty men on the bank overlooking the landing opposite to Spuyten Duyvel, while he, with the remainder of his command, advanced southerly along the summit of the mountain about one mile towards Fort Lee, so as to be in a position to defend either place. Patrols were or-

² See Appendix, vi.

³ A letter dated "about the Liberty Pole, Bergen County, August 26th, 1786," Washington writes to General Lee stating: "The extreme darkness for want of provisions makes the chances of securing the camp complete as much as possible. Some brigades of the army have been two days without meat. The capture of this camp would completely interrupt the winter pass of the country of operations. I must therefore seize this place, and destroy it completely. I send Ransdell and Rogers No. 88. Send one or two battalions with the militia, and send the militia, and even then there is no great probability. New Jersey has many correspondents, 2000. There are interesting accounts this morning. Philip and Van Hook Journal, Sept. 15, 1786, and Wm. L. L. History of Hudson county, 188.

⁴ See Appendix, ix.

⁵ See Appendix, x.

⁶ See Appendix, viii.

dered to pass constantly between these points. Gen. Irvine, with the remainder of his (Second) brigade, moved from Fort Lee on the mountain towards Bull's Ferry. As he moved along he threw out a chain of flankers to his right to beat up the enemy if, having scented the movement, they had prepared an ambush. From Bull's Ferry he moved along the river at the foot of the rocks and took a position on the plateau, near the landing, in order to cut off the retreat of the garrison by the boats.¹

The First Brigade, under Col. Humpton, with whom were also Gen. Wayne, Moylan's dragoons and the artillery, moved along the open road by way of English Neighborhood to Bull's Ferry. Before leaving the old road Wayne ordered Col. Moylan to mount a foot soldier behind each of his dragoons, and ride with all possible speed towards Bergen. On arriving at the Three Pigeons, he left one or two horsemen and some foot to take post at that place to cover him from any attempt of the enemy by way of Weehawken. A detachment of foot also marched to the same point to aid the cavalry in case of need. With the remainder of his dragoons and mounted foot Col. Moylan proceeded to and occupied the fork of the road leading to Paulus Hoeck and Bergen.² This point was, in my opinion, on the top of Weehawken Hill. Here the roads divided, one leading to the town of Bergen and Paulus Hoeck and the other to Weehawken Ferry. By occupying this position he was sure to intercept an enemy coming from Paulus Hoeck or from New York by way of Weehawken. No evidence has been found to justify a conclusion that the dragoons went nearer Bergen on this occasion. And the fact that one month afterward Bergen Neck was foraged of its cattle seems to justify a belief that they did not; so that the cattle collected and driven off in this expedition must have been found between the present Union Hill and the New Bridge. This finds corroboration in Maj. André's "Cow Chase," which, as a whole, may be regarded as more historical than poetical,—

"Under cover of the attack
Whilst you rained at blows,
your lightest Neighbour's trunk
Will accompany the cows."

On arriving near the block-house, at about ten o'clock in the morning, Wayne reconnoitered the works. The First Regiment was posted in a hollow way about one hundred yards to the north of the block-house, the Second covered the artillery and the Tenth occupied the ravine to cut off the retreat of the garrison towards Paulus Hoeck. The First and Tenth Regiments were ordered to keep up a constant fire into the port-holes of the block-house to favor the advance of the artillery. These dispositions having been made, at eleven o'clock the artillery advanced to the medium distance of sixty yards from

the block-house and opened fire. Without intermission, the cannonade was kept up until a quarter after twelve. During this time fifty-two shots penetrated the front of the block-house, its two small guns were dismounted, and

"Five Refugees—retreat—were found
Stiff on the block-house floor."

That any of the shot which penetrated the house passed through, I have no other evidence than the fact that on the opposite side of the ravine two six-pound shot have recently been found, and the following stanza from the "Cow Chase":

"No shot could pass, if you will take
The Gen'l's Word for true;
But 'tis a d—ble Mistake,
For every shot went thro'."

But the refugees stationed in different parts of their defenses maintained a stubborn resistance, and fired upon the assailants with telling effect. At this point of time Wayne received a dispatch from Capt. Pike at Closter Landing that the enemy at Valentine's Hill had embarked about three thousand troops on board of nine ships, one schooner and two sloops, and were beating down the river.³ Convinced of his inability to destroy the block-house with the light guns he had, and expecting the enemy to land on the Jersey shore for the purpose of reaching the upland to attack him or cut off his retreat, he convened a council of war on the field. This body soon arrived at the conclusion to retreat without delay. Wayne immediately sent word to Col. Moylan to drive off the cattle from the Three Pigeons and proceed with all dispatch to the Liberty Pole.⁴ When the troops, however, comprehended the situation, and that they were to retreat, leaving the works undestroyed and the garrison uncaptured, the First Regiment left the hollow in which they had awaited the effect of the artillery fire, and with impetuosity broke through the abatis and rushed up to the stockade. The Second caught the enthusiasm and also rushed forward. The Tenth, being in the ravine, and Gen. Irvine's troops, being below the rocks along the river, were unable to advance. It was at this juncture that the heavy losses of the day occurred. The attacking force was unable to pass the stockade. This being within easy musket range of the block-house, the refugees, firing through the loopholes, deliberately shot down the baffled troops. After considerable effort of the officers to withdraw their troops they fell back, and with the artillery moved up towards Fort Lee and Closter to meet the enemy should they attempt to land. This, however, was not attempted. After destroying some wooden-boats at the landing near the mouth of the ravine, and capturing the deck-hands and cabin-boys, the disappointed troops marched back to New Bridge, taking with them the killed and wounded, except three who lay dead under the stockade. Gen. Wayne remained at

¹ *Ibid.* Appendix, vi.

² *Ibid.* Appendix, vii.

³ *Ibid.* Appendix, viii.

⁴ *Ibid.* Appendix, ix.

the English soldiers, and a large one by the hill abutting on the river, and a third by the two large stones, from the summit of which the river is visible to the foot of a mile below, and where the slope of the mountain, that rises the highest point of the hill, is very steep. There is there a small stream of water, which is called the "Little Hill," and which is very deep, and is very difficult to cross. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it.

The river is very deep, and is very difficult to cross. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it.

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The ground on the West side of the river is favorable for Batteries. The ground is very high, and is very difficult to cross. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it.

There are two small eminences one on the North the other on the South side the road which with a Black-house and Captains commanding from the hill, they can command the river on receiving a few shot from a little work thrown up in haste.

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I must now leave to refer you to Mr. Henshaw for the state of the river, and the state of the river.

I must now leave to refer you to Mr. Henshaw for the state of the river, and the state of the river.

There is a very fine large spring in the vicinity of Dobbs's, the water is very pure, and is very difficult to cross. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it.

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There is a very fine large spring in the vicinity of Dobbs's, the water is very pure, and is very difficult to cross. It is not necessary to cross it, but it is very difficult to cross it.

You will proceed with the first and second Pennsylvania brigades and Colonel Moylan's regiment of dragoons, upon the execution of the business planned in yours of yesterday. I do not at present think of your moving. I think you will find it necessary to have a few horse to accompany you to the river, and to see that the enemy does not, on the course of the night, throw over any bridge to form an ambush. They must not be allowed to do so, nor should they be allowed to alarm. They must not be allowed to do so, nor should they be allowed to alarm. They must not be allowed to do so, nor should they be allowed to alarm.

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as long as the enemy continues to cross it, what purpose you'll prepare fuel and materials the instant you arrive on the ground.

You will also dispatch some more trusty messengers with the particular intelligence to the writers of the columns at that embark, the moment they get on board the boats, they will be pushed with all possible dispatch by the Liberts to the wards-Bulls neck where I will be found.

You are to call on Captain Blanck of the six months men to join you with his company, and all the militia he can collect, and then if the enemy attempt a landing you and he are to give every possible opposition—the defiles thro' which they must pass to gain the hill will be very favorable for the purpose—and if properly defended may oblige the enemy to retire and reflect lasting honor on the troops that oppose them. As to safety of the whole Division, and how greatly dependent on the assistance of every part of these orders I am confident they will be carried into execution.

You will retire tomorrow evening to the new bridge giving Captain Blanck directions to send to that place, if he should make any discoveries after you leave him.

Yours, I am your most obd. Houd. Servant
"ANTY WAYNE"

From original in Department of State, Washington
NOTE.—No address to this letter is given. It was possibly written to Col. Moylan, probably to Capt. Pike, who, on the following day, reported to Wayne from the place indicated.

VI.—GEN. WAYNE'S DIVISION ORDERS.
"After Orders New Bedford, N. J., 21st July 1780."

"A field officer with two companies or one hundred Rank and file properly drilled to take post at this place, which is attacked in the absence of the Division, must be defended to the last extremity."

The Sixth Regiment will advance to the post immediately opposite, Snickerdunk Creek or Kings Bridge, thence north to Fort Lee in order to observe the motions of the enemy on York Island; The Officers and men will secure themselves so as not to be observed from the opposite side the River.

Lieut. Col. Henshaw will take a Capt and forty men on the bank overlooking the landing place, in order to defend that defile—whilst he will the remainder of his company to the summit of the mountain, and observe the motions of the enemy on York Island; The Officers and men will secure themselves so as not to be observed from the opposite side the River.

Patrols to pass constantly between the posts and up the river, should the commanding officer observe the enemy embarking—they are to send immediate notice to Genl. Wayne towards Bull's ferry, and to make every possible opposition, when the enemy begins to ascend the Hill, and as the situation of these Regiments will admit of. Acting in Conjunction in case of necessity; the General has the fullest confidence that they will maintain the posts assigned them; and at the point of the Bayonet, meet the enemy in the gorge of the Defiles and dispute that ground at every expense of blood until the arrival of the Division when they may be assured of effectual support and in all human probability of a glorious victory.

General Irvine with the remainder of his Brigade, will move by fort Lee to the summit of the mountain for Bull's ferry and consequently to introduce a sufficient number of men between the Black-house and the River if practicable so as to prevent the retreat of the garrison, great caution must be observed in this, and at least the Troops must be drawn into an ambush, should that be the case the Bayonet will become true terror. Which they will use with a confidence of being vigorously supported by the first Penna. Brigade, moving parallel with them, attended by Colo. Moylan's Dragoons and the Artillery along the open road—Genl. Irvine will direct a chain of flankers to observe the advance of the right column, the situation of the ground being favorable to itself he must use every material discovery he will be so obliged, as to communicate it, the soonest possible—

A Detachment from the first will prevent the retreat of the Refugees towards Paulers hook, whilst this is performing, the Artillery will be preparing to demolish the Black House.

Every precaution will be used to guard against any serious consequences from up the river, and should the enemy be hardly enough to attempt the retreat of this Post from Fort Washington it may still never fading laurels to troops which has always steep the first for Glory, and who has everything to expect from Victory, nothing to dread from Disgrace, for although it is not in their power to command success, the General

$$18.55 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 19.55 \quad 19.55 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 20.55 \quad 20.55 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 21.55 \quad 21.55 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 22.55 \quad 22.55 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 23.55$$

$$60 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 61 \quad 61 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 62 \quad 62 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 63 \quad 63 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 64 \quad 64 \leq \frac{1}{\alpha} \leq 65$$

Next, we consider the case $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 0$. We have $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 1$ and $\sigma_3 = 0$. The \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on \mathbb{R}^3 is $(x, y, z) \mapsto (-x, -y, z)$.

ALL THESE VOLUMES ARE AVAILABLE

17. -

These results are consistent with the idea of a large, but well-matched, local assemblage of female *Brachymeria* spp. and males of the species. The fact that most of the 1500 females and approximately a few hundred males of *B. dorsalis* from the south of Florence in Tuscany exist.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 05-01-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW

You are presently using 4 megabytes of space. You have 100 megabytes available.

* The authors are grateful to the referees for their valuable comments.

¹¹ You will find the following information in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 190, No. 1, 1955, pp. 1-10.

I wish you could stay with me and

[*Published in the Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1990, 85, 1039-1046.]

Note.—The first two letters of the name of the person to whom the atlas was loaned are printed in italics in the list.

English: Soughlharoo

[illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

^a The *Encephalomyelitis* group of viruses, including the agent of rabies, is absent.

and the \mathcal{H}_2 norm of the system is given by

Revised 12/01/04. The following information is for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used as a substitute for professional medical advice. Always consult your physician for medical advice.

fully they mean to imply, the statement: $\exists x_1 \dots \exists x_n (x_1 \neq x_2 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n \neq x_2)$.

forming all the components of the Γ -module V (equivalently, V is Γ -free).

ZEB. PRO.

$$1N = 0.35 \text{ W/cm}^2 \text{ at } 0.1 \text{ M}_{\text{eff}} \text{ (see Table 1)}$$

"On Thursday, 22nd September, we went to the cattle pens. In the morning, the wind was from the north-east."

“You will, no doubt, have a very possible opportunity to do this in the future. We will call you again then.”

$$Y_{\text{eff}} = \text{cost} \times \text{efficiency}, \quad Y_{\text{eff}} = W_{\text{eff}} \times Y_{\text{eff}}$$

Journal of Management Education, 20(6), 798-806.

"Sir,

"The Commander in Chief admiring the Gallantry of the Refugees, who in such small Numbers defended their Post against so very consider-

very parts that Acknowledgement of these Minorities is starting to

"His Excellency requests you will give a full Return of the Numbers present at this court of Defence, that he may be enabled to give a full

Clothing and Hats being given them from the Inspector General's Office.

I have the Honor to be

Sir, Your most obedient
and most humble servant

J. J. JONES, ANCHORAGE
"D. A. G."

Note: The above appreciation was sent on 1 July 1950 by the Adjutant General.

[illegible]

CHAPTER XVII.

CONFISCATED ESTATE IN WHAT IS NOW HUNGARY
COUNTY AND AREA OF DISCOVERY RELATIVE
THERETO

Among the first acts passed by the Legislature of New Jersey were those relating to the swearing of the government and the president of the court. At the first session under the constitution, held at Princeton, from the 27th of August to the 8th of October, 1797, an act was passed on the 19th of September, repealing the old oath of loyalty to the King, and prescribing the new oath of allegiance to the government founded by authority of the people. The oath of abjuration of the kingly authority is in the words following:

"I, A. E. [name] of [name] County, Illinois, do hereby certify that the above [name] is the [name] of [name] County, Illinois, and that [name] is the [name] of [name] County, Illinois, and that [name] is the [name] of [name] County, Illinois."

The following is the oath of allegiance to the popular government.

Let $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ do some real positive definite and symmetric complex eigenvalues. Then, $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}$ is the square root of the largest eigenvalue of the real symmetric matrix $A^T A$. Since $A^T A$ is symmetric, it has real eigenvalues $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ and the largest eigenvalue is $\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)$. So, let's find it.

In an "Act to punish traitors and disaffected persons," passed Oct. 4, 1776, it is provided in the fourth section :

That any two last used of the paper shall, and they hereby do, in power and demand, therefore to sundry men, We will say, prove, whatsoever claim they shall respect to in the groups of members of the present Government, and to tender and administer to him the Oaths of Abjuration and Allegiance set forth in an act entitled 'An Act for the Securing of the Government of New Jersey, passed the fourth of May, 1792, printed, the Thirtieth Second, the first of January, 1793, and to any person to whom the oath shall be tendered thereunto, and to him, to

[illegible]

In the early stage of the war many persons had been induced to leave their homes and their friends and go to the British army in the West India Islands. Others who had been guilty of treasonable practices against the State secreted themselves to escape punishment. "In compassion for their unhappy situation," and desirous that every measure should be employed to restore such to their allegiance and to the benefits of a free government, the Legislature of New Jersey, on the 5th of June, 1777, passed "An Act of free and general pardon, and for other purposes therein mentioned." This act provided that all such offenders who chose to return to their allegiance or join the cause of their country before the 5th day of August next ensuing should meet with amnesty on the part of the government, and upon taking the prescribed oath before the Judge of the Supreme Court, or of the Court of Common Pleas, or any other justice of the peace, should receive the following form of certificate:

general Pardon, and for other Purposes therein mentioned, having voluntarily taken and subscribed the Oaths or Affirmation, as the case may be prescribed in the said Act. Given under my Hand and Seal the — day of —, Anno Domini 1777.

On presenting this certificate to the clerk of the county of his residence, to be recorded in a book kept for that purpose, the offender should be "freely and absolutely pardoned, released and discharged from all treasons and other offenses specified in an act of the Legislature of the State made and passed at Princeton on the 4th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An Act to punish Traitors and Disaffected persons," and should be thereupon "restored to all the rights, liberties and privileges of other and good subjects of this State." 2

If, on the contrary, they declined or refused to accept of the generous offer of the government within the time specified in the act, commissioners appointed by law were to take possession of their estates, real and personal, and under certain conditions lease or sell the same for the benefit of the State.

High Treason.—The crime which worked the forfeiture and confiscation of real estate in New Jersey

¹ Chapter 11, Acts of 1979.
$$c \in \text{Int}(p), \forall t \in \text{Int}(p) \text{ we have } c \in \text{Int}(t)$$

on April 22d, each paid \$10.00 at the treasurer's request.

President Lincoln's first call for troops was made on the 15th day of April 1861. Of the 100,000 men called for by that proclamation, New Jersey furnished two full regiments of seven companies and eight men each, or three thousand six hundred and forty-three men in all. Governor Olden received the requisition of the War Department, of which he had been previously notified, on the 17th, and instantly issued a proclamation according to instructions of organizations willing to respond to the call thus made to report themselves within twenty days. On the same day he notified the government that its demand would be immediately complied with. The terms of the requisition required the troops furnished to be detached from the militia of the State, and accordingly, simultaneously with the proclamation of the Governor, orders were issued to the major-generals of the several military divisions, four in number, to detail each one regiment of ten companies, and also to organize immediately the reserve militia in the respective brigades. In detailing, these officers were directed to accept the service of volunteers, but if the requisite number did not volunteer, they were required to draft from the reserve militia for the deficiency. No such necessity, however, was anticipated, and the result fully justified the confidence of the authorities. The people everywhere responded with enthusiastic alacrity to the call for troops. The existing military organizations at once opened recruiting stations; public meetings were held in every town and city in aid of enlistments; the churches entered cordially into the work, many sending full companies to the front; while everywhere the popular heart beat responsive to the spirit in which the call of the nation's head had been made.

Second Regiment.—Hudson County was not lacking in one of the necessities necessary to the furnishing troops and supplies for the putting down the Rebellion, and at once recruited and equipped one of the four regiments composing the First Jersey Brigade, of the three months' troops, and designated as the Second Regiment.

In reference to the clothing and equipment of the Second Regiment of militia, referred to, we have been supplied with the following statement, which shows also how it was raised. On the 26th of April a meeting was called at the Hudson House, in Jersey City, for the purpose of raising men for the war. Isaac W. Scudder, Esq., was chosen president of the meeting. Mr. Potter moved that a roll be opened for volunteers, which was agreed to amid warm applause. James M. West, a student at law, was the first to come forward and put down his name. In a few minutes the names of thirty ardent and true men were enrolled. This meeting gave such an impulse to the war movement that the volunteering of the Second Regiment speedily resulted. At a

meeting of citizens held on April 22d, the mayor (Cornelius Van Vorst) in the chair, a war committee of seven was appointed, consisting of Major Van Vleet, Henry Traphagen, John Griffith, Benjamin G. Clarke and Edward S. Allen. This committee organized the Second Regiment and sent it to the field. Upon volunteering, the men were without uniforms or equipments, and the city was without money; but the emergency was promptly met by Messrs. Griffith and Clarke, who, as Gen. Crook said, "in the most judicious manner purchased all the necessary clothing and equipments, making themselves personally liable for some thirty thousand dollars, trusting that the people would ultimately raise the money and pay the bills incurred. This the citizens, through their representatives, cheerfully did, and the gentlemen named were reimbursed. The regiment was equipped and in camp at Trenton on April 26th, less than a week after the general meeting of citizens was held.

The war committee above named, after the departure of the regiment, cared for the families of the men, the citizens subscribing a large sum of money for that purpose.

At the time of which we write communication with Washington by way of Baltimore had been cut off by the burning of bridges and the destruction of sections of the railway running through Maryland, and it became necessary, therefore, that the New Jersey troops should proceed thither by way of Annapolis. After consultation it was determined¹ to employ the propellers plying on the Delaware and Raritan Canal in their transportation by this route, no other means of conveyance being available. Accordingly, on the 28th of May an order was issued to Gen. Hancock directing the embarkation of the troops "as soon as possible," and on the same day final instructions were issued to the commandant² for his government while en route to the field. The day following, the fleet (Capt. R. F. Loper in command) left Trenton, and on the night of the 4th arrived off Annapolis, having been greeted at all points along the route with manifestations of pleasure.³ The arrival of the brigade was at once reported to Gen. Butler, who, after some deliberation, ordered his advance to Washington, and

¹ Minutes of the meeting of the citizens of Hudson County, held at the Hudson House, Jersey City, April 26, 1861.

² The commandant of the Second Regiment was Major Van Vleet, of the Hudson County militia, and he was accompanied by the following members of the Hudson County militia: Henry Traphagen, John Griffith, Benjamin G. Clarke, and Edward S. Allen. The commandant of the Second Regiment was Major Van Vleet, of the Hudson County militia, and he was accompanied by the following members of the Hudson County militia: Henry Traphagen, John Griffith, Benjamin G. Clarke, and Edward S. Allen.

³ The commandant of the Second Regiment was Major Van Vleet, of the Hudson County militia, and he was accompanied by the following members of the Hudson County militia: Henry Traphagen, John Griffith, Benjamin G. Clarke, and Edward S. Allen.

⁴ A list of the names of the citizens of Hudson County who provided the commandant of the Second Regiment with the necessary funds for the purchase of uniforms and equipments is given in the 1861 report of the Hudson County Militia, Vol. 1, p. 10.

was found to be something more than just a casual employment. It demanded very energy, the full attention, the full self-sacrifice.

This regiment was organized into the service of the United States, at Trenton, N. J., May 1, 1861, by Maj. E. T. S. Laidley and Lieut. A. T. A. Torbert, and at the end of a month at Camp State General, near New York, where it was reorganized as the 10th Regiment of the United States, July 31, 1861, by Lieut. A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army.

FIELD AND STAFF

L'Amoroso (1919) by Giuseppe Verdi, by Maria C. Farnes.
International Journal of Musicology, 1920, pp. 109-110.
 Musical Notes in the Manuscript of the *Amoroso* by Verdi, supplied by Max
 A. Stein, with regard to the original version.
 Musical Notes in the Manuscript of the *Amoroso* by Verdi, from
 the manuscript of Giuseppe C. Montanari, from the year 1861.
 Musical Notes in the Manuscript of the *Amoroso*, 1861.
 Musical Notes in the Manuscript of the *Amoroso*, 1861.
 Musical Notes in the Manuscript of the *Amoroso*, 1861.

2. 1. 1991

Quartermaster-Sergeant—Francis R. Hill, must. In May 1, 1861.

51888

[illegible]

John H. Allen, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Stephen D. Allen, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
William Bell, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Thomas B. Bland, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Edward C. Bland, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Frederick Boyemann, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

James J. May, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Charles Bruene, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Christian Bruene, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Thomas C. Bruene, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
James C. Bruene, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Patrick Connolly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Edward C. Connolly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
James C. Connolly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Edward C. Connolly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Alfred Debevoise, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
John Debevoise, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Samuel Debevoise, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Valentine Eickel, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
George W. Hulstend, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31,
1861.

William F. N. Jones, must. in May 1, 1861, must. out July 31, 1861.

John Jordan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Lewis Keer, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
John A. Larkin, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
John S. Laycock, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Cornelius Mandeville, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
John Matson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Samuel Mandesley, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
George May, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Martin May, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Albert Metz, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Elwood Moore, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James R. W. Moore, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Mortimer, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Newkirk, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Ogden, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Robert Poole, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Patrick Powell, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 A. M. F. Felt, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 A. M. F. Felt, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Joseph F. Reed, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Jacob Scheurer, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Henry E. Skinner, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Matthew H. Speer, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Garrat Stilwell, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Henry Stages, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Joseph Stargess, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Anthony Swarcz, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
John Tyson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Joseph Tyson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
John H. Van Winkle, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Jacob Van Winkle, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Daniel S. Vreeland, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Archer G. Welsh, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Joseph Westervelt, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Peter G. Westervelt, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Charles H. Wilcox, must. in May 1, 1861.

Received: 1994-05-10; Accepted: 1994-06-15; Published: 1994-07-01.

COMPANY B

John Hopper, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861;
Ensign May 1, 1861; lat. lieut. *vice* Mayer, res.

For 2000, the first 10 papers received in May 1, 1997, must be ready by June 1, 2000, and the last 10 papers received in May 1, 1997, must be ready by June 1, 2001.

1861

John B. Black, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Garrett V. Braisted, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Elias Burr, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Byers, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Theodore Cadmus, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Carrigan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Robert Chaffer, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James B. Close, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Richard Coddington, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Curless, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Hartman Denarest, must. in June 19, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John C. Dexter, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Andrew Elbersson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Robert Elsworth, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Lawrence Gill, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Jacob Harbordorf, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John O. Heath, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Martin V. B. Ingram, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Joseph A. Jackaway, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Charles P. Jones, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Daniel Kilburn, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Michael McGuire, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Daniel McKinney, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Miller, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Elmer Morrell, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Penndet, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Robinson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Norman L. Rowe, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Mack D. Safford, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Slaight, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Garrett J. Smith, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Benjamin Soper, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Wright Soper, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Augustus H. Tait, Jr., must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Samuel F. Taylor, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William H. Thompson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Benjamin Truxey, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Albert Tuess, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 George Tuess, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John R. Tutter, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Hank'n Van Derveer, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

William Vreeland, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Benjamin Wainright, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Williams, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 George W. Yates, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Sergeant—Jacob Van Pelt, must. in May 1, 1861; disch. at Bladenburg, Md., July 7, 1861; disability.
 M. June —, 1861; disability.

COMPANY F.

Captains—Laurent J. Tonnelle, must. in May 1, 1861; res. May 15, 1861.
 Robert Glehrst, Jr., must. in May 20, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861; com. capt. vice Tonnelle, resigned.
 Ensign—John Dogan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 First Sergeant—Michael Gallagher, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Sergeants—Jerome Delaney, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Mullin, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Owen Lee, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861; corp. from muster.
 Corporals—Thomas Smith, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Patrick O. Neill, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Peter O'leary, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Privates—Francis Adams, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Cain, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Frederick Clancy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Patrick Cogan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Coleman, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Stephen Colohan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Robert Cook, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Cook, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Cooper, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Corcoran, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Michael Dempsey, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Patrick Dooly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Doyle (1), must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Patrick English, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James Enright, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Fallon, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Michael Feeney, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Finnerty, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Flannigan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Flood, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James Flynn, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Ford, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Michael Gately, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Graham, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Michael Harmon, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Healey, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Patrick Heavey, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James Herbert, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William T. Higgins, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Hines, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Hogan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Johnston, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James Kenny, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Patrick Kenny, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 James Lane, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Timothy Langton, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William Latham, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Lenahan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 John Lilla, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Thomas Lynch, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—John J. B. Baker, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
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Private—John B. Baker, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
Private—John B. Baker, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John A. Van Voorhees, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

First Sergeant—Edward K. King, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Ensign—Henry J. Wentcott, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

First Sergeant—John Marshall, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Sergeant—Thomas Hogan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Joseph H. Bonnell, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Virgil M. Healy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Michael O'Neil, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Nicholas Riley, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Robert Thomas, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Andrew J. Gale, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Henry B. Baker, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—John B. Baker, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Edward Allen, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—James Arluckie, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Shas G. Baker, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Martin Bennett, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Nelson Billingley, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Charles Bird, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Michael Burke, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Thomas Caffrey, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Michael Clancy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Charles H. Clark, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Charles Coates, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—John Connors, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—John Delaney, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—James Donley, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Thomas Farr, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Thomas Feeley, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Donald Ferdinand, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—William Fitzpatrick, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Edward Flanigan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Thomas Flynn, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Webster Frazier, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—James Given, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—James Hagerty, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Stephen Hibs, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—John Kane, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Patrick Kelly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Peter Kelly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—James King, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Arthur Malloy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Wilson R. Mancelles, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Thomas McBride, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—John McConna, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—William McCarty, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Barney McDonald, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Peter McElroy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Robert McFarland, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Charles McKeever, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—Patrick Megan, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—William Miller, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Private—James Nelson, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Company, Company B, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

William B. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 William B. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.
 Charles S. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Company C, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

John C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

William C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

John C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

George C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Company D, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

William W. Brownly, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Company E, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Charles C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Patrick Cuddy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Andrew Cuddy, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

John C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

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John C. Mason, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Company F, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861.

Richard Cooper, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 31, 1861;
 trans. to Co. C, June 1, 1861.

CHAPTER XIX

HUDSON COUNTY IN THE REBELLION

First Regiment, Third Virginia Troops. The company was organized in May 1, 1861, and was mustered into service on the twenty-first of the same month. Company F was mustered in Hudson, and with the regiment, participated in the following engagements:

Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861; Benson's Tavern, Va., Aug. 1, 1861; West Point, Va., May 7, 1862; Gaines' Farm, Va., June 27, 1862; Charles City Cross Roads, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862; Manassas, Va., Aug. 27, 1862; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862; Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862, and May 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Fairbairn, Pa., July 3, 1863; Williamsport, Md., July 6, 1863; Funktown, Md., July 12, 1863; Rappahannock Station, Va., Oct. 12, 1863, and Nov. 7, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 30, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 10, 1864; Spottsylvania Court-House, Va., May 12 to 16, 1864; North and South Anna River, Va., May 24, 1864; Hanover Court-House, Va., May 29, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; Before Petersburg, Va., (Weldon Railroad,) June 23, 1864; Snickers Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Strasburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 17, 1864; Charlestown, Va., Aug. 21, 1864; Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Fishers Hill, Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; New Market, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Cedar Creek and Middletown, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; Hatchers Run, Va., Feb. 5, 1865; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; Capture of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Sailors Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's Surrender, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

The Company, with the regiment, was mustered out of the service of the United States, at Hall's Hill, Va., June 29, 1865, by Major A. M. Tyler.

COMPANY I.

The members of this company were in the first instance recruited, enlisted and were mustered into service in the summer of 1861, and served three years, or until the summer of 1864.

John W. Smith, born January 18, 1841, at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

John W. Smith, born at Englewood, N. J.; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 12, 1862; served in Co. B, 1st Batt.

COMPANY K.

The Regiment left the State June 29, 1861, for the latter part of 1861 Company K, having to suffer a little and number of men and being without officers was discharged, the officers and men being sent home by train to Hudson County, N. J., and New Jersey Artillery, and to the several companies in the regiment. A company was sent to a fort near New York in this summer and in New York in December, 1861, a full company was organized from the recruits of the United States at Trenton, for three years.

When the company was sent to the fort near New York in December, 1861, and mustered out in June or July, 1862.

Captain—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

First Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Second Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Third Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fourth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Sixth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Seventh Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Eighth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Ninth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Tenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Eleventh Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twelfth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirteenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fourteenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifteenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Sixteenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Seventeenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Eighteenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Nineteenth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twentieth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-first Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-second Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-third Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-fourth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-fifth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-sixth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-seventh Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-eighth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Twenty-ninth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirtieth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-first Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-second Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-third Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-fourth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-fifth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-sixth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-seventh Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-eighth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Thirty-ninth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fortieth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-first Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-second Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-third Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-fourth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-fifth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-sixth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-seventh Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-eighth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Forty-ninth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fiftieth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-first Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-second Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-third Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-fourth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-fifth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-sixth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-seventh Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-eighth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Fifty-ninth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

Sixtieth Sergeant—Richard Foster, died at Douglas U. S. A. Genl. Hosp., June 14, 1861; disability.

1. K. A. S. (1980).
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 189. K. A. S. (2168).
 190. K. A. S. (2169).
 191. K. A. S. (2170).

Morimer Roberts, wounded and taken prisoner in action at Wake Island, Sept. 11, 1941.

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CHAPTER XX.

THE PERSONALITY IN THE REBELLIONS

Fifth Regiment was organized under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 22, 1861. The regiment was fully organized, equipped and officered by the 15th day of August, at which time it was duly mustered into the service of the United States for three years, at Camp Ohio, Trenton, N. J., by Capt. Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. A. The regiment left the State Aug. 29, 1861, and upon its arrival in Washington went into camp at Meridian Hill, Washington, D. C., where it remained until the end of December, 1861, at which time it, with other regiments, was ordered to report to Gen. Joseph Hooker, near Budd's Ferry, Md., where it was brigaded with what was known as the Third Brigade, Hooker's division.

This regiment constituted one of the four regiments comprising what was generally known as the Second Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, and was attached first as above stated, afterwards to the third brigade.

second division, third corps; then to the first brigade, fourth division, second corps; then to the third brigade, third division, second corps.

A large portion of the regiment re-enlisted in 1862 for three years, or during the war, and those not re-enlisting at that time were ordered to Trenton at the expiration of term already enlisted for, where they were mustered out of service by Capt. James W. Long, U. S. A. Surge. General James W. Long, of Chester, Pa. (1862), was a member of Haddon County, and with the regiment participated in the following engagements:

Siege of Yorktown, Va., April and May, 1862; Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., June 1 and 2, 1862; Seven Pines, Va., June 25, 1862; Savage Station, Va., June 29, 1862; Glendale, Va., June 30, 1862; Malvern Hill, Va., July 1, 1862, and Aug. 15, 1862; Bristow Station, Va., Aug. 27, 1862; Bull's Run, Va., Aug. 29 and 30, 1862; Chantilly, Va., Aug. 31, 1862; Centreville, Va., Sept. 2, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Md., July 24, 1863; McLean's Ford, Va., Oct. 13, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29 and 30 and Dec. 1, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 and 6, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23 and 24, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; Before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and 27, 1864; Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864; North Bank of James River, Va., Aug. 14 to 18, 1864; Fort Sedgwick, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Fort Merton, Va., Nov. 5, 1864.

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Adjutant—Charles E. Jones
Assistant—James H. Taylor
Chief Clerk—James H. Taylor
Recorder—James H. Taylor
Comptroller—James H. Taylor

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Christian Arnheiter, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1, 1862; disability.

Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1, 1862; disability.

James Campbell, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

Calisto Castro, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, April 8, 1863; disability; corp. Aug. 19, 1861; private Feb. 13, 1862.

William L. Cook, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

Joseph Flick, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; recruit; disch. at New York City, Nov. 30, 1863, wounds received in action.

Patrick Gill, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Seminary U. S. A. Hosp., Point Lookout, Md., Oct. 2, 1862; disability.

Robert Harriet, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Feb. 28, 1863; disability.

Peter Hessler, must. in Oct. 13, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., May 6, 1864; disability.

Thomas Kulroy, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., Aug. 13, 1863; disability.

Frederick Knodel, must. in Aug. 28, 1861; disch. at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, Oct. 1, 1862; disability.

Louis Miller, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp Alexandria, Va., June 20, 1863; disability.

Joseph Mitchell, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Camp near New York City, Dec. 1, 1862; disability.

Thomas Morey, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

William L. Murphy, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Feb. 2, 1863; disability.

John P. G. Norton, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

Martin Ryan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1862, to join regular army.

John Somerville, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Sept. 8, 1862; disability.

Veitch Thompson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Harrison's Landing, Va., July 31, 1862; disability.

Stewart Turner, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, N. J., Jan. 21, 1864; disability.

John Wilson, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; disch. at Camp near Meridian Hill, D. C., Nov. 29, 1861; disability.

Sergeant—Charles N. Miller, must. Sept. 23, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. H, 7th Reg.; corp.; sergt., Sept. 9, 1864.

Richard D. Griglietti, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.; corp.; sergt., Sept. 18, 1864; disch. at U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 1, 1862; disability.

John Carrol, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Samuel Cochran, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Patrick Coffey, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Robert G. Davis, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Francis DeBock, must. in Oct. 1, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Luke Dempsey, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Peter Donahue, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Julius Dorndest, must. in Aug. 13, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

John J. Duerr, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

John Dugan, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 15, 1864; disch. therefrom as com. sergt. Aug. 13, 1864.

Martin Fenton, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863.

Patrick Flinn, must. in Aug. 31, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Regiment.

Joseph Gilsbor, must. in Sept. 14, 1863; recruit; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 1, 1864.

John Grimeshaw, must. in Aug. 26, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Valentine Gunthers, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Regiment.

Jacob Hilyard, must. in Aug. 30, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Alexander King, must. in Aug. 19, 1861.

James Lane, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.; re-enlisted Dec. 31, 1863.

Michael C. Manning, must. in Aug. 19, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 1, 1864; disch. therefrom as com. sergt. Aug. 13, 1864.

Patrick McCaffrey, must. in Aug. 30, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Robert McClellan, must. in Dec. 23, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Michael McTigh, must. in Dec. 23, 1863; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, March 15, 1864; disch. therefrom Aug. 29, 1864.

Michael Moss, must. in Aug. 27, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

John P. Moynighan, must. in Dec. 21, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. I, 7th Reg.

Edward Peel, must. in August 19, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.; re-enlisted Feb. 25, 1864.

John Peters, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

John Roth, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

Frederick Rothfus, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; recruit; trans. to Co. G, 7th Reg.

ELDER AND STAFF

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APPENDIX

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Edward Kelley, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Budd's Ferry, Md., March 18, 1862; disability.
 John Kelley, must. in Aug. 22, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 16, 1862; disability.
 James Martin, Va., Feb. 24, 1861; disability.
 James Martin, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 24, 1862; disability.
 Patrick Martin, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 2, 1861; disability.
 Patrick McCarthy, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Camp near Alexandria, Va., Oct. 25, 1862; disability.
 William M. McCarthy, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Camp near Ferry Md., April 1, 1862; disability.
 John Thurston, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Convalescent Camp, Alexandria, Va., Jan. 14, 1862; disability.
 Frank Vollier, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 2, 1861; disability.
 Henry Walton, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; disch. at Bellevue U. S. A. Gen. Hosp. New York City, Jan. 13, 1862; disability.

First Sergeant—David Smith, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; *sergt.* Aug. 24, 1861; re-enlisted, Dec. 27, 1863 1st *sergt.*, June 1, 1864.

Private—John Perrine, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; *sergt.* Aug. 24, 1861; re-enlisted, Dec. 27, 1863 1st *sergt.*, June 1, 1864.

John B. Perrine, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; *sergt.* Aug. 24, 1861; re-enlisted, Dec. 27, 1863 1st *sergt.*, June 1, 1864.

Thomas Bradie, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 19, 1863; disch. therefrom June 1, 1864; corp. Aug. 24, 1861; *sergt.*, May 15, 1862.

Thomas Ziegler, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; re-enlisted, Jan. 1, 1864.

John Coleman, must. in May 15, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. K, 8th Reg.

Michael Conner, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; re-enlisted, Dec. 27, 1863.

Michael Doran, must. in May 26, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Michael Doran, must. in May 26, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

John Evans, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 19, 1863; disch. therefrom June 1, 1864.

Michael Francis, must. in May 15, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Henry Herman, must. in Sept. 21, 1861; recruit; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; re-enlisted, Jan. 4, 1864.

Edwin Hughes, must. in Aug. 17, 1863; recruit; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Owen Kelley, must. in May 27, 1864; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

William B. Mariner, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Thomas McBride, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

William Miner, must. in Jan. 23, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

James M. Moore, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.; re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864.

James R. W. Moore, must. in Nov. 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Private James Montgomery, must. in Sept. 8, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Robert Smith, must. in Sept. 8, 1861; recruit; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Robert Smith, must. in June 8, 1861; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

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Robert Smith, must. in June 8, 1861; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Robert Smith, must. in June 8, 1861; substitute; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Peter Van Winkle, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. F, 8th Reg.

Samuel W. Ward, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; trans. to Volunteer Regt. 8th Corps, Aug. 24, 1861; discharged Aug. 22, 1861.

First Sergeant William H. White, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 31, 1862; buried in National Cemetery, Fredericksburg, Va., Division B, Section C, grave 320; sergt. Aug. 24, 1861; 1st sergt. Aug. 24, 1861; promoted 1st sergt. Aug. 24, 1861.

Second Sergeant Thomas, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action at Williamsburg, Va., May 31, 1862.

Private George B. White, must. in Aug. 24, 1861; killed in action at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; buried at City Point National Cemetery, Va., Section D, Division 1, grave 31.

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and was engaged in the many battles and fatiguing marches endured by the old brigade.

FIELD AND STAFF

Colonel Joseph W. Brown

Lieutenant Colonel Ezra S. Graham

Major Daniel W. Brown

Lieutenant Francis Lee

Quartermaster Theodore F. Johnston

Sergeant D. W. Brown

Adjutant George S. Satterthwaite

Chaplain James H. Brown

COMPANIES

Captain Frederick Cooper, must. in Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Jan. 2, 1863.

Alphonse Withers, must. in Feb. 18, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861.

Edward, must. in Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861.

Thomas, must. in Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861.

First Lieutenant Richard, must. in Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861.

George W. Jackson, must. in July 13, 1861; promoted July 13, 1861; promoted July 13, 1861; promoted July 13, 1861.

Second Lieutenant, must. in Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861; promoted Sept. 48, 1861.

William H. Brown, must. in Nov. 2, 1861; promoted Nov. 2, 1861; promoted Nov. 2, 1861; promoted Nov. 2, 1861.

Joseph O. Noel, must. in Oct. 22, 1861; promoted Oct. 22, 1861; promoted Oct. 22, 1861; promoted Oct. 22, 1861.

Charles A. Fosselman, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

James H. Brown, must. in March 14, 1861; promoted March 14, 1861; promoted March 14, 1861; promoted March 14, 1861.

First Sergeant James Murphy, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

Alexander Duffoss, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; promoted Nov. 1, 1862; promoted Nov. 1, 1862; promoted Nov. 1, 1862.

Christopher Betts, must. in July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864.

Sergeant James H. Onslow, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

Charles A. Fosselman, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

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Christopher Betts, must. in July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864.

Sergeant James H. Onslow, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

Charles A. Fosselman, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

James H. Brown, must. in March 14, 1861; promoted March 14, 1861; promoted March 14, 1861; promoted March 14, 1861.

First Sergeant James Murphy, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

Alexander Duffoss, must. in Nov. 1, 1862; promoted Nov. 1, 1862; promoted Nov. 1, 1862; promoted Nov. 1, 1862.

Christopher Betts, must. in July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864; promoted July 26, 1864.

Sergeant James H. Onslow, must. in Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861; promoted Sept. 2, 1861.

Seventh Regiment was raised under a requisition made by President Lincoln on July 24, 1861, for four regiments from this State, and was one of the famous Second Brigade New Jersey Volunteers. Company F of this regiment was recruited in Hudson County

New Jersey should ever be proud of this regiment, for it has done much to achieve a just and honorable peace. Its story is the story of the war; its eulogy is its own great deeds. During its term of service it participated in forty-two battles and engagements, and traveled by rail and on foot a distance of seven thousand six hundred and fifty-two miles. Entering the service with eleven hundred and forty-two men, and at various times strengthened by recruits, the mean strength of the regiment when mustered out was only six hundred men. Eight officers offered their lives a sacrifice on the nation's altar, while twenty-three received wounds in battle, most of them of a serious nature. Sixty-one enlisted men were killed in battle, and four hundred wounded. Forty-three received wounds and one hundred from disease. The total loss of the regiment from all causes was six hundred and forty-six men. The entire number of all men and men taken prisoners were one hundred and thirty, forty-seven of this number dying while in the hands of the enemy.

The original field and staff of this regiment were as follows:

Colonel, Joseph W. Allen, drowned at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., Jan. 15, 1862; Major, Charles A. Thoburn, who subsequently was made colonel, and Nov. 29, 1862, was made brigadier-general United States Volunteers. Captain Zukarski was the first adjutant, afterwards made colonel of the regiment; James Stewart, Jr., was captain of Company H, and subsequently colonel of the regiment. The lieutenant colonels were James W. Van William B. Collins and Samuel Phaffy; Major, Thomas B. Applegate; and the captains were M. J. H. Abel, Edward S. Carroll, J. C. Coates and E. W. Webster. Quartermasters, Samuel Keys and R. J. Berman; Surgeons, F. S. Wedder, A. W. Woodhull and F. B. Gillette; Chaplains, T. Drumm, J. J. Carroll and G. Lane.

The principal battles and engagements of the regiment were as follows:

Roanoke Island, N. C., Feb. 8, 1862; Newberne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Fort Macon, N. C., April 25, 1862; Young's Cross-Road, N. C., July 27, 1862; Rowell's Mill, Nov. 2, 1862; Deep Creek, N. C., Dec. 12, 1862; Southwest Creek, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; before Kingston, N. C., Dec. 13, 1862; Kingston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862; Whitehall, N. C., Dec. 16, 1862; Goldsborough, N. C., Dec. 17, 1862; Comfort, N. C., July 6, 1863; near Winton, N. C., July 26, 1863; Deep Creek, N. C., Feb. 7, 1864; Cherry Grove, N. C., April 14, 1864; Port Walthall, Va., May 6 and 7, 1864; Swift Creek, Va., May 9 and 10, 1864; Drury's Bluff, Va., May 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1864, five days in succession; Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1864, ten days in succession; Petersburg, Va., from June 20 to Aug. 24, 1864; Gardner's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 9, 1864; Foster's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 10, 1864; Butler's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 11, 1864; near Southwest Creek, N. C., March 7, 1865;

Wise's Fork, N. C., March 8, 9 and 10, 1865; Goldsborough, N. C., March 21, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Captains—Ulrich D. Hart, must. in Oct. 27, 1861; rec. Dec. 8, 1862.

William H. Abel, must. in Dec. 2, 1862; out Dec. 2, 1864; adjt. Feb. 18, 1862; capt. and comd. Co. H, 1862; pro. capt. and A. G. U. S. Vol. March 11, 1863.

Benjamin W. Hopper, must. in May 1, 1861; must. out July 1, 1861; must. Sept. 20, 1861; 2d lieut. May 19, 1862; 1st lieut. Dec. 23, 1864; capt. and comd. Co. H, promoted.

First Lieutenants—Albert R. Beach, must. in May 19, 1861; 2d lieut. Oct. 23, 1861; 1st lieut. and Abel, pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 23, 1864.

Edward W. Webster, must. in Aug. 1, 1861; private in H; 1st lieut. and Hopper, pro. 1st lieut. Sept. 28, 1864.

Amos H. Evans, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; 2d lieut. Co. F April 13, 1862; 1st lieut. and Webster, pro. 1st lieut. Dec. 23, 1864.

Henry Hopper, must. in May 28, 1861; must. out July 12, 1861; private Sept. 18, 1861; corp. Dec. 23, 1862; sergt. Nov. 7, 1864; must. out Jan. 18, 1864; 2d lieut. Dec. 23, 1864; 1st lieut. and Evans, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—Charles F. Boney, must. in Dec. 2, 1862; sergt. maj. May 1, 1862; 2d lieut. and E. W. Hopper, pro. 1st lieut. June 22, 1864.

Frederick G. Coyle, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 20, 1861; 1st sergt. Feb. 19, 1863; 2d lieut. and Boney, pro. 1st lieut. April 13, 1864.

George J. Bixton, must. in Sept. 1, 1861; 1st sergt. and K; 1st lieut. and Coyle, pro. 1st lieut. Co. G April 1, 1865.

First Sergeants—James F. Robinson, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; private lieut. Bat. E, 1st Regt. N. J. Art., Sept. 8, 1863.

Richard J. Barron, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; corp. Sept. 20, 1861; sergt. Feb. 20, 1863; 1st sergt. Nov. 9, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; pro. 2d lieut. Co. C Aug. 29, 1864.

Charles R. Ware, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out July 12, 1861; corp. May 20, 1861; must. out Jan. 18, 1861; 1st sergt. March 1, 1865; com. 2d lieut. Co. C April 22, 1865; not must.

Sergeants—Edw. M. King, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1861; disch. at Trenton, N. J.

David J. Senior, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 22, 1864; corp. Nov. 7, 1861; must. out Oct. 8, 1863; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va.

Charles E. Bantz, must. in Jan. 19, 1861; must. out July 12, 1861; recruit; sergt. Dec. 7, 1864.

John Jones, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out July 12, 1861; corp. Jan. 18, 1864; sergt. Dec. 7, 1864.

Tughman A. Barron, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865; trans. from Co. H; sergt. March 1, 1865.

Corporals—Thomas G. Fredenburg, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864.

Lea W. Jones, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864; corp. Feb. 20, 1863.

John Prentiss, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 7, 1864; corp. Oct. 8, 1863.

Richard Post, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Dec. 8, 1864; corp. Oct. 8, 1863.

William J. Anderson, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Nov. 7, 1863.

Charles T. Barron, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out July 12, 1865; corp. 1861; trans. from Co. H; corp. May 1, 1865.

William Jones, must. in Feb. 19, 1864; must. out May 1, 1865; corp. trans. from Co. H; corp. May 1, 1865.

William Castmore, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out May 1, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Dec. 7, 1864.

John N. Carrough, must. in Sept. 20, 1861; must. out May 1, 1865; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864; corp. Dec. 7, 1864.

James Stinard, must. in Feb. 23, 1865; must. out May 1, 1865; recruit; corp. June 15, 1865.

Andrew J. Steelman, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out; recruit; trans. from Co. B; corp. March 1, 1865.

James Altheather, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865; substitute; corp. Dec. 7, 1864; disch. at Greenboro', N. C., G. O. 74, C. S. 1865, Dept. N. C.

Joseph Murph, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; must. out June 14, 1865; substitute; corp. Dec. 7, 1864; disch. at Greenboro', N. C., G. O. 74, C. S. 1865, Dept. N. C.

They, on the 12th, along the river, one mile from Washington. Jan. 26, 1862, an order was issued from the War Department transferring the regiment to the same authorities. It was then constantly engaged, and participated the Tenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. April 8, 1862, Company B, which had been recruited and mustered as a cavalry company, was mustered out of service, and a company of infantry was recruited in this State to fill the vacancy, and forwarded to Washington, June 12, 1862. The greater part of the early services of the regiment were performed in and around Washington, D. C., on provost duty.

April 12, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Suffolk, Va., to meet an anticipated attack of the enemy at that point. In July, 1862, it was ordered to Philadelphia, Pa., to assist in the draft at that time, and in the fall of the same year was ordered to the minding of the Potomac River to suppress riots, and April 12, 1863, was assigned to active duty with the Army of the Potomac, and proceeded to Brandy Station, where it was attached to the First New Jersey Brigade. The regiment's term was strengthened in 1863 and 1864 by receiving three fresh recruitments at Trenton, and in 1864 a large number of substitutes. Like several other regiments, many of the Tenth re-enlisted in 1865, for the same period as the first thereof, and were considered out of service at Hall's Hill, Va., July 4, 1865.

The regiment took part in the following engagements:

Cross Keys, Va., May 18, 1861; Wilderness, Va., May 31, 1861; Spotsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1862; Second Battle of Bull Run, Va., May 12 to 16, 1862; North and South Anna Rivers, Va., May 24, 1862; Plankton Creek, Va., May 29, 1864; T. Williams Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; Rapidan, Petersburg, Va., June 1 to 3, 1864; Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, 1864; Spotsburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Winchester, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Orangeburg, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; Falmouth, Va., Sept. 21 and 22, 1864; Bay Market, Va., Sept. 23, 1864; Mount Jackson, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Camp Creek and Middleburg, Va., Oct. 25, 1864; Haines Run, Va., Dec. 5, 1864; Fort Steadman, Va., March 25, 1865; capture of Petersburg, Va., April 5, 1865; Appomattox Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; Smithfield, Va., April 7, 1865; Lee's surrender, Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

COMMANDERS

(Continued from previous page.)

George Washington W. Wright, must. in Oct. 1861; must. out Oct. 1861.

Thomas H. Cuyper, must. in April 22, 1862; must. out Dec. 1862.

Thomas H. Cuyper, must. in April 22, 1862; must. out Dec. 1862.

Thomas H. Cuyper, must. in April 22, 1862; must. out Dec. 1862.

Thomas H. Cuyper, must. in April 22, 1862; must. out Dec. 1862.

Carl F. Fennell, must. in April 14, 1861; private. Must. in 1861; must. out 11, 1861; 24, 1861; Oct. 24, 1861; 1st. Must. in 1861; must. out 11, 1861; 24, 1861.

John Weston, must. in Dec. 1861; 24, 1861; must. out March 24, 1864.

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CHAPTER XXII.

HUDSON COUNTY IN THE REBELLION

(continued)

The Twenty-first Regiment.—On the 4th of August, 1862, President Lincoln ordered that a draft of three hundred thousand militia be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months, unless sooner discharged. A few days subsequently the quota of New Jersey was designated as ten thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, and the regulations for the draft were announced, providing that no enrollment be immediately made of all able bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and that the drawing be made on the 1st of September. The State authorities at once took the necessary steps to meet the requirements of this order, but a general clause being inserted by the people of the State to fill the quota by voluntary enlistment, it was announced that volunteers in lieu of drafted men would be received up to the 1st of September, but that the draft would positively take place at the time appointed in any town or city which should not by that time have furnished the full number of men required. The result of this policy, and of the general disposition to escape the stigma of a draft, was gratifying in the extreme. Everywhere throughout the State the utmost enthusiasm and energy were exhibited, not only by those liable to the conscription, but by citizens of all ages and classes. Preceding days previous to that fixed for the draft men poured into camp by thousands, and by the evening of the 2d of September the five camps contained ten thousand eight hundred volunteers. On the morning of the 3d the State authorities had the satisfaction of announcing to the Adjutant General of the United States that the quota of New Jersey was in camp, without a single drafted man. As rapidly as possible, after being received in camp, the men were organized into companies and regiments, clothed, uniformed, equipped and placed under instruction, and by the 10th of October all had left for the field.

The Twenty-first Regiment was organized at Trenton in August, 1862, and was composed of eight companies (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H) from Hudson County and two (I and J) from Mercer County.

The regiment being organized, armed and equipped, all which was accomplished in about ten days, it was

mustered into the United States service on the 15th of September, and the next day took its departure for Washington. A week or two after its arrival it was ordered to Frederick City, Md., and thence to the battle ground at Antietam where it joined the Army of the Potomac. Immediately upon reaching headquarters it was attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Corps, with which it served during its entire time of enlistment, sharing the privations and hardships, and participating in all the engagements in which that famous corps took part during the nine months following.

A day after joining the army the regiment marched with its corps to reconnoiter the rebel cavalry, then holding a ford into Maryland and Pennsylvania. After marching as far as Hagerstown however it was found that the rebels had escaped into Virginia, and the march was not continued further. Learning about two weeks at Hagerstown, the command was then suddenly ordered at midnight to march in the direction of Dam No. 5, on the Potomac, to oppose another expected advance of the rebels into Maryland. Reaching Dam No. 5, it was stationed to guard that ford, and extending its lines some two miles along the river, held the position until the army moved into Virginia in pursuit of Lee.

The army having moved, orders were received by Col. Van Houten to call in his regiment from the ford and join his brigade on the Williamsport road. Accordingly, the regiment was mustered as soon as possible, and moved out towards its destination. It being late in the afternoon when the order was received, darkness set in, and the regiment, overtook the main column, and after marching at a rapid rate until midnight, without finding any trace of the brigade, the men being so much exhausted that it was impossible to keep them together, the colonel ordered it into camp for the night. Early the next morning it was again put in motion to join the brigade, and after marching about an hour the junction was effected. Immediately upon joining the brigade the colonel was placed under arrest by the brigade commander, Gen. Vinton, for not coming up during the night. This unjust and unbecoming act was vehemently condemned by both officers and men of the regiment, and the colonel promptly demanded an investigation of the matter by court martial, but after being held under arrest for a few days, he was finally released and ordered to the command of his regiment. This was very unsatisfactory to the colonel, as it gave him no opportunity to vindicate himself from the imputation upon his efficiency, but he had no remedy. This arbitrary act of Gen. Vinton caused an antipathy to spring up between the general and the officers and men of the regiment, which lasted a long time, and led to the regiment being sent out upon picket duty on three times a week while on the march through Virginia to Aquia Creek. Finally, the attention of Brevet Maj. Gen. A. P. Howe, the division commander, was called to the

¹ The companies were composed of soldiers as follows: B Company, Borden, N. J.; C Company, Bergen Co., N. J.; D Company, Essex Co., N. J.; E Company, Bergen Co., N. J.; F Company, Bergen Co., N. J.; G Company, Bergen Co., N. J.; H Company, Bergen Co., N. J.; I Company, Mercer Co., N. J.; J Company, Mercer Co., N. J.

² This general was afterwards promoted to Major-General, and was killed in action at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

³ At the time of writing these two companies were in camp at the time, having been sent to the front.

Fredericksburg, where a stop was at once put to it, and thenceforward the regiment was only called upon to perform its garrison duty of picket duty. With the exception of this, nothing of importance occurred until the army arrived before Fredericksburg, on the evening of December 10th. Here this regiment, with one or two others, was placed under the command of Col. Alexander Stryker, as the advanced guard of the left grand division (Franklin's) of the army, with orders to advance to the Rappahannock and cover the laying of the pontoons for crossing the river. After some severe skirmishing the pontoons were laid, and during the afternoon of the 11th it crossed with the brigade, with which it advanced upon the enemy, driving him back until possession was gained of the Bowling Green road, where most of the battle was fought and our batteries placed in position, the regiment being assigned as a support to Wheeler's Maryland Battery. This trying position it held from the afternoon of the 11th until the morning of the 13th, during the whole of the hard fought and desperate engagements. On the night of the 12th it recrossed the river with the rest of the army, and was ordered to cover the removal of the pontoons, being the first to reach the coast, and the last to leave in this engagement. Although the regiment was under a severe cross fire of the enemy's artillery, it had but six or eight men wounded.

After this battle the regiment went into camp with the rest of the corps near White Oak Church, Stafford Co., Va. Early in January five hundred men, with the requisite number of five officers, under the command of the major, were ordered to report to the chief engineer of the army for special duty, namely, the construction of a corduroy road for an approach to the Rappahannock River, about six miles below Fredericksburg. This was a dangerous work, the position being about one mile and a half below the picket lines of our army, and within a few yards of the enemy's lines. The work had to be done at night, the men commencing soon after dark and quitting before day, but by vigorous efforts it was completed in three nights, when the men returned to camp. This work was intended as a blind to the rebels and a cover to the movements which were made by Fitzhugh against their lines a few days afterwards, known as the "mud march," which was participated in by this regiment, the march being one of great fatigue and hardship, with happy results. After this the regiment returned to its old camp, near White Oak Church, where it remained until spring, engaged in drilling and other duties. In the latter part of April, 1862, when the army then under the command of Gen. Hooker, was put to work on the Rappahannock, covered with its corps (the 5th) by the Rappahannock River, where a crossing was effected at Fredericksburg. On the evening of the 26th of May our corps moved forward to attack the enemy and on the next night this regiment was engaged supporting the 4th Irish line in driving the enemy on his retreat, and on the

At daylight of the 3d the enemy, having discovered our position, opened fire with musketry and artillery, whereupon the regiment was ordered forward as skirmishers. Four companies were at once deployed and moved out, supported by the remaining companies of the regiment, and steadily drove the enemy to a point designated by the commanding general. At about eleven o'clock a charge was ordered along the whole line, which resulted in the capture of the line of rebel redoubts, seventeen pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners. In this charge the regiment took part, behaving gallantly, and receiving the commendations of its commanding general for its soldierly action. Immediately on getting possession of the Heights of Fredericksburg the troops were moved forward in the direction of Chancellorsville, where the main body of the army was then engaged. After advancing about four miles, the First Division of the Sixth Corps came upon the enemy posted in a thick pine wood. Our troops attacked them at once, but were repulsed with severe loss in killed and wounded. The Twenty-first Regiment then moved forward with its brigade to their support, and after some desultory fighting until dark, was placed in line of battle, facing Chancellorsville. At break of day on the following morning (the 4th) the enemy was found to be advancing upon our flank, having already taken possession of the heights captured by our troops the day before, and flanking our position. Orders were at once given to face the line of battle from front to rear, so as to check the advance of the enemy in that direction. This duty devolving on the Third Brigade, to which this regiment was attached. The latter was ordered to hold the plank-road up which the enemy was rapidly advancing; and taking a commanding position, by a steady and well-directed fire, it checked his further advance until the whole brigade was brought into proper position, when after, however, the enemy continued to concentrate in strong force in front of the position held by the brigade, it being the extreme left of the line of battle of the Sixth Corps, but the position was firmly held. Little fighting was done through the day, except between the skirmish lines, but along here and there in the afternoon the rebels advanced in their columns upon our lines, and now commenced the severest conflict in which this regiment was ever engaged. Gen. Thomas H. Nye, the brigade commander, rising up on the Van Hook's, ordered him to advance his regiment to meet the charge. This was quickly done, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. Advancing about one hundred yards, the regiment was ordered to halt and open fire, which, being quickly and well directed, once repulsed the enemy. About this time, however, the Twentieth New York Regiment, known as Max Weber's Regiment, on the right broke in confusion and fled to the rear, the fugitives of the rest simultaneously falling back in great order, under the heavy fire of the rebels on their front, thus exposing both flanks

of the Twenty-first New Jersey, of the strategy, they adhering to and supporting their fight. The position of the regiment at this time was critical. The crossed lines could not long withstand this terrible cross-fire. Col. Van Houten fell mortally wounded, and the regiment was losing heavily in both officers and men, and, accordingly, Gen. Neill ordered it to fall back, which it did, after having maintained its ground in the face of a murderous fire for about three-quarters of an hour. In falling back the regiment became somewhat confused, but (the lieutenant-colonel for some unaccountable reason having left the field in the morning) the major, upon whom the command now devolved, with the assistance of the adjutant and remaining line officers, soon rallied the men, and continued the fight in good order until darkness ended the conflict. During the night it recrossed the river with the rest of the corps at Banks' Ford, about six miles above Fredericksburg. In this engagement the regiment lost heavily in both officers and men, killed, wounded and prisoners. Most of the wounded, among whom were Col. Van Houten, Capt. Kendall, Capt. Schaffle, Lieut. Schaffle and several other officers, fell into the enemy's hands. Col. Van Houten was carried to the rear, a distance of about half a mile to a barn, where he became utterly exhausted, and it was found impossible to remove him further. Some Major W. Fielder, of Jersey City, was left to attend to his wants, but during the night the enemy occupied the ground, preventing his rescue. He died the next morning, and was buried by the sergeant-major, who, stating the circumstances of his capture to Gen. Barksdale, the rebel commander, was at once released on parole. The body of the colonel was recovered in a few days, under flag of truce, and sent home to Hudson County under a proper guard, commanded by First Lieut. William D. W. C. Jones, of Company C, a brave and efficient officer, and a bosom friend of the deceased. Col. Van Houten's death was a severe blow to the regiment, by whom he was warmly esteemed as a brave soldier and skillful commander.

During the engagement the headquarters wagon of Gen. Pratt, commanding the Light Brigade of the army, having been abandoned by his men, this regiment secured his effects, among which were all his valuable papers. They also secured several mules laden with ammunition, which, but for their intervention, would have fallen into the hands of the rebels. The men lost nearly all their clothing and blankets, having unslung knapsacks on going into the fight, and not being able to recover them when retreating.¹

The next day after crossing the river the regiment was ordered to relieve the Twentieth Maine Regiment, guarding the railroad (from New England Station East) where the main portion of the army crossed to Fallmouth. This order was received at night, and was at once obeyed. This night was very dark, the rain coming down in torrents and continuing to do so for several hours, the regiment marching through mud and water, half knee-deep, drenched to the skin, but successfully accomplishing the task. Soon after performing this duty the regiment returned to its old camping-ground, near White Oak Church, where the next three weeks were spent in drilling and guard duties.²

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ordered to form three regiments as the advance of a column of assault upon the rebel lines. The first of these regiments was the Twenty-first New Jersey, commanded by Major W. Fielder, of Jersey City, who was left to attend to his wants, but during the night the enemy occupied the ground, preventing his rescue. He died the next morning, and was buried by the sergeant-major, who, stating the circumstances of his capture to Gen. Barksdale, the rebel commander, was at once released on parole. The body of the colonel was recovered in a few days, under flag of truce, and sent home to Hudson County under a proper guard, commanded by First Lieut. William D. W. C. Jones, of Company C, a brave and efficient officer, and a bosom friend of the deceased. Col. Van Houten's death was a severe blow to the regiment, by whom he was warmly esteemed as a brave soldier and skillful commander.

During the engagement the headquarters wagon of Gen. Pratt, commanding the Light Brigade of the army, having been abandoned by his men, this regiment secured his effects, among which were all his valuable papers. They also secured several mules laden with ammunition, which, but for their intervention, would have fallen into the hands of the rebels. The men lost nearly all their clothing and blankets, having unslung knapsacks on going into the fight, and not being able to recover them when retreating.¹

The next day after crossing the river the regiment was ordered to relieve the Twentieth Maine Regiment, guarding the railroad (from New England Station East) where the main portion of the army crossed to Fallmouth. This order was received at night, and was at once obeyed. This night was very dark, the rain coming down in torrents and continuing to do so for several hours, the regiment marching through mud and water, half knee-deep, drenched to the skin, but successfully accomplishing the task. Soon after performing this duty the regiment returned to its old camping-ground, near White Oak Church, where the next three weeks were spent in drilling and guard duties.

ordered to form three regiments as the advance of a column of assault upon the rebel lines. The first of these regiments was the Twenty-first New Jersey, commanded by Major W. Fielder, of Jersey City, who was left to attend to his wants, but during the night the enemy occupied the ground, preventing his rescue. He died the next morning, and was buried by the sergeant-major, who, stating the circumstances of his capture to Gen. Barksdale, the rebel commander, was at once released on parole. The body of the colonel was recovered in a few days, under flag of truce, and sent home to Hudson County under a proper guard, commanded by First Lieut. William D. W. C. Jones, of Company C, a brave and efficient officer, and a bosom friend of the deceased. Col. Van Houten's death was a severe blow to the regiment, by whom he was warmly esteemed as a brave soldier and skillful commander.

About the 1st of June, Gen. Hooker discovering that Lee was moving his forces north towards West Point, the S. M. Corps was ordered to make a demonstration against his rear. Accordingly, early on the morning of June 3d, the corps moved toward the Rappahannock River, and on the morning of the 4th reached Franklin's Crossing. Here the enemy was found posted in a strong position behind breast-works. Arriving near the crossing, the Twenty-first, now under the command of Maj. Van Buskirk, was ordered forward as skirmishers, the order being promptly complied with, and the line advanced to the bank. It was found impossible, however, to dislodge the enemy from his strong position without the use of artillery, whereupon four batteries were posted in the rear of the regiment, and having opened fire, soon silenced the guns of the enemy. Under cover of this unopposed fire of artillery and artillery a body of men was thrown across the river in boats and carried the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet, capturing about two hundred and fifty prisoners. In this skirmish the regiment lost one man killed, and ten through the heat of the enemy's shot and shrapnel while on the skirmish line. He was a member of Company A, of Jersey City, and universally beloved by the members of his company.

The second day fighting of the Twenty-first, soon after the first, the regiment was ordered home to Tipton, the command having expired. Reaching Tipton about the 10th of June, it was received by Company B, and having been accommodated at a public house given by the citizens, and provided over by the mayor. The Fifty-fifth Regiment was quartered out of doors and the men were allowed to their homes. Many of them subsequently re-enlisted in other regiments and served during the war. Some of the companies upon their return to the localities in which they were raised, were handsomely received by the people. Company C was given a public reception and dinner, and the major of the regiment, and officers and men of the company were the recipients of handsome gold and silver medals at the hands of the inhabitants of the towns of Bergen, Greenville and Bayonne, from which towns the company was recruited.

The regiment took part in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, Va., May 2 and 3, 1863; Salem Heights, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Franklin's Crossing, Va., June 5, 1863.

ROLL OF THE REGIMENT.

Company A. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863. Capt. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company B. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863. Capt. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

* With great credit.

THOMAS H. NELL.

Company C. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company D. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company E. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company F. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company G. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company H. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company I. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company J. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company K. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company L. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company M. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company N. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company O. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company P. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company Q. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company R. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company S. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company T. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company U. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company V. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company W. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company X. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company Y. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company Z. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AA. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AB. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AC. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AD. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AE. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AF. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AG. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AH. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AI. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AJ. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AK. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AL. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AM. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AN. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AO. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AP. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AQ. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AR. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AS. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Company AT. Van Hooker, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

[illegible]

George S. Dyer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Giles M. Edwards, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Alfred E. Edwards, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
David Edwards, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
John F. Edwards, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Walter Edwards, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Thomas W. Edwards, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

George E. Gardner, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Samuel W. Garrison, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Thomas H. Gault, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Charles H. Gault, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Samuel H. Gault, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Joshua W. Johnson, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Henry J. Jones, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
John L. Jones, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
John Luckey, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
John Lanning, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
George L'Hommedieu, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

T. Arnold, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Thomas H. Love, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Hogel M. Love, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Samuel H. McLaughlin, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Edward Mitchell, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
James Mitchell, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Simon H. Morrison, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Farman H. Norton, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

John Patrick, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
John D. Pierce, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
George Rice, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
David Reid, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Samuel Riddles, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Charles H. Rose, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
John Ryan, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
James A. Rykeman, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Gilbert W. Scoley, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
David F. Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Henry Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Clay Tilden, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
William C. Van Buren, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Isaac B. Van Buskirk, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Walter Vandercar, Jr., must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
William Van Wart, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Peter Wagener, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Daniel Walt, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Sharon H. Waples, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Simon White, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
William W. Willets, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
William H. Williams, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Thomas Wright, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Whitney B. Wyatt, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Cornelius Young, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863; pro. com-sergt. Oct. 18, 1862.

[illegible]

Hosp., Clear Spring, Md., Nov. 11, 1862.
 Capt. Va., June 5, 1863.
 COMPANY B.
Captain—Thomas C. Kendall, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner in action at Salem Heights, Va., May 4, 1863; lost right leg.
First Sergeant—William M. Hawkin, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
Sergeants—Abraham Greenleaf, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Jordan, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863; sergt. Oct. 15, 1862.
 John R. Elger, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863; sergt. Jan. 24, 1863.
 Henry C. Smith, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Joseph Longimotte, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 David F. Williamson, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863; corp. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Edward Tunnelle, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Hiram P. Lippincott, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863; corp. May 5, 1863.
Privates—John Shuhart, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 William J. McLean, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Wagner—John H. Van Winkle, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Albert, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Charles Miller, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 William H. Barrett, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John N. Billington, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 James Brannin, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Henry Brighthead, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 George Budelman, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Owen Carroll, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 William H. Clegg, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

1863.

Stephen Filan, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Charles Golisch, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Jacob Harrison, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Haskins, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Peter Hoeisch, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Alfred C. Howard, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Stephen Filan, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Charles Golisch, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Charles Golisch, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Jacob Harrison, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Haskins, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Peter Hoeisch, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Alfred C. Howard, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

John Haskins, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Peter Hoeisch, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Alfred C. Howard, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Gideon Ialey, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Robert Joyce, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Martin Keller, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Kleingart, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Charles P. Knowler, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Patrick Larkin, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Henry May, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John McFadden, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 William McLean, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Otto W. Myer, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John O'Keefe, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Monson O'Robock, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Henry Peterson, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 James Riley, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Michael Romerlah, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Henry Schneider, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John W. Sexton, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Martin Sexton, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Charles E. Tappan, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 Juraht F. Thompson, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

William H. Tise, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Van Buren, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Sylvester Van Buren, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John Vanderbilt, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Joseph Van Buren, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John W. W. must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

John W. W. must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
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John W. W. must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.
 John W. W. must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

Thomas W. Marshall, must. in Sept. 15, 1862; must. out June 19, 1863.

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Regt. New York Vol. Oct. 9, 1862.

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CHAPTER XXIII.

HUDSON COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.

Eleventh Regiment. of which Robert M. Allister was appointed colonel on June 20, 1862. Left Trenton on the 20th of August following, and reported at Washington, D. C., on the 20th, at noon. The regiment was first attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, then to the First Brigade (Second New Jersey Brigade), Fourth Division, Second Corps, then to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps.

The regiment took part in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13 and 14, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 3 and 4, 1863; Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863; Wapping Heights, Va., July 24, 1863; Kelly's Ford, Va., Nov. 8, 1863; Locust Grove, Va., Nov. 22, 1863; Mine Run, Va., Nov. 29, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5 to 7, 1864; Spottsylvania, Va., May 8 to 11, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, Va., May 23 and 24, 1864; Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 30 and 31, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 to 5, 1864; Barker's Mills, Va., June 10, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 16 to 23, 1864; Deep Bottom, Va., July 26 and 27, 1864; Mine Explosion, Va., July 30, 1864; North Bank of James' River, Va., Aug. 14 to 18, 1864; Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; Fort Sedgwick, Va., Sept. 10, 1864; Poplar Spring Church, Va., Oct. 2, 1864; Boydton Plank-Road, Va., Oct. 27, 1864; Fort Morton, Va., Nov. 5, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 5 to 7, 1865; Armstrong House, Va., March 25, 1865; Boydton Plank-Road, Va. (capture of Petersburg), April 2, 1865; Amelia Springs, Va., April 6, 1865; Farmville, Va., April 6 to 7, 1865; Lee's Surrender (Appomattox), Va., April 9, 1865. Hudson County furnished one company for this regiment, as follows.

COMPANY K.

Company K, was organized during month of Aug. 18, 1862, and left Sept. 14, 1862.

First sergeant, must. in Nov. 18, 1862, must. out June 6, 1865; corp. John A. Smith, capt. on Dec. 14, 1862.

First sergeant, must. in Nov. 18, 1862, must. out June 6, 1865; corp. John A. Smith, capt. on Dec. 14, 1862.

First sergeant, must. in Nov. 18, 1862, must. out June 6, 1865; corp. John A. Smith, capt. on Dec. 14, 1862.

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1865:—*Privates*—John O'Neil, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; sergt. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Sergeants—John O'Neil, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; sergt. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Privates—Michael Donahoe, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Sergeants—Edward Sandalls, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; corp. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Privates—Thomas Fallon, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Sergeants—William McFadyen, must. in Sept. 22, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Privates—John Quinn, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.

Sergeants—James Booth, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. at Ward U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Newark, May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—James Carey, must. in Sept. 27, 1864; disch. at Trenton, May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept., Washington, D. C.; trans. from Co. B.

Sergeants—John Collins, must. in April 12, 1865; disch. at Trenton, May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Patrick Connell, must. in March 20, 1865; trans. from Co. F.

Sergeants—James Cox, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. at Newark, May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Michael Cox, must. in March 1, 1864; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—John Delaney, must. in Sept. 20, 1864; disch. at Trenton, May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.; trans. from Co. B.

Privates—Francis Ernst, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—John Harty, must. in Sept. 17, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Adolphus Hocke, must. in Feb. 9, 1865; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Mathew Kelly, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Thomas Kierman, must. in Sept. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Edward Knox, must. in Oct. 10, 1864; substitute.

Privates—John Larkin, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. at Lowell U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Portsmouth Grove, R. I., July 7, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Andrew Layden, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Carl J. Landmark, must. in Oct. 21, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Frederick H. Lyon, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—John W. Martling, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Patrick McLean, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Timothy Monahan, must. in April 7, 1865; disch. at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—James Row, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Thomas Ryan, must. in Oct. 8, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. 77, War Dept., April 28, 1865.

Sergeants—William Simmons, must. in Sept. 13, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. 77, War Dept., April 28, 1865.

Privates—William Slesser, must. in April 13, 1865; substitute.

Sergeants—George Smith, must. in Oct. 7, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. 77, War Dept., A. G. O., April 28, 1865.

Privates—James Smith, must. in April 13, 1865; substitute.

Sergeants—John Smith, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Samuel Smith, must. in Sept. 9, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Daniel R. Stuart, must. in Sept. 5, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Jeremiah Sullivan, must. in April 13, 1865; substitute.

Sergeants—George W. Thomas, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—James Townley, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Cornelius Van Heest, must. in Sept. 22, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., G. O. 77, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—William H. Waldron, must. in Sept. 29, 1864; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, G. O. 77, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—John Wagner, must. in Oct. 15, 1864; disch. at Newark, May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Adam Wetzel, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, May 3, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Blakely Windsor, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. near Bladensburg, Md., April 28, 1865, G. O. 77, A. G. O., War Dept.

Privates—Ernest Elke, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. at Newark, Jan. 1, 1865; disability.

Sergeants—John Hays, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; disch. at Newark, Feb. 1, 1865; disability.

Privates—James Monahan, must. in Aug. 15, 1863; disch. at Lincoln U. S. A. Gen. Hosp., Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865, A. G. O., War Dept.

Sergeants—Patrick Slattery, must. in Aug. 15, 1863; disch. at Insane Hosp., Washington, D. C., Oct. 1, 1864.

DEAD & MISSING

Dead—John Allen, must. in April 12, 1865; substitute; trans. to Co. C.

Missing—William Bliese, must. in April 13, 1865; substitute; trans. to Co. C.

Dead—George Bowen, must. in April 13, 1865; drafted; trans. to Co. I.

Missing—Joseph A. Brown, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Dead—Philip De Freeze, must. in March 13, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. II.

Missing—Evan B. Edmunds, must. in April 12, 1865; drafted; trans. to Co. I.

Dead—Samuel Gillespie, must. in Aug. 29, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps April 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

Missing—John E. Haines, must. in March 9, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. D.

Dead—John Heusel, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; trans. to Co. D, 35th Regt.

Missing—Michael Higgins, must. in March 8, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. D.

Dead—Philip Hilgar, must. in March 11, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. G.

Missing—Henry H. Hirsch, must. in March 12, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. H.

Dead—Adolph Machowof, must. in April 14, 1865; substitute; trans. to Co. I.

Missing—Thomas McCarthy, must. in April 3, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. A.

Dead—William Melhorn, must. in March 28, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. A.

Missing—James Mulino, must. in April 12, 1865; substitute; trans. to Co. E.

Dead—Frank Mullen, must. in March 11, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. A.

Missing—Isaac A. Perry, must. in March 16, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Dead—Charles Riker, must. in Sept. 7, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Missing—John Schafer, must. in March 14, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Dead—William Smith, must. in April 13, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Missing—William J. Smith, must. in April 13, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. C.

Dead—Richard Stagg, must. in March 14, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. E.

Missing—Richard Stuart, must. in April 13, 1865; recruit; trans. to Co. E.

Dead—Frederick W. Studiford, must. in May 5, 1864; recruit; trans. to Co. I.

William Lawrence, Hendrick Epkee, Lawrence Lawrence, Enoch McChilson, Edward Earl, Jr., John Allison, Sr. and Capt. Constant Claxson.

For Essex, the commissioners named in the first quoted law were the Governor and Deputy-Governor for the time being, the surveyor-general, Capt. John Palmer, Capt. William Sandford, Benjamin Price, Isaac Kingsland, Henry Lyon, Benjamin Parkis, Thomas Johnston and John Curtis, and by the succeeding appointment, Maj. Isaac Kingsland, Elias McChilson, Claus Johnson Romain, Capt. John Curtrice, Azariah Crane, John Treat, Benjamin Meeker, Aaron Thompson and Benjamin Ogden.

These commissioners, the orthography of whose names is preserved as found in a printed volume of the laws of those years in the library of the New Jersey Historical Society, had full power to set, lay out and appoint public highways in and throughout their respective counties, and similar commissions were formed for Monmouth and Middlesex Counties, which embraced all the remainder of the province. Under their management local roads were improved, and a post route was established about 1693. In 1698 a public wagon-road was ordered from Perth Amboy to West Jersey and Pennsylvania, for the convenience of travel from New York and New England. Between Perth Amboy and New York the transit was made in small, inconvenient boats, called periaugers, and the journey was attended with more peril and anxiety than a trip nowadays across the Atlantic. One Dellaman was permitted by Governor Hamilton to drive a wagon on the Amboy road, and enjoyed the first monopoly of transporting goods and passengers between New York and Philadelphia. This was one of the grievances complained of by the Assembly in 1707 in their memorial to Lord Cornbury, as "destructive to that freedom which trade and commerce ought to have." The despotic Governor in his reply defended the exclusive privileges complained of on the ground that by the patent "everybody is sure once a fortnight to have an opportunity of sending any quantity of goods, great or small, at reasonable rates, without being in danger of being imposed upon." The wagon continued its trade to and from Philadelphia, Burlington, Amboy and New York until Lord Cornbury's recall, in 1710.

The grand jury of each county was authorized in 1704 to appoint two persons in each county, precinct, district or township to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon the commissioners, and from this act the present mode of controlling roads by surveyors of highways owes its origin.

A road from Bergen Point, through the town of Bergen, and thence to the Hudson River, had been laid prior to 1764, for in that year the old road was vacated, and a "king's highway" was laid out to the point opposite Staten Island, and in this year a stage route from the landing at Bergen Point to Paulus Hook was established. The stage connected with a

boat running to Blazing Star landing, in Woodbridge, whence the passengers were conveyed to Philadelphia in covered wagons, with the seats set on springs, which were modestly called "Flying machines." These stage-wagons conveyed the passengers from New York to Philadelphia in two days during the summer and three days in the winter.

By an act of June 28, 1766, Ephraim Ferrill, Jonathan Hampton, John Halsted, Matthias Williamson and John Blanchard were authorized to lay out a new road, four rods wide, from the southwesterly point of Bergen, along up Newark Bay as far as they might think convenient, and from thence to and over Paulus Hook to low water mark on Hudson's River; said road to be maintained by the county, excepting that part of the said road up Newark Bay until it intersected the road previously laid out by the surveyors of the highways, which was to be kept in repair by the owners of the ferry at Bergen Point, and that part lying between the uplands of Ahasimus and the uplands of Paulus Hook, which was to be thereafter "and for ever" kept in good and sufficient repair by the owners of the ferry at Paulus Hook. In 1797 a repealer was passed making the highway subject to vacation or alteration by the surveyors of highways.

In 1765 the Legislature ordered a road four rods wide to be laid out from the lower end of the Great Neck, at Newark, beginning at the upland of Abner Ward, on the road by the meadow edge, at the southwest corner of the meadow of Joseph Rogers, and from thence running along the line of said Joseph Rogers, south sixty-eight degrees and thirty minutes east, thirty-five chains to Passaic River at low-water mark. It then continued on the south side of a small creek, on a course south sixty-three degrees and fifteen minutes east, sixty-six chains to the Hackensack River at low-water mark, and thence on the east side of the Hackensack, near a creek called Post's Creek, continuing its breadth of four rods to the public road leading from Bergen Point to Paulus Hook. The trustees of this road were David Ogden, Daniel Piereson, Joseph Hedden, Jr., Caleb Camp, Uzal Ward, Joseph Rogers, Jr., and Thomas Brown, who also had charge of the ferries over the two rivers. They were authorized to raise by subscriptions or donations a sum not exceeding five thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of making the road and erecting the necessary ferries, causeways and buildings. In this act we find further legislative authority for dead-heading in the following proviso: "That no ferriage be taken from his Excellency the Governor of this colony for the time being, for himself, his retinue, horses and carriages, on passing the ferries hereby established."

The act authorizing the erection of bridges over the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers was passed Nov. 24, 1790, and Samuel Tuthill, of Morristown, Col. John Neilson, of New Brunswick, Robert T. Kimble, of

Newark, and William Maxwell and John Pintard, of New York, were appointed commissioners to alter the route of the road to some more convenient place, and to locate and erect the bridges over the two rivers with draws not less than twenty-four feet wide. These commissioners were authorized to purchase the ferries and to make the rates of toll, and it was declared unlawful for any other persons to erect a bridge over the Passaic between the mouth of that river and the place where Second River empties itself, or across the Hackensack between its mouth and Kingsland Creek. On the same day an act was passed granting power to the commissioners to erect a lottery for the purpose of raising a fund of four thousand dollars to defray the expenses of carrying into effect the good purposes intended in and by said act. In 1794 the time allotted for the completion of the bridges was extended six months, and a further delay was occasioned the following year by a mistake made by the surveyors in making their return of the road, which was remedied by a supplemental act. In the following year legislation was obtained by which the amount to be raised by a lottery was increased to twenty-seven thousand pounds, of which two thousand pounds were to be paid to the State for the purpose of providing suitable buildings for the Legislature. Five thousand pounds towards building the bridge across the Bartan River, and the balance to be used by the commissioners in completing their road and bridges.

In February, 1792 the commissioners acting for the State passed to Samuel Ogden and thirty-six other persons the privileges and franchise conferred by the charter, and the bridges were completed in 1795. On the 7th of March, 1797, the Legislature incorporated *Roe Van Ogden, Moses Ogden, Samuel Ogden, Lewis Ogden, Charles Ogden, Philip Kearny, Elsha Boudreau, Samuel Baldwin, George W. Bennett, Arent L. Schuyler, Robert Watts, Daniel Ludlow, Robert T. Kemble, Francis B. Winthrop, John C. Shaw, Thomas Murston, Peter Kemble, Daniel Badcock, Nicholas Conventum, Herman Le Roy, Israel Canfield, James H. Kip, Cornelius Ray, William Bayard, Hercules D. Bize and Joseph Kingsland*, by the name of "The Proprietors of the Bridges over the Rivers Passaic and Hackensack." *Roe Van Ogden* was made president, *Samuel Baldwin* secretary and *Charles Ogden* treasurer of the corporation. These proprietors and their successors claimed a monopoly of the right of building bridges over the two rivers, which has since been the source of several hard-fought battles in the courts.

The road constructed was what is now known as the Old Turnpike road through East Newark, and the bridges built spanned the rivers where this road crosses them.

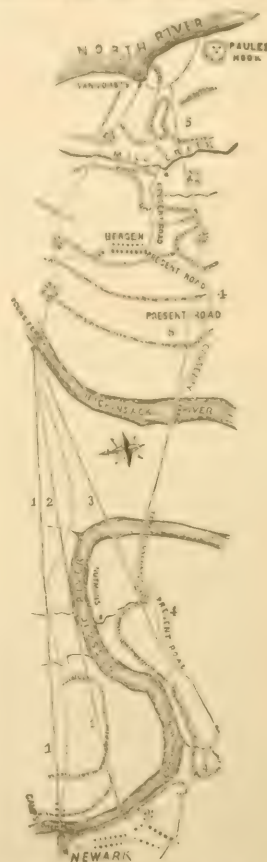
The old route through Bergen was once the ground now occupied by the Park-Road Company.

The courses described in the accompanying map are the several routes proposed to lead to different stations

on the rivers, at one of which it was judged most advantageous to erect the bridges. The distance from Newark Court-House to Powles' Hook, by the several routes, is as follows:

No. 1. *through Park-Road, 4 miles, 13 chains, 56 links.* No. 2. *Hackensack-Road, 7 miles, 34 chains, 56 links.* No. 3. *Beef Point-Road, 4 miles, 34 chains, 44 links.* No. 4. *Present road, 2 miles, 26 chains, 7 links.* No. 5. *Present road, shortened, 2 miles, 14 chains, 7 links.*

The length of the several courses from the common place to the river is as follows:
No. 1. *through Park-Road, 4 miles, 13 chains, 56 links.* No. 2. *Hackensack-Road, 7 miles, 34 chains, 56 links.*



Beef Point-Road, 4 miles, 34 chains, 44 links. No. 3. *Beef Point-Road, 4 miles, 34 chains, 44 links.* No. 4. *Present road, 2 miles, 26 chains, 7 links.* No. 5. *Present road, shortened, 2 miles, 14 chains, 7 links.*

The width and depth of the water is as follows:

Hackensack River at the place where the present ferry is established. Breadth 1145 feet; depth at eastern shore, 8 feet 8 inches; depth at western shore, 8 feet 11 inches. Depth of the channel, 25 feet 4 inches.

At the place near northern, called Horse Ferry. Breadth, 846 feet; depth at east shore, 10 feet 10 inches; depth at west shore, 12 feet 11 inches. Greatest depth in channel, 15 feet.

1. At a place more northerly, called the passaic, the passaic river is established, and the water is very deep, and the bottom is very hard, and the depth is about 15 feet.

2. At a place more northerly, called Heddin's Dock, in the city of Newark: Breadth, 326 feet; depth at eastern shore, 4 feet 5 inches; at western shore, 2 feet 6 inches; at the middle of the river, 11 feet 11 inches.

On Feb. 17, 1794, commissioners were authorized to lay out a road from the ferry at Hoboken to intersect at Four Corners the road already laid between the Hackensack River and Paterson Hook.

A road from Weehawken ferry to what is now known as English Neighborhood was laid in 1718, a part of which is now covered by the Hackensack turnpike.

Another road laid out at an early period, and of which there is no recorded date, was constructed from Ahasimus to Bergen, by way of Prior's mill. The road was widened out and improved in 1753.

The road recently known as the Bergen Point plank-road was laid out in 1799. Its course was from the intersection of Waverly Avenue and the new road to Bergen Point.

On Nov. 22, 1802, an act was passed authorizing John Cumming, David D. Crane and John Dodd as commissioners to lay out a four-rod road from the great road leading from Newark to Paulus Hook to Nathaniel Budd's dock and ferry, between Paulus Hook and Hoboken ferries, where Budd had lately erected a new ferry stairs and dock; to be maintained at the sole expense of N. Budd, his heirs or assigns.

The Newark Turnpike was authorized by an act of the Legislature Dec. 11, 1804, which incorporated John N. Cumming, John Dodd, Alexander C. McWhorter, Silas Condit, David D. Crane, and their future associates and successors, by the name of the Newark Turnpike Company for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a turnpike road from the west line of the associates of the New Jersey Company (now Warren Street, Jersey City) to the eastern abutment of the bridge over the Hackensack River, on the then existing road as far as the intersection of the Bergen road, near the house of Nathaniel Budd, after which it was allowed to deviate so far as to conform to the blocks and streets laid out upon Harsimus; but this requirement was disregarded, and the road was laid diagonally across the blocks. The capital stock was limited to ten thousand dollars for each mile of road, and the charter was to continue for ninety-nine years.

The law authorized the Governor to subscribe for the State any number of shares not exceeding two hundred and fifty; and on Dec. 3, 1804, a further act authorized the Governor to draw from the treasury the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of carrying the law into effect and meeting the expenditure of the ensuing year. The franchise was subsequently acquired by the bridge proprietors, and in November, 1832, the New Jersey

Railroad and Transportation Company purchased the lease of the proprietors, and this company for years thereafter controlled not only the railroad traffic, but the only turnpike road between Jersey City and Newark.

Newark Plank-Road.—On the 24th of February, 1849, an act incorporating the Newark Plank-Road and Ferry Company was passed. The company was authorized to build a plank-road from Newark to the Hudson River, and to run ferry-boats across the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. The right to bridge the rivers belonged exclusively to the railroad company, under its lease from the bridge proprietors, and therefore the new company had to resort to a ferry in crossing the two streams. The New Jersey Railroad Company bitterly opposed this charter, but failed in their efforts, and to prevent them from getting control of it, a clause was inserted in the act prohibiting any other incorporated company from controlling directly or indirectly the new company's stock; but this was subsequently repealed. Moreover, each stockholder of the Plank-Road Company was required to sign an agreement to first offer his stock, should he desire to sell it, to the board of directors. But in spite of these precautions, the railroad company succeeded in buying up more than half of the plank-road stock.

In March, 1852, the Plank-Road Company was authorized to build a bridge over the Hackensack River, provided the holders of the lease from the bridge proprietors would consent, and in 1855 a like act concerning a bridge over the Passaic was passed.

The New Jersey Railroad Company, which controlled the bridges, at last gave its consent, and the bridges were built, and shortly afterwards the railroad company became the owners.

Under the authority of an act of 1875, the corporate existence of the bridge company was extended in 1879 for fifty years, or until the 22d of April, 1929, carrying with it the exclusive privileges which prevent any other citizens from building bridges over Hackensack or Passaic Rivers. The president of the company is Mr. A. L. Dennis; Mr. Charles P. Thurston was for many years the secretary and treasurer, but recently resigned, and Mr. Warren E. Dennis was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Schuyler Road was constructed by Col. Schuyler to facilitate transportation of ore from the copper mines opened by his father, and was probably laid out about 1755. An act was passed Sept. 26, 1772, the preamble of which recites that

"Many of the inhabitants of the counties of Essex and Bergen have, as their petition set forth, that a certain highway for each a cedar swamp and over the meadows and swamps, New York and New Jersey Hackensack River is very useful and will be greatly beneficial to the inhabitants of the northern parts of Sussex, Middle and Essex, in passing to and from New York to Paulus Hook; and that Col. John Schuyler, at his own private expense, hath, at great charge, erected a causeway of cedar logs through the said swamp and meadows upwards of three miles in length, and built proper bridges at upwards of three thousand pounds expense, and said road will be of service of being destroyed by fire and

the net proceeds of such sale, or of the interest on the same, to be applied to the improvement of the road, and the surplus to be distributed to the several proprietors of the same, in proportion to their respective shares.

The net then proceeds to sundries: Richard Lullaby, Michael Vreeland, Jacobus Post, John Richards, Jonathan J. Dwyer, and Edward Thomas, or any three or more of them, to draw a lottery for raising that sum, the money to be paid to Josiah Hornbloss, and by him turned to William Dorr and Arent H. Schuyler, to be by them applied to erecting said causeway with earth or gravel.

Authority to build a bridge over the Passaic River near the Dutch Church, at Second River (Belleville), was given in 1794 to the persons who should thereafter become subscribers as fully and absolutely as if they were participants named in the act. The bridge was to be completed by Dec. 1, 1796, or the grant to become null and void. Aaron Kitchel, John Condit, John Dodd, Amos Harrison and Elias Cook were appointed commissioners to examine into the damages which might be sustained by William Dow in taking his land. Four years later the proprietors represented to the Legislature that the expense of building the bridge had far exceeded the estimate, and that the toll did not afford a reasonable compensation, whereupon the rates of toll were increased, with the restriction that the annual net proceeds of the tolls should at no time exceed fifteen per cent. of the sum expended in erecting and maintaining the bridge. About this time Gen. John Doughty, John Blanchard and Col. Elias Cook formally laid out the road to the width of four rods (no legal record existing of the original road as laid by Col. Schuyler) between the Passaic and the Hackensack, but it was provided that the part running through the Cedar Swamp and meadows of Arent Schuyler should be maintained by the proprietors of the bridge at Second River. In 1802 the stockholders and proprietors of the bridge and of the road were incorporated by the name of the Belleville Bridge and Turnpike Road Association, the first meeting as directors Joseph Hornbloss, John N. Cumming, Edward W. Kingsland, Abraham Speer and Joseph Kingsland.

The Bergen Turnpike Company was chartered Nov. 30, 1802, with John Stevens, Lewis Moore, Robert Campbell, Nehemiah Wade, Garret G. Lansing and Adam Boyd as incorporators, with a capital stock authorized of seven thousand dollars for each mile of road constructed, and full authority to build and maintain a turnpike road from the town of Hackensack to Hoboken. The commissioners were authorized to discharge the duties of directors for the first year. Aaron Kitchel, John N. Cummings and William Colfax were named as commissioners to lay out the road, the course of which was to the bridge over English Creek, and thence to the bridge at Hackensack.

June 3, 1718, a road was laid out from "Crom Kill to Whehocken" ferry. The road then laid out must

have been a part of what is now the Hackensack Turnpike.

At an early day the dwellers at Harsimus laid out a road by the way of Prior's mill to Bergen. The following return, without date, when compared with the field map, will give a general idea of its course, as well as show that some of the residents preferred the war-path to a highway:

By the way of the Passaic River, through the meadows of Arent Schuyler, to the Dutch Church, at Second River, and thence to the mill of Prior, and thence to Bergen. The road was laid out by the way of the Passaic River, through the meadows of Arent Schuyler, to the Dutch Church, at Second River, and thence to the mill of Prior, and thence to Bergen. The road was laid out by the way of the Passaic River, through the meadows of Arent Schuyler, to the Dutch Church, at Second River, and thence to the mill of Prior, and thence to Bergen.

At the time of the Revolution, the road was widened to four rods. It came to the shore just south of Kennedy's orchard, at about the corner of what is now Second and Henderson Streets, Jersey City, thence passed up by Van Vorst's to a place on Kennedy's land called "Sand Point."

Jan. 12, 1753, the above-named road was widened to four rods. It came to the shore just south of Kennedy's orchard, at about the corner of what is now Second and Henderson Streets, Jersey City, thence passed up by Van Vorst's to a place on Kennedy's land called "Sand Point."

Prior to 1848 all travel from Bergen and the lower part of the county to Paulus Hook was around by the Five Corners and Newark Avenue, or by the Mill road via Prior's mill. Even the residents at Communipaw were obliged to take this round about way; but in 1848 Grand Street was extended from Jersey City across the meadows.¹

Thus are all the roads in the county of ancient date named. There were a few others as the Middle road, which was approached through the northwest gate of the village of Bergen, and the Bergen Woods road, which opened into the woods through the northeast gate of the town. There was also the Dallytown road, and the Bull's Ferry road. But the dates of their laying out are not at this date known. For convenience in keeping the roads in repair, the old Township of Bergen was divided into districts, which bore the following names: Bergen Town, Gomonipia, Pamerpugh, Bergen Point, Wehawk, Maisland, Bull's Ferry, Sclakes and Bergen Woods.²

Traveling Facilities of y^e Olden Time.³—In 1764 stages were first "set up" to start from Paulus Hook for Philadelphia, via Bergen Point and Blazing Star ferries. The vehicle used was a Jersey wagon covered

¹Wardwell's "History of Hudson County," 364.

²Wardwell's "History of Hudson County," 364.

³Wardwell's "History of Hudson County," 363.

with cotton cloth drawn over roughly-made hoops, and was modestly named "Flying Machine," and made the distance between the two points in the unprecedented short space of three days.

In the fall of the same year Sovereign Sybrant, an enterprising Jerseyman, gave notice that he had fitted up and completed in the neatest manner a new and genteel stage-wagon, which was to set out from Philadelphia on Monday and get to Trenton that day; the next day to Sybrant's house, known by the sign of the "Roebuck," two miles and a half from Elizabethtown, where, with a good assortment of wines and liquors, and by "Assiduity, Care and Despatch," he hoped for the "Favor and Esteem of the Public." On Wednesday the stage reached "Powless's Hoec" by the new post-road over Bergen and return to the Roebuck. Thence it would start on Thursday, and reach its destination on Friday.

In 1772, John Mersereau appeared with his "Machines." He left Paulus Hook three times a week, and went through to Philadelphia in a day and a half. In 1773 he established a line of stage-coaches which left Paulus Hook on Tuesday and Friday of each week, "at or before sunrise," and went as far as "Prince-Town" the same night. Here they exchanged passengers with the coach from Philadelphia, and returned the next day. Inside passengers paid thirty shillings a fare, outside passengers twenty shillings. Each passenger was allowed fifteen pounds of baggage; beyond that weight the charge was two-pence per pound.

In 1769 a new route from Paulus Hook to Philadelphia was selected by Joseph Crane and Joseph L. Davenport, of Newark, Elizabeth, Bound Brook and the north branch of the Raritan, to Corriell's ferry, on the Delaware. They proposed to leave the Hook every Tuesday morning by sunrise. Passengers were requested to cross over from New York the night before. The stages met at the South Branch, exchanged passengers and returned.

In 1771, Abraham Skillman started his "Flying Machine" to Philadelphia, *via* Newark, Elizabeth, Woodbridge, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton and Bristol. Time, one day and a half; fare, twenty shillings proclamaion money: "a good wagon, sober drivers and able horses."

In 1767, Matthias Ward informed the public that he had for some time kept a stage-wagon from Newark to "Powlas Hook." Having met with some encouragement, he proposed to make the round trip each day, leaving Newark at sunrise, and "Powlas Hook" "sun two hours high." All persons might expect free "best usage at *be, ad.* each for coming and going, or three shillings for both."

In 1768 Andrew Van Buskirk gave notice that he would start a "Stage Wagon" in Hackensack at the New Bridge, to set out for Paulus Hook on September 17th, to go twice a week; fare, 2s. 7d. In 1775 he changed the terminus from Paulus Hook

to Hoboken, and named his vehicle a "Flying Machine."

In the same year and year following some proprietors adopted the system of having their stages on each side of the Hackensack, where they would exchange passengers, "which entirely takes off the Inconveniency of detaining passengers by ferrying of the Wagon over said River."

For some years prior to 1774, Peter Stuyvesant ran a stage from the Hook to Brown's ferry, where he met Josiah Crane, with a stage from Newark, and exchanged passengers.

In 1770 a stage was run from Morristown to the Hook by Daniel and Silas Burnett, and in 1775 by Constant Cooper from Hanover to Paulus Hook.

In 1775, Abraham Goodwin ran a stage from the Great Falls (Paterson) to the Hook twice a week. In May of the same year Thomas Douglas erected his stage to run from Hacketstown once a week, *via* Flanders, Black River, Mendham, and Morristown, consuming two days *en route*.

In 1775, Verdine Elsworth brought out his "new caravan" between the Hook and New Bridge. He informed the public that his horses were "very quiet, and the Caravan new and in excellent order."

In 1783, Adam Boyd "established a stage-wagon to run between Hackinsack and Hoebuck ferry." He boasted that the roads were very good, his wagon and horses in prime order, and he hoped that such a useful institution would be encouraged.

From almost every direction in the interior of the State, stage lines were organized, and all sorts of vehicles started towards Paulus Hook to accommodate the public. To such an extent did this system of travel increase that before the construction of the New Jersey Railroad as many as twenty regular stages would daily leave the ferry for different parts of the State.

[For Railroads and Canals, see Chapter XXI. "History of Essex County."]

CHAPTER XXV.

WATER COMMUNICATION OF HUDSON COUNTY.

Ferries.—The establishment of ferries, including their control as to the rates of ferriage, was at the first settlement of the State the prerogative of the crown, and grants were made by royal letters patent to the parties who were authorized to operate them for the accommodation of the public. Persons desirous of passing their own goods and merchandise across the river were not prevented from doing so by these patents, but none but the duly licensed ferrymen could

transport passengers, live stock or merchandise for hire." In 1779 the Legislature transferred the right to regulate ferries to the Boards of Chosen Freeholders of the several counties, but the Bergen county board seems to have never interfered with the vested rights of the ferry-owners. After the formation of Hudson County an effort was made to exercise the power given by the State, and a protracted dispute was the consequence, until in 1837 the Legislature took the matter up again, and re-negated its authority to the State.

COMMONPRAW FERRY.—The oldest ferry on the North River, of which any record can be found was that of Commonprawn, which was legally established in 1661, and William Jansen was licensed to take charge of it. In 1669, Governor Carteret appointed Peter Hetfelsen to succeed Jansen, and in the document conferring this authorization we find the first legal authority for the most profitable system of "double-heading." The language of the last clause is as follows: "Always provided that the Governor and his family are to be freed from paying of anything for their transporting as aforesaid." It was required that the ferryman attend the ferry upon Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the convenience of the public, so that only on three days in a week were the ferries on the Jersey shore certain of a means of transportation across the river. This ferry is now owned by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and its location dates the large population resident between Commonprawn and Bergen Point, besides the great railroad travel of the Central.

THE OLD WILKESBORO FERRY is of antiquarian age. In 1717 (February 26th) an act of the Legislature was passed fixing the rates of carriage at Wilkesbar as follows: "For man and horse to go from New York (eighteen pence) single person, and shelling, carrying four bushels one penny; hogs, sheep, etc., five pence each; barrels, four pence; hogsheds, one shilling; pipes, eighteen pence." The law provided for a fine of forty shillings proclamation money for carrying goods or passengers for hire without a license from the Governor, and a penalty of ten pounds for practicing extortion. It is believed that the ferry was in operation fifty years before the date of its enactment. It was then the principal ferry used by the inhabitants of the northern part of Bergen County in carrying their produce to New York, and continued to be so until another ferry was established at Hoboken. Its location was at the mouth of a little creek, just below King's Point. About sixty years ago it fell out of use, but was revived in 1850 by the incorporation of the Wilkesboro Ferry Company, now consolidated with the West Shore Railroad Company.

JERSEY CITY FERRY.—The associates of the New Jersey Company are the legitimate successors of Michael Patse, the thirty barometer at Amsterdam, who, under a grant of the Dutch West India Company, appropriated to himself the southern por-

tion of the New Jersey shore opposite to Manhattan Island, and secured the tract known as Hoboken-Hackensack (the land of the Indians) from the Indian owners "for and in consideration of a certain quantity of merchandise," the deed being duly confirmed by the directors and Council of New Netherland. This deed was dated July 12, 1630, and was the first conveyance of land in New Jersey.

It is believed that the first ferry was established in this vicinity about the year 1661, and it is on record that in 1662 the ferryman complained that the authorities of Bergen had authorized the inhabitants to ferry themselves over whenever they pleased, to the great detriment of his monopoly. The more thorough establishment of a ferry with conveniently constructed boats for carrying over horses, carriages and passengers was in 1764, when the through stage line from Philadelphia was set up, and a suitable landing-place and wharf at Paulus Hook was secured at Maj. Hunt's tavern. The landing in New York was known as Mosler's dock, now the site of the extensive ferry buildings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at foot of Cortlandt Street. The ferry accommodations at this time were of a very limited character, comprising only a few row-boats, with two oarsmen to each and spurs used for the use of some passengers who chose to assist in the labor of propulsion, and two sail boats, which were used only when the wind was favorable for them.

Passing through three generations of Van Vorsts, the land and franchises attracted the attention of several capitalists, who opened negotiations for its purchase in 1894 and employed Alexander Hamilton to examine the title and act as counsel. An interesting sketch of the transfer of the property to the associates has been furnished the writer by Mr. Charles E. Truett, the secretary and treasurer of the company, as follows: "On April 18, 1894, Anthony Day and wife of New York City conveyed Paulus Hook to Abraham Varick, of the same city, heretofore." The conveyance, which included the ferry right and buildings, was subject to a mortgage to secure the payment of Van Vorst's annuity. The next day Abraham Varick conveyed to Richard Varick, Jacob Radtke and Anthony Day, as tenants in common, the lands on Paulus Hook together with the right of ferry. Reference was made in the deed to a map that had been laid for the properties by Joseph E. Maguire of New York. Hudson Street was projected along the river front. "Also," the deed continued,

"The present vicinities and the right of soil from high to low water mark is extend from north to south the breadth of ten hundred and eighty feet on Hudson Street and the right and title to the land under water in Hudson's River, opposite to the said premises above granted together with the exclusive right of ferry from Paulus Hook to the City of New York and elsewhere." This document shows that the present proprietors of Paulus Hook made a claim, not less

sweeping of their rights to sell the water-front than that which is now made by their successors, "The Associates of the Jersey Company." This deed and the foregoing were acknowledged before Judge James Kent, afterwards New York's greatest chancellor. By a covenant in the deed it was agreed to affix such amount of the land as would pay the six thousand dollars annuity to Van Vorst until it should be released or extinguished, when the money should be applied to their own use.

They also covenanted to unite with the purchasers of lots of the future city in an application to the New Jersey Legislature for a law to incorporate trustees for the fund so raised.

By an agreement dated Oct. 11, 1804, it appeared that Varick, Radcliff and Dey, with their associates, had divided up the land on Paulus Hook into one thousand shares, and the following list of share-holders gives the first record of the names of those associated with them in the purchase: Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliff and Anthony Dey, each 100 shares; Joseph Bloomfield, 20; J. N. Cumming, 50; William Halsey, 50; Alexander C. McWhorter, 30; Elisha Boudinot, 5; Samuel Boyd, 20; Archibald Gracie, 40; John B. Coles, 40; James Thomson, 20; David B. Ogden, 20; John Wells, 30; John Radcliff, 20; John Rhea, 20; David Hunt, 20; Joseph Lyon, 20; David Dunham, 20; Abraham Varick, 20; Peter W. Radcliff, 40; Samuel Hayes, Jr., 5; William S. Pennington, 20; L. S. Pambell, 20; William B. Wolf, 40; Aaron Ogden, 25; William Radcliff, Jr., 20; Samuel Pennington, 5; John A. Davenport, 10; J. E. A. Birch, 10; E. Leavenworth, 20; Isaac H. Williamson, 20; Amasa Jackson, 5; Thomas Ward, 10; Isaac Kibbe, 5.

Varick, Radcliff and Dey are well known in the history of New York. Elisha Boudinot, J. N. Cumming, William S. Pennington and Alexander C. McWhorter were distinguished citizens of Newark. Boudinot, brother of Elias Boudinot, of Revolutionary fame in the Continental Congress, was chosen secretary of the New Jersey Council of Safety during the Revolution, and was for seven years a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court. Col. Aaron Ogden's term as Senator in Congress had ended the year before the purchase of Paulus Hook, and he was elected Governor in 1812. He had served with distinction in the Revolutionary war. He was succeeded in the Governorship by William S. Pennington, another of the associates, who had been a lieutenant under Washington. He also was a justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and afterwards a judge of the United States District Court in New Jersey. Boudinot, Pennington and Cumming were directors in the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, of which Boudinot was president. It was organized in May, 1804, during the negotiations for the purchase of Paulus Hook, and had secured authority to establish a branch at Paulus Hook, in contemplation of the

success of this early speculation in Jersey City lots. It was Elisha Boudinot and Gen. Cummings, with other Newarkers interested in Paulus Hook, who started Robert Fulton with a capital of fifty thousand dollars in the building of steam ferry-boats for their new franchise.

Joseph Bloomfield, who held twenty shares in the associates' stock, was Governor at the time of the purchase of Paulus Hook. Three of the associates—Bloomfield, Ogden and Pennington—held the New Jersey Governorship during the twelve years from 1803 to 1815; a fourth, Isaac H. Williamson, father of ex-Chancellor Williamson, was Governor another twelve years, from 1817 to 1829. As before the Constitution of 1844 the Governor's term was but one year, it is apparent that the purchasers of Paulus Hook had associated with them the leading men in New Jersey affairs.

The Legislature, on Nov. 10, 1804, passed an act, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, granting a perpetual charter to the shareholders as "The Associates of the Jersey Company," and named Alexander C. McWhorter, Silas Condit and William S. Pennington as inspectors of an election for trustees of said company. The shareholders met at Paulus Hook on December 10th, and proceeded to elect nine trustees, as follows, seven hundred and fifty votes being cast: Richard Varick, Jacob Radcliff, William W. Woolsey, James Thompson, David Ogden, William Halsey, Alexander C. McWhorter, William S. Pennington, Isaac H. Williamson. The first meeting of the board of trustees was held on the 24th of December, at the house of Joseph Lyon, at Paulus Hook, and the purchase was then fully consummated. From that time the ferry accommodations began to improve with the needs of the growing community.

The first steam ferry-boat run on this ferry was a double-ender named the "Jersey." She made her first regular trips on July 17, 1812, and her accommodations gave general satisfaction. In the following year the "York," being of the same model, was finished and placed on the ferry. These steamboats were eighty feet long and thirty feet wide on the deck. They were in reality double boats of ten feet in breadth, the hulls being ten feet apart, and firmly secured by timbers and braces, thus forming a deck the full width of thirty feet. The paddle-wheel and machinery were placed between the two hulls, leaving ten feet of deck on one side for carriages, horses, cattle, etc., and the same space on the other side furnished with seats for the passengers. Below the deck was a cabin fifty feet long for shelter in cold or stormy weather.

A permanent night ferry was established in 1835, in response to a memorial presented to the proprietors by a committee composed of R. Gilchrist, J. Cassidy, C. Van Vorst, G. Dummer, D. Henderson, J. Griffith and D. S. Gregory, who were appointed at a public meeting of citizens representing the interests

of Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, held in Temperance Hall, Jersey City, Dec. 30, 1864.

During the year 1865 the directors of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company were impressed with the importance of securing extended privileges of landing and landings. After making long efforts to negotiate for a renewal of the lease and the purchase of the right to reclaim lands needed for extended accommodations, an offer was made by the associates to transfer to the railroad company all their ferry franchises and water-rights by a sale of their stock for four hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars, payable in the company's bonds for ten years, bearing six per cent. interest. The contract for the purchase was made on the 1st of August, 1865, and entire transfer was made to the company, whose successors, the lessees of the railroad, now control the immensely valuable water-front of Jersey City, upon which their terminus is situated.

The associates retain considerable property in the city, and maintain their organization, as follows: A. L. Dennis, president; Charles B. Thurston, secretary and treasurer; A. L. Dennis, Edmund Smith, F. Wolcott Jackson, C. B. Thurston, Joseph N. Du Barry, Henry D. Welsh, John Price Wetherill and Henry R. Houston, trustees.

THE HOBOKEN FERRY was established by law in 1774, and put into active operation by Cornelius Haring in the following year. It was subsequently leased to H. Tallman, and the landing in New York was at the foot of Vesey Street. John Stevens purchased the franchise in 1789, but for some years afterwards it passed through various ownerships and leaseings until 1811, when Col. Stevens resumed the control, and in September of that year made the trial trip of the first steam ferry-boat in the world. He obtained another ferry privilege from the foot of Spring Street, New York, but very soon abandoned the steamboat for the "more convenient" horse-boat. In 1818 the landing was removed from Vesey Street to Barclay Street, and in 1822 another steamboat, called the "Hoboken," of more convenient build than the original, made hourly trips across the river, and from that year steam has been constantly used. The first of this line of boats were but pignies to the colossal floating structures that now make incessant trips across the great highway of maritime travel. The decks were open and the cabin placed below. The Christopher Street ferry was opened in 1836. All the property of the Hoboken ferry is now owned and controlled by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

THE PAVONIA FERRY was an enterprise projected in 1793, when a royal patent was granted to Archibald Kennedy; but Kennedy failed to fulfill the conditions, and, consequently, all the extensive franchises of the grant were forfeited. Frequent projects were set afoot, but nothing was accomplished until the Erie Railroad, as the lessees of the Long Dock Company,

erected their present ferry, in 1861, on the completion of the Bergen tunnel.

STATE ISLAND FERRY. A ferry between Staten Island and Bergen Point was legally established in 1750, but had been previously operated by Jacob Corson. It was an important landing-place for passengers between New York and Philadelphia, going by way of Perth Amboy; but, on the completion of the new road over the meadows from Newark, the ferry fell into disuse and operations were entirely suspended. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to revive this ferry.

CHAPTER XXVI

STREET RAILROADS, HUDSON COUNTY

The Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company owns the several lines of horse-car lines in Jersey City and all the southern portion of Hudson County. The company was incorporated March 15, 1859. A majority of the stock is owned by the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is the lessee. The officers are Charles B. Thurston, president; W. E. Dennis, secretary; Thomas N. Sayre, superintendent.

The several routes of the company, covering a distance of about twenty-two miles, are as follows:

NEWARK AVENUE OR BLUE LINE.—Route, from depot at Bergen Avenue, through Bergen Avenue to Sipp, to Summit, Hudson City, to Newark Avenue, to Grove Street, to Gregory, to York, to depot at Jersey City. Returning through Montgomery to Newark Avenue.

MONTICELLO OR PLANK-ROAD LINE.—Route, from Jersey City ferry, through Montgomery to Vanvorst, to Grand, to Pacific, to Communipaw, to Harrison, to Monticello, to Fairmont, to Bergen, to Montgomery, to depot, on Montgomery Street, Jersey City Heights. Returns same to Grand, to Jersey Avenue, to York and to Ferry Streets; passes through Lafayette District.

MONTGOMERY STREET AND JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS LINE.—Route, from Jersey City ferry to Bergen car stables, through Montgomery Street. Returns by Montgomery, Grove and York to Jersey City ferry.

GREENVILLE AND OCEAN AVENUE LINE.—Route, from Jersey City ferry, through Montgomery, to Vanvorst, to Grand and Ocean Avenues, to Greenville, passing New York Bay Cemetery. Returns by same route to Grand, to Jersey Avenue, to York Street and to ferry.

THIRD STREET AND PAVONIA FERRY LINE.—Route,

from Jersey City ferry, through Montgomery, to Newark Avenue, to Erie Street, and Pavonia Avenue to Pavonia Ferry. Returning through Pavonia Avenue, to Erie, to Eighth, to Jersey Avenue, to Newark Avenue, to Grove Street, to Wayne, to Gregory and York, to Jersey City ferry.

The company have the privilege of extending their line to the Kill von Kull, under a supplement passed by the State Legislature in 1873, authorizing a ferry to South Island.

New stables were built in 1883 at the head of Montgomery Street, with accommodations for four hundred horses. The building is of brick, with slate roof, and is furnished with all necessary appliances to insure cleanliness and a healthy condition of the stock. Complete double tracks have been laid in the downtown streets. In track-laying the company have greatly benefited the city, especially on the hill, where *Green Avenue, from Commercial to Myrtle Avenue*, was entirely repaved with Belgian blocks by the company, while two thousand loads of cinders were used to ballast the roadway of Pacific Avenue. In other streets the property-owners have improved the opportunity of dispensing with the old cobble stones by having the roadway paved from curb to curb with Belgian blocks in places where the company have delivered and laid the stone at its own expense. The report made to the State comptroller for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883, is as follows:

house in Emden, a city in his native province. Here he remained five years, having received a thorough commercial education. In October, 1850, he came to the United States with a view to gain more experience in commercial affairs, and he soon found employment as book-keeper and English and French correspondent in a large Greek shipping-house. Visiting North Hudson County accidentally in the summer of 1852, he was favorably impressed by its advantageous position as also by its beautiful scenery, and having received means from his father, invested in real estate, part of which he laid out into town lots. These investments prolonged his stay, and finally influenced him to make this country his home, of which he became a citizen. In the spring of 1856, after having made an extensive tour of eight months through the greater part of the United States and Canada, he visited his relatives in Europe (his parents were then dead), and there, in October, 1856, married Miss Angelina Boujer, of Emden, East Friesland. In April, 1857, they came to America, and lived first in Weehawken, then in Hoboken, and since 1867 have resided at their present home in Weehawken township, which had once been owned by Daniel Webster, the great Massachusetts statesman. They had eleven children, four of whom died young and seven of whom are living,—four sons and three daughters. Both Mr. Bonn and his wife and their ancestors belonged to the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Bonn is not a member of any Masonic or kindred society. He was a member of the first board of regents of the Hudson County Hospital. The "German-American Cyclopaedia," a work of eleven volumes, and the first of that character in the United States in the German language, was brought out chiefly by his aid, under the editorship of his old friend, the late Professor A. J. Schem. Many thousand copies of the work were sold in the United States. Mr. Bonn had no inclination for and never held a political office, except in 1857, when he was elected on both tickets as superintendent of public schools in old North Bergen township, which then contained five schools. In 1868 he was appointed, under a legislative act, by Judge (later Governor-Bedle,) one of seven commissioners, to lay out and improve public avenues on the elevated part of Hudson County, and made chairman of the board. A printed report and maps were presented proposing a system of avenues by straightening, widening and connecting existing roads and providing for their improvement. The plan, although very favorably received by the public and approved by the Board of Freeholders and by the Legislature of the State of 1869, was, however, not carried out, owing to a variety of causes. Much regret was afterwards expressed that the project was not accomplished, as the growth in population and wealth in Hudson County has been and continues to be hindered by the want of good roads throughout its length. Its proximity to New York and its beau-

The North Hudson Railway Company are the owners of all the lines of horse-cars not included in the list of lines operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with but one exception. It was chartered in 1859, and since that time the president, Mr. John H. Bonn, has continuously filled that office, which is sufficient evidence of the efficiency he has displayed in managing the affairs of the company.

JOHN H. BONN was born on Sept. 14, 1829, in the city of Norden, East Friesland, in the extreme north-west of Germany. He received a good education first at the city schools, then at a classical high-school, and in later years under private teachers. After having made a voyage to the Isle of Java, East Indies, with his father, who for many years had been master of vessels in the East India trade, he attended a nautical school near Rotterdam, Holland, and passed an examination before the Royal Commission in Amsterdam, obtaining the first degree. In the fall of 1846 he entered a shipping, banking and commercial



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tiful and healthy location offer superior advantages as a place of residence and business, but it was no roads worthy of the name. In 1827 Mr. Bonn was appointed by an act of the legislature the first commissioner to widen and improve the Bulls Ferry road from Nineteenth Street in Hoboken, northerly, and to build a main sewer to the Hudson River, and was made chairman of the board. The improvement was completed in 1833 and 1835.

Outside of his real estate business, Mr. Bonn was principally occupied in building and operating street railroads in the northern half of Hudson County. The enterprise commenced in 1859 finally resulted in an entire system of roads radiating from the Hoboken ferry in all directions. As early as 1864 cars were run by steam on one of the lines; but this was of necessity abandoned, on account of the steepness of the hill and the rapid descent. In 1871 a street car line was built, the first one in this country, by which the cars, with horses attached, were taken up the hill in one minute. This formerly consumed seven or eight minutes, with four horses along the side of the hill. In 1884 an elevated road was built from the Hoboken ferry to Jersey City Heights, for the transportation of which cars had to be constructed all along the route, of from forty to ninety feet. The structure itself is of iron, from fifteen to ninety-five feet high. The cars are to be drawn by means of an endless steel cable, which itself is put and kept in motion by powerful stationary steam-engines on top of the hill. It is the first elevated cable railway in this country. Mr. Bonn was the first and only president of the old companies, and is thus far also president of the North Hudson County Railway Company, into which the old companies were consolidated in 1865.

It is proper to add that the establishment and development of the North Hudson County Railway system has been Mr. Bonn's life-work. From early manhood he has given to it his undivided attention. At the outset the obstacles to be overcome were great. The city of Hoboken was then little more than a country village, and the same may be said of Hudson City, now known as Jersey City Heights. North of this the country was only sparsely settled. The railroads were built over a deep swamp surrounding Hoboken, up steep hill-sides and along rough and very uneven country roads, neither macadamized nor paved, which the company had to supply themselves besides spending very large sums of money for grading and blasting to secure a proper road-bed. In course of time the tracks were removed frequently to permit public improvements under and on the streets, and replaced again. Most of the tracks had thus to be laid three times. But Mr. Bonn foresaw that this was the site for a great and prosperous city, and this encouraged him to undertake the long and laborious task. He, however, did not foresee the narrow-minded and short-sighted policy of the large landed proprietors, which seriously retarded the

justly expected increase of population. In building up his system of railways he has acted on the principle that a new line should be built slightly in advance of an actual necessity for it; that the convenience, comfort and safety of passengers should be duly considered and promptly provided for, and that improvements in the mode of transportation should be made whenever possible. A natural desire and an earnest effort to please and accommodate the traveling public have been the controlling elements of his management. While ever watchful of the interests of his company, he never demands from the State favors or privileges, which, in his own judgment, ought not to be granted, and always has due regard to the interest and wishes of the public. He has not only designed and studied the general plan of the work, but is equally familiar with all its details. He has the determined will, quick perception, the courage and perseverance which characterize the man of executive ability. These qualities, coupled with an active and well-trained mind and a strong sense of justice, have enabled him to overcome great difficulties, and to lead his company safely through trying, and often very discouraging, circumstances, until it has become a prosperous institution, which commands general respect and is freely acknowledged to have done more to develop the growth and prosperity of the northern half of Hudson County than any other.

The routes of the North Hudson Railway lines are as follows:

Jersey City and Hoboken Line.—Route, from Jersey City ferry, through Montgomery, to Newark Avenue, to Grove Street, to Ferry Street, to Hoboken ferry. Return by same route.

Union Hill and Weehawken Line.—Route, from Hoboken ferry, through Ferry Street, to Willow, to Bull's Ferry road (at Weehawken), to New, to Bergen Line Avenue, to Union Hill. Returning from Union Hill, through Union Street, to Bull's Ferry road, to Willow Street, to Washington, to Ferry Street, to the ferry.

Union Hill and Guttenberg Line.—Route, from Union Hill, through Bergen Line Avenue and Hermance Avenue, to Guttenberg. Returning by same route.

West Hoboken and Jersey City Heights Line.—Route, from Hoboken ferry, through Ferry Street, to Central Avenue, to Clinton Avenue, to New York Avenue, to Palisade Avenue, to Jersey City Heights. Returning by same route.

Central Avenue Line.—Route, from Hoboken ferry, through Ferry Street and Central Avenue, to turn-table at Central Avenue, to Paterson Plank-Road. Returning through Central Avenue to Franklin Avenue, to Palisade Avenue and Ferry Streets, to Hoboken ferry.

Court House and Oakland Avenue Line.—Route, from Hoboken ferry, through Ferry Street, to

Palisade Avenue, to Prospect Street, to Oakland Avenue, to turn-table. Returning by same route.

WASHINGTON STREET AND ELEVENTH STREET LINE.—Route, from Hoboken ferry, through Ferry Street, to Washington, to Eleventh, to Park Avenue, to turn-table. Returning by same route.

The whole distance operated is about twenty-five miles.

In 1884 the company built an elevated road, a substantial iron structure, from Hoboken ferry to Jersey City Heights, thus dispensing with the inclined plane and stationary engine formerly employed at the head of Ferry Street for elevating cars and horses from the base to the summit of the Heights.

A single line of horse-cars is run from the Long Dock to the West End, on the Heights, a distance of about three miles. It is owned and operated by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, whose ferry superintendent, Mr. Brown, superintends the horse car line.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BENCH AND BAR OF HUDSON COUNTY.¹

THE BENCH OF HUDSON COUNTY has ever been occupied by very distinguished men, who have been assigned by the Supreme Court to hold the courts of the county, and the local judges have been selected from among the best men of the county, and as a result the judicial ermine has been worn without a spot to stain it or a single thing to cast dishonor upon its fair fame.

If you can keep the fountain of justice pure and honest men sitting upon the bench in our court-house, the lives and property of the people of the county will be safe and their liberties preserved.

The first courts of the county were opened at the Lyceum Hall in Jersey City, April 14, 1840, Joseph C. Hornblower, chief justice presiding, and the courts continued to be held at the Lyceum Hall until Sept. 19, 1843, when they were removed to the "New-kirk House," at the Five Corners. Here the courts continued to be held until the new court-house was finished and opened, March 11, 1845, when the first session of the court was held there.

The session of the court was opened with prayer by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D., and Chief Justice Hornblower delivered a very able and impressive address, which is given in Chapter XII of this work.

The court-house was a very imposing building for the time, considering the small population of the county, and was at the time probably the largest and

best court-room in the State, and it is not now excelled by many, although the rapid growth of the county from a population of 9451 in 1840 to 187,944 in 1880, has required an addition and considerable changes to adapt the same to the wants of the present times.

THE BAR OF HUDSON COUNTY can properly start its history from the time of the creation of the county by act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 22, 1840. Prior to that time the territory now embraced in the county of Hudson was embraced in the county of Bergen, with the county seat at Hackensack, and although there was at the time only a very small population in Hudson County—only 9451 persons at the census of 1840—to set up and bear the expense of a county government, still these people did it.

Imprisonment for debt existed at that time, and it was the common practice for creditors to watch for New York merchants who were debtors at the Jersey City side of the ferry and arrest them, and carry them to the Hackensack jail; and Jersey City being largely interested in New York City, and dependent on it for its prosperity, took offense at this procedure, and this and other causes led to the formation of the county and also to the abolishment of imprisonment for debt in the State, except in causes of fraud. In the movement for the abolition of imprisonment for debt the Hon. Dudley S. Gregory took a very active part, being the leading spirit in Jersey City at that time.

At the formation of the county the bar consisted of eight persons,—Samuel Cassidy, J. Dickinson Miller, Peter Bentley, Edwin R. V. Wright, Thomas W. James, William S. Cassidy, Benjamin F. Van Cleve and Lewis D. Hardenberg. Of this number all are deceased except Thomas W. James, who is now the Nestor of the bar of the county.

The first lawyer to settle in the territory now known as Hudson County was James Williams, licensed at May term, 1812, but little is known of him except he had his office in Jersey City, and the second lawyer who settled in Jersey City was Samuel Cassidy, who took Mr. Williams' office and practice; and Mr. Williams left the State.

The first lawyer to settle in the city of Hoboken was J. Dun Little, and it is a historical fact that Samuel Cassidy, in Jersey City, and J. Dunn Little, in Hoboken, started the legal business in these two cities; both of them had a large practice and wide influence, and proper sketches of them will appear in this chapter. Of the eight persons in Hudson at the formation of the county, six of them were quite distinguished persons, and filled large fields of usefulness in their profession; of the other two, Benjamin F. Van Cleve and William S. Cassidy, but little is known, as they both died very young in life. Mr. Van Cleve came from Hunterdon County, and is remembered as a man of much promise, but cut off early in life.

¹ By Hon. Jacob Waser.

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,¹ chief justice of the Supreme Court, opened the first courts in Hudson County April 14, 1840. When the cornerstone was laid for the new court house, Oct. 17, 1841, over one-hundred gentlemen took place in which the chief justice, partially, delivered an address, and again when the courts were opened in the new house, March 11, 1845, he delivered a formal address, dedicated "To the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the Grand Jury, and to all law-abiding citizens of the county of Hudson."

These services greatly endeared the chief justice to the people of this county.

He was a great lawyer, an upright judge, and a citizen worthy of the highest commendation.

HENRY WOODBURY GREEN, who, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, was regularly assigned to the Hudson Circuit, following Chief Justice Hornblower, and held his first circuit in Hudson, at November term, 1846, and his last, at April term, 1850, when he was succeeded by Judge Haines.

Chief Justice Green was born at Lawrence, in Hunterdon County (afterwards Mercer) Sept. 20, 1804; he graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1820, at the age of sixteen. He studied law with Charles Ewing, afterwards chief justice, and was admitted to the bar at November term, 1825, and took up the practice at Trenton; was recorder of the city; represented Mercer County in the Legislature in 1842; was a delegate to the Whig National Convention in 1844; appointed chief justice by Governor Stratton in 1846; reappointed by Governor Fort in 1853; resigned to accept the office of chancellor, which was conferred upon him in 1860 by Governor Olden, which office he held until May 1, 1866, when he resigned in consequence of failing health, and was succeeded by Chancellor Zabriskie.

He was a trustee in the College of New Jersey, and devoted much of his time to its interests after his resignation as chancellor, and he was also a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

As he never resided in this county, our special interest in him is as chief justice, circuit judge, and chancellor, and in all these positions he had but few peers.

Probably no man ever sat upon the bench in New Jersey who gave it more dignity than he. In manners he was very dignified, in demeanor on the bench he impressed every one with the importance and dignity of the court, and when the court opened, you felt that a part of the sovereignty of the State was present, and everything proceeded as though his court was the very fountain of justice, and that no error could be committed there which industry,

learning and a conscientious desire to do his whole duty could detect, and if one was beaten in a cause, the vanquished party never felt that defeat came to him through failure to attempt to grasp and understand the cause, but because the judge had himself mistaken the facts, and made an erroneous application of the law to the same. Governor William Pennington once said, "that he always liked to try a cause before Chief Justice Green, as he then felt that there was a God in Israel."

He gave to the causes he investigated both at law and in equity the most thorough investigation, and examined the authorities bearing upon the question with the greatest care; and when he prepared his opinions, they were in the best style of English literature, their diction faultless, the arrangement of authority such that the opinion itself showed that the deepest recess of search had been exhausted and every authority which bore on the question found; and questions which bore on the policy of the law were always illustrated by the views of great statesmen, which developed his general reading; in fact, he followed precedent and example very closely, and rested his opinions mainly on these, and never attempted, to any great extent, to formulate new principles and start new doctrines of law to meet the constant changing and advancing civilization of the present times.

His opinions, as reported in the law and equity reports, are high authority, and have been cited with great approbation in England. Chief Justice Green impressed every one with the importance and dignity of the court and of the duty of faithfulness which the bar owed to the court and their clients; and one of those duties to be practiced by the bar was thorough devotion to their client's cause, and that nothing should be left undone by the lawyer which industry and a faithful discharge of duty could bring out in both obtaining the facts and research for the law bearing on the facts. Such a man elevated himself, the court, the bar, and society in general, and his impress on the State will last even after the men with whom he associated have all passed away.

He did a great service to the people of this county. It was the custom for target companies to come over from New York City and make great disturbances here.

The Kelly Guards came over and got on a regular spree, discharged their fire-arms in Montgomery Street, and spread consternation everywhere; many of them were arrested, and Chief Justice Green sent every man to the State's prison for a long term; he broke up the outrages, and they have never been again repeated.

He died Dec. 19, 1876, at the age of seventy-two.

EX-GOVERNOR DANIEL HAINES was the third justice of the Supreme Court regularly assigned to hold the Hudson Circuit; he succeeded Chief Justice Henry W. Green at the September term, 1853, and presided in this county until the end of the year 1855,

¹For a full sketch of Chief Justice Hornblower, see Bench and Bar of Essex County.

²For the address in full, see Chapter VII of this county, in *Annals of the Town of Bergen*, and *Warfield's History of Hudson County*.

and of the Supreme Court, 1856, he was succeeded by Associate Justice Elias B. D. Ogden.

Governor Haines was born in the city of New York in 1800, and graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1820; he studied law with the Hon. Thomas C. Bland of New York, was licensed as an attorney in 1823, and as counsellor in 1826, and was called to be a sergeant-at-law in 1837.

In 1824 he commenced the practice of the law at Hasbrouck, a small village in Sussex County, which was always his home, but during the period of his judgeship he resided mostly in Newark.

He was elected to the Council from Sussex County, and served two terms, being a member when the "broad seal question" agitated the State and nation; he took strong grounds with the Democratic party, and through the prominence thus gained he was elected Governor and chancellor in 1843, and was Governor at the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1844.

In 1847 he was elected Governor by the Democrats, and held the office three years. In 1852 he was appointed by Governor Fort an associate justice of the Supreme Court, again reappointed, in 1859, by Governor Newell, and retired from the bench in 1866, after a service of fourteen years, greatly honored and beloved by all.

In 1845 he was appointed one of the commissioners to select a site for the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, and was a member of the first board of managers. In 1870 he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the National Prison Reform Congress, and he was also a trustee of the College of New Jersey for many years.

He was a strong advocate of temperance, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and led a very devoted Christian life.

Being located in a farming district, where the question and disputes to be settled are of minor importance, Judge Haines had no very great opportunity to display his powers at the bar, but was always esteemed a sound and able lawyer. As Governor, he brought to the office sterling integrity and a great zeal for the education of the children of the State, and he advocated with great earnestness the adoption and perfection of the common-school system of the State.

As a judge, while he was not regarded as one of the most profound jurists, still his great sense of right and desire to be just led him to examine every case with great care; it was this element of his character that so much endeared him to the bar and people of the State.

Judge Haines again returned to Hudson County in 1873 as a commissioner appointed by the Supreme Court to review all unjust street and sewer assessments, and, in connection with Theodore Little, Esq., and Jesse Williams, Esq., reviewed and adjusted a large number of assessments, performing a very valuable service to the city of Jersey City.

He died Jan. 26, 1877, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

ELIAS B. D. OGDEN a son of Governor Aaron Ogden, was born at Elizabethtown in 1800. He graduated at Princeton College in 1819, was licensed as an attorney in 1824, as a counsellor in 1829, and was made a sergeant-at-law in 1837, being the last lawyer to receive that honorary title in the State of New Jersey. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to Paterson, where he continued to practice, being prothonotary of the pleas of Passaic County for two terms, and in 1841 member from that county to Constitutional convention, in which he took an active part.

In 1848 he was appointed by Governor Haines an associate justice of the Supreme Court. He was reappointed by Governor Wood to 1853, and again by Governor Oliver in 1862, and died Feb. 24, 1866, having held the office over thirteen years.

Judge Ogden was regularly assigned to the Hudson Circuit in January, 1856, and continued to hold it until the time of his death. He resided in Paterson until 1858, when he removed to the old homestead of his father, at Elizabethtown.

Probably no more fitting sketch can be given of his career at this circuit than to quote a part of the remarks of Jacob Weart, Esq., at the bar meeting of Hudson County on the occasion of his death.

Mr. Weart said, "For seventeen long years the deceased, as a judge, has gone in and out before the people of this State, receiving three successive appointments. He had held the office longer than any of his brethren upon the bench at the time. A man so long associated with our jurisprudence could not have failed to leave his imprint upon the same. In commercial and criminal law I think he excelled. Having held the circuits of two of the most important counties in the State for many years,—Essex and Hudson,—he had a wide field for the display of his talent in this direction, and he brought to these branches of the law a very marvelous and quick perception; indeed, it took a well-advocate to cope with and answer his ready suggestions."

"In criminal matters he was the terror of rogues and evil-doers, and did much to preserve the peace and good order of our county. Having a high Christian character, he looked to the elevation of society and the public morals, and had a deep and lasting reverence for the sanctity of the Sabbath, and we would all do well if we should strive to emulate his noble example in this direction. As a public patriot he loved his country, he loved good government, he cherished a respect for the laws, and during the trying hours of the republic he stood by his government; he stood by the flag under which his father reared him; he despised traitors and their sympathizers, and looked confidently for the overthrow of the Rebellion and the restoration of the Union."

"But, alas! he has gone to meet that great Judge who cannot err. Let us quietly submit him to the

silence of the tomb; over his grave let us strew flowers, which will lift their incense to Heaven, and then our last duty will be to hold him and his beloved family in grateful remembrance.

JOSEPH DORSETT BEdLE was born at Matawan, Monmouth Co., N. J., Jan. 5, 1831. He comes of an old American family on both sides his maternal ancestors having emigrated to this country from Bermuda more than a century and a half ago. His father, Thomas L. Bedle, whose immediate ancestors were Jerseymen, was a merchant, a justice of the peace for a number of years, a judge and a member of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Monmouth. His mother, Hannah Dorsett, descended from a family that was among the early settlers of the above county. Their son, Joseph D., obtained his early educational training in the academy at Matawan, then known as Middletown Point. He at an early age manifested a predilection for the legal profession, and began his study of the law under the very able direction of Hon. W. L. Dayton, at Trenton, in 1848.

During this period of four years he attended the regular course of lectures at the law school at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One winter he passed in the office of Thompson & Weeks, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the spring of 1852 he was admitted to the bar of New York State as an attorney and counselor. Returning to New Jersey, he passed a short time in the office of Hon. Henry S. Little, at Matawan, and was admitted to the bar of that State in January, 1853.

He began the practice of his profession at Matawan, and in the spring of 1855 made Freehold, in the same county, his residence. Here he soon made his presence felt and won a place among the leaders of the bar. A large, valuable and lucrative practice fell to him, when he was offered by Governor Parker a seat upon the Supreme bench of the State. A high sense of the dignity of this position and of his duty to the community influenced him to accept this appointment, his commission bearing date March 23, 1865. His term expiring in 1872, he was reappointed by Governor Parker, this reappointment doing honor both to the Governor and the recipient. On accepting the first appointment he had made Jersey City his residence, that he might be at a convenient distance from all parts of his district, which comprised the counties of Hudson, Passaic and Bergen. Just prior to the close of his first term, in 1871, he was prominently named as a candidate for Governor, though he himself took no steps to secure the nomination, rather discouraging the movement in his favor. Notwithstanding this fact, his name was again brought forward in 1874, and an unanimous nomination tendered him by the Democratic State Convention. He accepted this nomination only at the persistent and earnest appeal of the party, declaring that as he had been nominated without any effort on his part, so he

must be content with it all. This course he was constrained to adopt, not from any lack of disposition to serve the political organization with which he affiliated, or unwillingness to assume the dignity and responsibility of administering the government of his State, but simply from a high sense of the impropriety of any action having a political bearing by one holding judicial office. This high-minded determination was appreciated by the people, who elected him by one of the largest votes ever cast for Governor in the State, though opposed by a candidate of great personal popularity. Most unmistakably was he called to his honorable post by the popular voice, whose expectations were in no sense disappointed. His administration from the first was marked by ability, prudence and a patriotism inspired by desire for the public welfare. By his statesman-like views and noble aims he firmly intrenched himself in the respect and regard of the community. Governor Bedle, on the termination of his official career, resumed the practice of his profession, and has since been identified with many important causes, being still engaged in active practice.

The College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1875 conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Governor Bedle was in 1861 married to Althea, daughter of Hon. Bennington F. Randolph, of Freehold, N. J. Their children are Bennington Randolph, Joseph Dorsett, Thomas Francis, Althea Randolph, Randolph and Mary (deceased).

MANNING M. KNAPP is the sixth Justice of the Supreme Court regularly assigned to the Hudson Circuit. He is still holding the court, and has done so since January, 1875.

The following sketch is taken from the "History of Bergen and Passaic Counties":

"The subject of this sketch, although a resident in Hackensack for many years, is not a native of Bergen County. He was born at Newton, in the county of Sussex, in this State, on the 7th of June, 1875. He studied law at Newton, in the office of the late Col. Robert Hamilton, and was admitted as an attorney at the July term of the Supreme Court in the year 1846. In the winter of that year he removed to Hackensack, where he has since resided, practicing in his profession down to the time of his appointment on the Supreme Court bench. In January, 1850, he was licensed as a counselor. The late Chancellor Zabriskie, having about this time removed from Hackensack to Jersey City, vacated the office of prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen. Chief Justice Green, who then presided at the Bergen Circuit, appointed Mr. Knapp to prosecute for the State until the office should be filled by executive action. Acting under this appointment until February, 1851, he was then given the office by Governor Fort, and held it under that and subsequent appointments, until February, 1861. When appointed prosecutor he was acquiring, and soon was engaged in, an active practice in the civil

courts. This he retained during all the time that he remained at the bar.

"Upon the election of Judge Bedle to the office of Governor of the State, a vacancy was created on the Supreme bench, and Governor Bedle nominated Mr. Knapp to be his successor. Upon confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Knapp entered upon the duties of the office, taking up the work which Judge Bedle had laid down, and after serving one term was reappointed by Governor Ludlow in 1882.

"The judicial district presided over by Judge Bedle embraced the counties of Hudson, Bergen and Passaic. The work in it was extremely onerous for one judge. In consequence of this, the Legislature, in 1875, divided the district, and set off Hudson County as an entire one. To this new district Judge Knapp was assigned by the Supreme Court, and has since presided at that circuit. The large population of Hudson County necessarily presents a heavy work in the courts, and renders the district, although comprising that county alone, not a light one in its judicial administration.

"Judge Knapp has always held to the political views of the Democratic party, but he has never held, or manifested any desire to hold, political office. His aspirations seem not to have gone beyond or outside of success in his professional career."

In 1850 he was married to Anna Mattison, a daughter of Capt. Joseph Mattison, of the navy. She was born in Woodbridge, Middlesex Co., in this State. They have two children, a son and daughter, the issue of the marriage. The elder, Anna M. (wife of Walter V. Clark), resides in Hackensack. The younger, Joseph M. Knapp, is temporarily in Colorado. He, it is understood, is preparing for admission to the bar of this State.

AARON OGDEN, a son of Robert Ogden, was born at Elizabethtown in the year 1756, graduated at Princeton College in 1778, before he had attained the age of seventeen; he then engaged as an assistant teacher in a grammar school, which he continued until he entered the army, in 1777. Ogden was appointed a lieutenant and paymaster in the First Regiment, and continued in service to the termination of the war as adjutant-general, captain and brigade-major and inspector. He rendered very valuable services to his country during the Revolutionary war, and was a great hero of Washington and Lafayette.

When dismissed from the army with the other officers at Newburgh, in 1783, Maj. Ogden returned to Elizabethtown, and took up the study of the law with his brother Robert, and was licensed as an attorney in 1784, and as counselor in 1794, and practiced his profession at Elizabethtown, and was clerk of the county of Essex. In 1801 the Legislature elected him to fill the unexpired term of James Schureman in the Senate of the United States, and he served from Feb. 26, 1801, to March 3, 1803, and was a distinguished and useful member of that body.

In 1812, Aaron Ogden was elected Governor of the State of New Jersey, and by virtue of his office also became chancellor of the State, and held the office for one year. While he held the office of Governor, President Madison nominated him as a major-general, with the purpose, as it was understood, of giving him the command of the forces operating against Canada, and his nomination was unanimously confirmed by the Senate; but he declined to accept, as he thought he could be of more service as Governor of the State. He was one of the commissioners to settle the boundaries between the States of New York and New Jersey in 1807, 1827 and 1833. He was elected a trustee of Princeton College in 1803, and held the office at the time of his death, and received from the college the degree of LL.D., in 1817.

About 1813 he engaged in the running of a steamboat between Elizabethtown and New York City, which brought him in contact with Thomas Gibbons and brought about the steamboat war, the State of New York and New Jersey having each granted the exclusive use of the waters of each State to certain individuals to navigate their waters exclusively; the monopoly was sustained by the courts of New York, but in the celebrated case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, in the Supreme Court of the United States, that court declared the laws unconstitutional. In this controversy Ogden lost his fortune.

In 1824 he succeeded Gen. Bloomfield as president of the Society of the Cincinnati, and continued to be its president until the time of his death.

In 1829 he took up his residence in Jersey City, where he was to some extent provided for, not only by his pension as an old soldier, but by an act of Congress creating a custom-house office at Jersey City, which he held during the remainder of his life. He died in Jersey City in 1839, at the age of eighty-three years.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHWARD, known as "New Jersey's favorite son," is entitled to a short space in this chapter, from the fact that he was a resident of Jersey City at the time of his death, having been elected president of the Morris Canal and Banking Company in 1838; he took up his residence in Jersey City at that time.

A full sketch of his life is to be found in Elmer's "Reminiscences of New Jersey," and also in the histories of the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, and Mercer and Burlington.

He was born at Backingridge, Somerset Co., June 9, 1787, was a pupil in the celebrated school of Rev. Robert Finley, and in September, 1802, he entered the junior class at Princeton, and graduated in 1804, at the age of seventeen. He went to Virginia as a teacher of the classics, and was admitted to the bar there in 1809; was admitted to the bar here in 1811, and commenced practice at Flemington, and was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Hunterdon County; in 1815 he was elected to the Legislature, and shortly after taking his seat, on Oct. 31, 1815, he was ap-





J. D. Beebe

pointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and removed to Trenton. When appointed, and when he was only twenty-eight years old. He prepared law reports, and published two volumes of reports. Jan. 25, 1821, he was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of J. J. Wilson in the United States Senate, and was elected by the Legislature for the full term, from March 4, 1821, and having been appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Monroe, Sept. 16, 1823, he resigned his seat in the Senate, and took a seat in the Cabinet, which he held through the administration of President Monroe. In 1829, President John Q. Adams, until 1829. After retiring from the navy he resumed his practice at Trenton, and on Feb. 20, 1829, was appointed Attorney-General of the State.

He was appointed Governor and Chancellor in 1832, but he only held one term of the Court of Chancery, being elected United States Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1833, he resigned the office of Governor. He, therefore, in less than a year, held the offices of Attorney-General, Governor and Chancellor and United States Senator, from which he derived the title of "favorite son." In 1839 he was again elected to the United States Senate for the full term of six years. On March 11, 1841, he was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and upon the retirement of Vice-President Tyler he was elected president of the Senate, May 31, 1841, and held that position at the time of his death, which occurred at Fredericksburg, June 26, 1842.

He was elected one of the electors and voted for President Monroe in 1820. He was appointed a trustee of Princeton College in 1822, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in 1822.

It is not probable that any other such record can be produced in the State of New Jersey.

MURILAS OGDEN was a member of the distinguished Ogden family of New Jersey, and a son of Governor Aaron Ogden, and was born at Elizabethtown in 1792. He received an academic education and entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated there in the class of 1810. He studied law, and was admitted as an attorney-at-law at November term, 1814, and as counselor-at-law at February term, 1818, and died in July, 1860, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

He practiced law in Jersey City from the formation of the county, in 1840 to 1848, and is spoken of as a sound and able lawyer.

SAMUEL CASSELY was really the first lawyer to settle in the territory now known as Hudson County who did any considerable amount of business, although he succeeded James Williams, who had settled here before him; Mr. Williams' business must have been small, as he was here but a short time, and the population was very sparse.

Mr. Cassedy was born at Hackensack, June 22, 1790, and was one of three brothers, all of whom were dis-

tinguished men in their day. George Cassedy was a distinguished member of the Hackensack bar, an able lawyer, and served several years in Congress, elected on a general State ticket. John Cassedy was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, represented Bergen County in the State Council and Hudson County in the State Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention from Bergen County in 1844; he was also the chief organizer of the Hudson County Bank and the Bank of Jersey City.

Samuel Cassedy was educated at the schools in Hackensack, and removed to Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar of that State as an attorney and counselor Aug. 20, 1814; he removed to Jersey City and was admitted as an attorney at May term, 1816, and as counselor at September term, 1833; upon being licensed as an attorney, in 1816, he succeeded to the business of James Williams, and continued to practice in Jersey City until his death, which occurred Aug. 30, 1862, in the seventy-second year of his age.

On Dec. 23, 1831, Mr. Cassedy was placed upon Governor Vroom's staff as his deputy adjutant-general for the Second Division of the militia of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He also served in the war of 1812 as a volunteer. He was also prosecutor of the pleas for Bergen County.

He devoted his efforts mainly to office practice, and in the vigor of his manhood had a large clientage.

WILLIAM CLELL MORRIS was descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Maj. James Morris, was fatally wounded at the battle of Germantown, and died January 7, 1777. He had his commission on his person, and it was stained with his blood. Judge Morris took great pride in exhibiting this commission. His father, Jonathan Ford Morris, was a physician, and practiced at Bound Brook, later at Somerville, where he died. He was a popular physician, successful surgeon, philanthropic citizen and a forcible writer. Judge Morris was born at Middlebrook, Somerset Co., Feb. 27, 1789. He was educated at the classical academy at Somerville, N. J., entered the law office of John Frelinghuysen, and also read a short time with George McDonald, and was admitted to the bar at November term, 1818, and entered upon the practice of the law at Belvidere, and continued in practice there for thirty-one years, when he removed to Jersey City, and took a position in the custom-house in the city of New York, which he held for four years, when he retired to an office practice in Jersey City, and in 1861 was appointed by Governor Olden a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and served for nearly a year, and was regularly elected to the office by the joint meeting of 1863, and took his seat on the bench April 1, 1863, and died May 17, 1870, aged eighty-one years.

Judge Morris held the office of prosecutor of the pleas for the county of Warren for twenty-five years, being five successive terms, and the great service which he rendered the State was his prosecution of what

well known throughout the State as the Warren murders. These trials were probably the most celebrated of any in the criminal history of the State. Joseph Carter, Jr., Abner Park and Peter W. Park were severally indicted and tried for the murder of John Castner, Maria Castner, his wife, Mary M. Castner, daughter of John and Marie Castner, and John B. Park, brother of Peter W. Park. These trials lasted for a period of about two years; several judges of the Supreme Court sat at the various trials, and the persons convicted were convicted entirely upon circumstantial evidence, and these convictions were mainly due to the great industry and high moral character of Judge Morris, who abandoned his civil business to prosecute these murderers, and at the close of the long trials he found his civil business in the hands of other persons, and he took a position in the custom-house. His loss of practice was a meagre reward for the long and valuable services which he rendered to the county, the prosecutor being then paid by fees, and the fee was fifteen dollars for the trial and conviction of a murderer. The people of Warren County, through their Board of Chosen Freeholders, never made any adequate recompense to Judge Morris for these two years of service.

Judge Morris was an earnest, active Christian, and was in the eldership of the church almost constantly from 1828 until his death, a period of over forty years. He married a daughter of Adj.-Gen. Stryker, by whom he had several children, which he brought up to be very useful and valuable citizens. Dr. Theodore F. Morris, of Jersey City, who has devoted so much of his time to the education of the children of Jersey City, in the Board of Education; William C. Morris, Jr., cashier of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Francis B. Morris, superintendent of the coal transportation of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, are his sons; and a daughter married J. G. Shipman, Esq., a leading lawyer in West New Jersey.

JAMES S. NEVINS was born in Somerset County in 1786, and graduated at Princeton College in 1816. Having studied law with Frederick Frelinghuysen, he was licensed as an attorney in 1819, admitted as a counselor in 1823, and called to be a sergeant-at-law in 1837, among the last upon whom that honor was conferred in the State.

In 1838, upon the death of Judge Ryerson, he was chosen by the joint meeting a justice of the Supreme Court, and was again appointed by Governor Stratton in 1845, serving on the bench for fourteen years. At the expiration of his second term the politics of the State had changed, and Governor Fort appointed ex-Governor Daniel Haines to fill his place.

He followed his profession at New Brunswick until he was appointed judge, and always resided there until 1852, when he moved to Jersey City, and opened an office there and practiced his profession until the time of his death, which occurred in 1859, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The greater part of Judge Nevins' professional and judicial life was spent in the county of Middlesex, and he only spent the last seven years of his life in Hudson County, and these were the years of his old age. He was highly respected as a lawyer and a judge, and might be regarded as an independent thinker, as his dissenting opinions will show; and, in concluding one of them, he says, "I regret the necessity which constrains me to differ with my brethren on this point; but, thinking as I do, I would not fulfill my trust were I to yield my opinion before I was convinced."

In the early history of Jersey City there was a great controversy over the dedication of the market grounds at the foot of Washington Street, between Bergen Street and South Street, and lately occupied as a city hospital. The case is reported in Spencer's Reports, 86: *Dummer ads.* Selectmen of Jersey City. Dummer was represented by such eminent counsel as A. S. Garr and George Wood, and the city was represented by Peter Bentley and ex-Governor I. H. Williamson. The opinion of the court was delivered by Judge Nevins, sustaining the claim of the city, and he was ever after held in high esteem by the older citizens for thus sustaining them in a fierce and well-fought struggle.

He engaged in, and was one of the promoters of the Raritan Water-Works, to supply water-power for mill-sites at that place.

While Judge Nevins will be remembered as a judge of fair average ability, he was greatly endeared to the people by his kindly social disposition and his great fund of anecdote. He was always the centre in every social gathering, and he will long be remembered in the State.

LEWIS D. HARDENBERGH, one of the gentlemen who was settled at Hackensack and removed to Jersey City on the formation of Hudson County, was descended from one of the oldest and best-known families in New Jersey. His grandfather, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, was the first president of Queen's College (now Rutgers College), at New Brunswick; his father was named Jacob R. Hardenbergh, and was an attorney-at-law, admitted to the bar of New Jersey at February term, 1805, and was a man of large influence.

The subject of this sketch was born at New Brunswick in 1803. At the time when he should have received his college education Rutgers College was closed; he studied law with the celebrated George Wood, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at May term, 1825, and as a counselor at November term, 1828.

After practicing a short time in New Jersey he went to Utica, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York bar, and while there Governor Horatio Seymour was a student in his office. His health broke down in the cold climate of that State, and he returned to New Brunswick, and practiced there a short time; then removed to Hackensack, in Bergen County; was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Bergen

County in 1836, and resigned upon coming to Jersey City. He was appointed prosector of the pleas of Hudson County in 1839 and held the office for five years. His health failing, he accepted the office of secretary of the Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company, which office he held for many years, and until his death, in the fall of 1857.

The Third Reformed Church, now the Park Reformed Church of Jersey City, was initiated at the house of Judge Randolph on April 3, 1841, the gentlemen present being: Sturges, Coates, Theobald, Taber, John Smyth, Henry M. Traphagen, and Lewis D. Hardenbergh. Mr. Hardenbergh was elected one of the first deacons of the church.

His son, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, who came to the New Jersey bar, practiced many years in Jersey City, where he was highly respected, and is now practicing at Omaha, Neb.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, late an associate justice of the Supreme Court, was born in New York City, March 14, 1803, the son of Robert F. Randolph, a physician, who afterwards settled at Piscataway, in the county of Middlesex, where Judge Randolph's early life was spent. He was descended from a long line of God-fearing men, dated back to the Pilgrims and the "Mayflower." His early education was under his father's tuition and at the schools of his neighborhood. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at May term, 1825, as attorney, and at May term, 1828, as counselor, and opened his office at Freehold, and was soon after appointed prosector of the pleas for Monmouth County. At that time the members of Congress were elected on a general State ticket, and Judge Randolph had become so widely and favorably known throughout the State that, at the early age of thirty-one years, he was placed on the Whig ticket, and elected to Congress in 1834. He was afterwards twice re-elected, serving until 1841, and declining a fourth renomination. He was a member of Congress during the great broad-sail controversy of 1840; he was the only member from New Jersey who retained his seat.

In February, 1845, he was appointed by Governor Stratton an associate justice of the Supreme Court, and served a term of seven years, highly esteemed by his brethren on the bench, and greatly respected by the people of the State, and always regarded as a painstaking, upright and impartial judge.

In 1854 he was one of the commissioners appointed to revise the laws of the State. Parts of their work, especially the acts for reorganization of the courts and the Practice Act of 1855, still remain on the statute book.

On the dissolution of the old Whig party Judge Randolph followed the fortunes of Fillmore and of Bell and Everett, and afterwards he joined the Democratic party, and acted with them until the time of his death. He was a member of the Peace Conference held in Washington, in 1861, to see if the diffi-

culties between the North and the South could not be adjusted without a resort to arms. He was a Seymour and Blair elector in 1868.

Judge Randolph resided at Freehold until 1841. When he retired from Congress he removed to New Brunswick, and opened a law-office there, and practiced at that place until he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court, and removed to Trenton in 1845, and continued to reside there until 1865, when he removed to Jersey City, and took up the practice of the law there, and continued to reside in Jersey City until the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1873, when he was seventy years and three months old.

Judge Randolph was an out and out Jerseyman; he loved the State and the people thereof, and was greatly honored and respected by them. When a vacancy occurred upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States he called upon the writer of this sketch, and said: "Let us have an effort to seat a Jerseyman in the place." He and I immediately called a meeting of the bar of Hudson County in favor of Joseph P. Bradley. The meeting passed suitable resolutions, which were printed and sent to President Grant, and Judge Bradley was finally appointed, and Judge Randolph did not relax his efforts in that direction until it was accomplished.

Judge Randolph's great strength was in his friendships; he made friends and retained them; he was a noble and generous-hearted man, without any deception or guile in his composition. Kindness was the ruling passion of his life. He was diligent in business; this, united with a high Christian character and a faithful attendance on the services of the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, where he was a member, greatly endeared him to our people, and he died lamented by a large circle of friends here and elsewhere.

ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, late chancellor of the State of New Jersey, was born at Greenbush, opposite Albany, N. Y., on June 10, 1807. His father was Rev. John Zabriskie, who was settled as pastor over the Reformed Church at Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., in 1811, and he took up his residence there and continued to reside there until the time of his death, greatly respected for his Christian character and zealous work.

As Mr. Zabriskie was brought into this State at four years of age, and resided here during his whole life-time, he can fairly be claimed as a Jerseyman. After receiving an academic education he entered the junior class at Princeton College in 1823, and graduated with the highest honors in 1825. He immediately commenced the study of the law with James S. Green, Esq., of Princeton, and was licensed at November term, 1828, as an attorney, and at November term, 1831, as a counselor. He settled first at Newark, but removed to Hackensack in 1830, and took up the practice of the law there, and continued at that place until 1849, when he removed to Jersey City, where he

continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred at Truckee, Cal., June 27, 1873, in the sixty-second year of his age. After his term of office as chancellor had expired he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the State Constitution, and was made president of the commission, and during an adjournment of the same had gone to visit the State of California, and was on his way home to assume his duties as president when death overtook him.

Mr. Zabriskie resided in Bergen County for nineteen years, and was the most conspicuous man of the county both as a lawyer and civilian. In politics he was a Whig, was appointed surrogate in 1838, reappointed in 1843, and held the office for ten years. In 1842 he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Bergen. He was reappointed by Governor Stratton, and resigned the office when he removed to Jersey City, in 1849. He was appointed law reporter by the Supreme Court at January term, 1847, and held the office until February term, 1855. He was, therefore, surrogate, prosecutor of the pleas and law reporter at the same time, and was also engaged as counsel in all the important civil suits that originated in Bergen County.

After his removal to Jersey City he went immediately into a large and lucrative practice, was engaged in most all the important trials in Hudson County, and tried many causes in the counties of Bergen, Passaic and Essex. He became identified in our local interests, and accepted positions of trust in banks and railroads, and took his full share of the responsible duties belonging to the private citizen.

He was appointed chancellor by Governor Ward, and entered upon the duties of his office May 1, 1866, and continued to perform them until the expiration of his office, May 1, 1873, when he was succeeded by Chancellor Theodore Runyon.

Chancellor Zabriskie brought to the high office of chancellor great industry, a very ripe experience at the bar, and a very extensive knowledge of the law, for he had always been a great student, and his published opinions will be his most lasting monuments, and will certainly perpetuate his fame.

It would be useless to cite cases where he has delivered learned and able opinions showing great research; but a reference to three reported cases will fully illustrate this statement. *Stevens vs. The Passaic and Newark Railroad Company* (5 Vroom's r. 567), when he delivered in the Court of Errors and Appeals a dissenting opinion on the question of riparian rights. *Fuller vs. Higgins and others* (6 V. R. Green's r. 128), in this case the chancellor held that, under the sixth section of the statute of descent, lands descended by the rules of the common law, and not by the civil law, and the opinion is full of learning and research, but the doctrine was overruled by the Court of Appeals, and the civil law doctrine established; *Black vs. The Delaware and Raritan*

Canal Company and others (7 C. E. Green's r. 130), involving the question of the leasing of the railroads of the joint companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the chancellor sustained the lease in an opinion covering thirty-seven pages.

The short space which can be afforded in this chapter to so distinguished a citizen as Mr. Zabriskie will not suffice to do full justice to his memory. At the time of his death the bar of Hudson County prepared and published a memorial volume, containing the addresses of many members of the bar on that occasion, and an address by Hon. Isaac W. Scudder, and the funeral sermon by Rev. W. H. Campbell, LL.D., president of Rutgers College.

A few extracts from these addresses will properly show his full character.

Judge Bedle, presiding at the bar meeting,—among other things, said,

"Chancellor Zabriskie was a most remarkable man, both in physical appearance and in intrinsic mental strength. Those who saw him for the first time knew at once that he was no ordinary man, and those who were familiar with him, and especially those who experienced the weight of his power as a professional antagonist, well understood that it was great and formidable. He was a thoroughly read lawyer, and while at the bar excelled in the science of the common law. His mind was eminently practical, and could easily adapt itself to the plainest comprehension. In this was one of the secrets of his success as an advocate. He was fertile in analogies, and used the plainest facts and principles of every-day life with wonderful facility to illustrate his arguments. In this he had no equal at the bar. That quality was always felt before a jury, and frequently was dangerously effective against an adversary before educated minds. Though possessing that faculty in so high a degree, he was always profound and learned in a purely legal argument. His research was careful, and courts were always aided by the results of his labor and reflection. I heard an eminent judge, who for years adorned the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals of this State, and whose just judgment of men all will concede, say that Mr. Zabriskie had no superior in strength before that Court.

"As a chancellor, he served the State with faithfulness, and promptly, ably and satisfactorily performed the duties of his office. His judicial record will always be regarded as a very valuable part of our jurisprudence.

"As presiding officer of the Court of Errors and Appeals, he was dignified, yet genial, and in the labors and conferences of that court I have seen some of the most striking evidences of his learning and fertility of thought."

Jacob Weart, among other things, said: "I was a great admirer of his profound learning and ability as a lawyer; and his fame as a counselor and advocate had become a household word to the bar and

people of the State, as will be seen by a short reference to our railroad history.

"In the year 1859, His Excellency William A. Newcomb, Mr. Zaborskie as his first choice for chancellor, and nominated him to the Senate, and the Senate being politically opposed to the Governor, declined to confirm the nomination, and the memorable struggle was entered into which left the State for a year without a chancellor.

"At the ensuing election His Excellency Charles S. Ogden was elected Governor, but the Senate remained politically opposed to him. I remember, as then visited Governor Ogden at Princeton to present the name of Mr. Zaborskie for the office of chancellor, and after the Legislature conveyed Governor Ogden advised me that he would nominate Mr. Zaborskie as chancellor, provided he could be confirmed, and if he could not be confirmed he thought the intention of the Senate required that his name should not be sent to the other nomination made, and he gave Mr. Zaborskie's friends time to see if the confirmation would be secured, but the intensity of the struggle of the year previous was too fresh and bitter to allow of the confirmation. When His Excellency Marcus L. Ward was elected, in 1863, and it became known that the office of chancellor would become vacant, the bar of the State generally looked to Mr. Zaborskie as the coming man, and he was accordingly nominated and confirmed. I mention these facts to show what a strong hold he had upon the public mind, and having been the first choice for the office of chancellor of three Republican Governors.

"Our chairman (Judge Beitel) having spoken of him as a chancellor, I desire to call attention to a few other remarkable traits of his character. Mr. Zaborskie was a lawyer, and not a politician, for he took a deep interest in all of the affairs of state, and the crowning joy of his life was his opposition and defeat of the extension of the monopoly powers of the Camden and Amberg Railroad Company.

"I attended the great public meeting in Park Hall in this city, where he was the chief public speaker, and his power and eloquence on that occasion was so great that he fully thrilled his audience, as it were, by an electric shock. He repeated his speech before a committee of the Legislature at Trenton, and the extension of the monopoly was dead. Ours as Mr. Zaborskie's services were in the two highest courts of the State, where he presided, in my judgment they feel infinitely short of his great struggle for the rights of the people of the State in his successful effort to defeat the extension of the monopoly privileges, and the results that today we have a free railroad law, without his aid we would most likely still have remained under the monopoly power, and would have so continued until 1882."

At the time of his death the Court of Errors and Appeals was in session at Trenton. Attorney General Gilchrist announced the death to the court, and

Chancellor Emory, in announcing the court out of respect to his memory, among other things, said:

"His long connection with this court as its presiding officer, his long and intimate connection with its bar, and before he came to the bench, his identification with the administration of justice as lawyer and judge, his gentle and a modest, (rather unassuming) necessary among those with whom he has been associated. His name is indeed a source of commendation New Jersey is proud. Much as she prizes her history and its memories, the value and patriotism of her sons in field and dock, proud as she is of the character of her people, of her sciences and the enterprise of her citizens, she looks no more, her brightest jewels the lives of such as he,—the men who have given her her great elements for justice, for law and order. To speak their names would be to utter the household words of her citizens. The deceased was a consummate lawyer, a just, patient and impartial judge, a citizen always at the seat of the right, an God guided to see the right, conservative in his views, firm and positive in his convictions, as proved to the State and nation. When he left us his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated, he looked forward, as well as might, to future useful labor for the State after that evening, which he expected should be but a few days, but which God in His Providence has made eternal. His life was full of high and honorable example of truly conscientiously discharged and well labor well and diligently done."

He served a term of three years in the State Senate, from Hudson County, before he was made chancellor, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred upon him.

WILLIAM S. WILLIAMSON is descended from one of the most distinguished families in the State of New Jersey, being a son of Isaac H. Williamson, Governor and member of the State from 1811 to 1820, and during his time one of the ablest lawyers at the bar of the State.

The subject of this sketch was born at Elizabethtown and graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1847, was admitted as an attorney in November, 1849, and was made counsel at November term, 1850, and resumed his profession at Elizabeth, and only took high rank as a lawyer, and was much distinction as a leader in the Democratic party, and became identified as connected with the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

He was for several years prosecutor of the peace for Essex County, and was appointed chancellor by Governor Wood and succeeded Chancellor Oliver S. Haines in 1882.

Under Chancellor Williamson's administration the Court of Chancery grew to be a popular court to the sitters of the State, and all matters that could be litigated in that court gravitated there, and the court under his administration gained so much strength that its power has continued to grow, and its influ-

diction to expand, so that it now controls and settles a large part of the disputes arising in the State.

When Chancellor Williamson came into office he at once became the friend of all the young lawyers, by breaking down the barrier that no attorney could be commissioned as a master and examiner until he had obtained his counselor's commission; the writer of this sketch obtained from Chancellor Williamson a commission as master and examiner in Chancery in less than two months after he received his license as attorney, and this commission was of great service to the receiver and of much benefit to the public, as a large part of the testimony of the Court of Chancery taken in Hudson County was taken under this commission during the first years after it was granted, and the same can be said of many other masters and examiners commissioned by Chancellor Williamson as soon as they were admitted as attorneys; when he went out of office the old rule was again established, and the progress of young men struggling for a foothold in the profession greatly retarded.

Chancellor Williamson may be regarded as an original thinker, and while he paid due respect to established forms and precedents, still he advanced the principles of the law in his court to meet the progress of the age and the necessities of the times, and if a new question arose owing to the new modes of doing business, he formulated a new rule in the Court of Equity to meet the cases, and it was the advancing principles which he instilled into the court, and which have been continued by his successors in office, and especially so by Chancellor Runyon, that has made the Court of Chancery so deservedly popular that it has withstood all constitutional changes, while the Courts of Chancery in most of the States have been abolished, and equity powers given to courts of law.

When Chancellor Williamson retired from office, in 1859, he opened his office in Jersey City, and has continued it there ever since, and has for the last twenty-five years been a member of the Hudson bar, although he has always continued his residence at Elizabeth. When he retired from office he went immediately into a large practice, and drew his clientele from all over the State of New Jersey and largely from the States of New York and Pennsylvania; so much so that he has been engaged in almost all of the great litigation which has arisen in the State on one side or the other, and to enumerate these causes would be almost equivalent to making a digest of our reports.

Some lawyers are distinguished for their ability in the matter of the law of a case, and others in their ability to handle the facts of a cause with skill; but Chancellor Williamson unites these two great qualities more successfully than any other lawyer at our bar, and has for many years ranked as one of the very leading lawyers of the State, and is still engaged in the most important causes.

This sketch cannot be more appropriately closed

than by quoting from the "History of Union and Middlesex Counties" the following:

"While he has avoided public office outside the line of his professional service, he has on more than one occasion been prominently urged by friends as United States Senator, and they only failed of his election by a few votes in 1863 or 1864.

"In 1860 he was a delegate-at-large from the State to the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and in 1861 was appointed one of the delegates to represent New Jersey in the Peace Congress which met at Washington, composed of delegates from every State, and which was called in the hope and for the purpose of averting, if possible, the impending conflict between the two sections of the country. Mr. Williamson has been all his life identified with the interests of church, of education and the development of the resources of the State. He has for years served as an officer of the church of St. John's Episcopal parish, and of the Union County Bible Society, as trustee of the State Normal School, as director and counsel for the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of the State Bank of Elizabeth, and as director and trustee of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, as commissioner of the sinking fund of Elizabeth, and in other positions of trust, both public and private. He still lives at Elizabeth, on the place formerly the residence of his father."

PETER BENTLEY, SR., one of the founders of Jersey City, was born at the village of Half-Moon, in the county of Saratoga, in the State of New York, in the year 1805. His early life was devoted to farming and attending the county schools until he was twenty years of age, when he started out to seek his own fortune. In 1825 he came to Jersey City, and learned the occupation of a printer, which he followed for a few years, and earned and saved money enough to enable him to take up the study of the law, and about 1830 he entered the law-office of Samuel Cassidy, Esq., and was licensed as an attorney at May term, 1834, and took his counselor's license at the September term, 1839; he opened his office in Jersey City, and practiced there for forty-one years, and died Sept. 26, 1875, seventy years of age.

In 1833 he was clerk of the Board of Selectmen of Jersey City, and in 1843 he was elected mayor of Jersey City; these were the only political offices he ever held. He helped to organize several of the banks and insurance companies of the city, and served as a director or trustee, notably the Provident Institution for Savings; he was made a trustee when the bank was organized, and served until his death, a period of thirty years; he was a vice-president for fourteen years, and attorney and counsel to the bank for many years.

He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank in 1853, and was its first president; this bank was afterwards merged into the First National Bank of Jersey City, and is now



Peter Brattle



J. W. Scudder

one of the most prosperous banks in the State of New Jersey. He helped to organize the Jersey City Fire Insurance Company, and was one of its founders. He was treasurer of the Jersey City and Bergen Black Road Company, a director in the Jersey City Gas Light Company, and at one time treasurer, and he executed many trusts relative to property where individuals were concerned.

On the 13th of October, 1842, he married Miss Margaret E. Holmes, of Jersey City, who was of English descent; she still survives with two children,—Peter Bentley, Jr., a leading member of the Jersey City bar, and a daughter, Rosaline H., who married Thomas H. Tower, a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Bentley came to Jersey City without fortune, and at the time of his death left a large estate; he had traveled extensively in Europe and in this country, and always took a very active part in all that pertained to Hudson County and Jersey City, and on the occasion of his death the bar of Hudson County published a memorial volume which contains addresses by Jacob Weart, Washington B. Williams, Charles H. Winfield, Stephen B. Ransom, and a eulogy by the late Isaac W. Scudder, and addresses on the occasion of his funeral by Rev. Mr. Putnam, Rev. Dr. W. W. Parrelly and the late Rev. Dr. Benjamin C. Taylor, who presided the funeral service. By request of Mr. Bentley, expressed some twenty years before his death, because Dr. Taylor had served so acceptably at the funeral of one of Mr. Bentley's friends.

A few selections from these addresses will give a full view of Mr. Bentley's character.

Mr. Stephen B. Ransom said: ". . . Mr. Bentley was in some respects a remarkable man. Commencing his career here when our county was in its infancy, he became identified with its growth, and in no small measure assisted in shaping its destiny. Injustice, oppression, fraud and corruption in municipal, State or national affairs found in him an uncompromising foe. He was originally a Democrat, and acted with that party, but no party ties were strong enough to control his action in a direction which his conscience did not approve; and when, in 1848, the Democratic party, at the dictation of the South, proclaimed its purpose to force slavery into all our Territories, his free spirit revolted, and, united with similar spirits in the State, he took an active part in organizing the Free-Soil party. It was at the convention held in Trenton in the summer of 1848 to organize that party and nominate an electoral ticket, that I first became acquainted with him. He took a very active part in that movement, and although the ticket then nominated at the election in November following received but about one hundred and forty votes in the State, the principles of that party which he then advocated took deep root in the nation, and he lived long enough to see their complete triumph in

the absolute overthrow of the hated institution of slavery."¹

Mr. W. B. Williams said: ". . . He had a quick and excellent perception of the right of a case and of its reasonable probabilities. He was noted for bringing about settlements, and fought his clients' battles as cunningly, and with as much tact, ingenuity and success, in other controversies as would be done before the court.

"I think his shrewd judgment of the probabilities of success was well shown in his advocacy, with persistent energy and confidence, the celebrated case of Mrs. Bell, involving the question of the right of the State to lands below high-water mark. After twelve or fourteen years of contest, in which he secured the aid of some of the ablest counsel in the State, and it seemed likely that final success in the United States Supreme Court would justify his views, a satisfactory settlement was reached. The sale of the various rights in question to the Long Dock Company initiated the series of vast improvements which now line our shores for miles, and I believe that whatever may be said of the sure result, sooner or later, of the natural advantages of this shore, the persistent energy of Mr. Bentley greatly aided in hastening the advent of these improvements.

"My own friendly relations" (Mr. Williams was a student in his office) "with him remained unchanged after my admission to the bar, and I was glad and proud when I could in turn assist him, and when, as his years advanced, he would come and put questions to a younger mind fresh from the work-bench and the tools. Especially was I glad to receive at times his confidence, and to unite with him in his paternal anticipation of the usefulness and success of his only son, with whom we sympathize to-day, and to whom he so earnestly looked to inherit his honorably earned reputation and clientage, and to attend his gray hairs with honor to the grave."

Mr. Scudder said: ". . . Opposed to municipal extravagance, Mr. Bentley took an active part in all those plans designed to protect property from unnecessary taxes and assessments.

"Finding that extravagant and unjust assessments had been imposed on property in Jersey City, which provoked serious litigation, the result of which, if successful, would have thrown great burthens on the public at large, where they did not properly belong, in 1873 he conceived the plan of creating a commission, to be composed of men of high character, who should be empowered to review all such cases, and adjust them on sound and equitable principles. With his usual energy he engaged in this important subject; he carried his project before the Legislature, had a commission appointed, of which Judge Harris, who had been the Governor of the State and justice of the

¹ And when the treaty was reviewed at Washington at the close of the late civil war, Mr. Bentley went to Washington to witness the review.

Supreme Court, was made the head, and the result was a more free and proper distribution of the public burthens, and the assessments, having been fairly established, have been for the most part collected."

ISAAC WILLIAMSON SCUDDER was born at Elizabethtown, N. J. (now known as Elizabeth), in 1816. His father, Smith Scudder, was a lawyer, and licensed as an attorney in 1808, and as a counselor in 1813. He resided at Elizabeth and practiced his profession there. He was a very ardent admirer of the profession, as was shown by the names he gave to his two sons. William Mansfield Scudder, after Lord Mansfield, one of the greatest judges in England, and Isaac Williamson Scudder after Governor Isaac H. Williamson, who was chancellor of New Jersey for twelve years, and a very great lawyer.

The subject of this sketch was licensed as an attorney at May term, 1838, and as counselor at May term, 1844, and settled in Jersey City shortly after the formation of the county of Hudson, and continued to reside and practice there until the time of his death, which occurred on Sept. 10, 1881. He never married, although he was very courteous to ladies, and seemed to enjoy their society very much, and always showed them great respect, and in their absence spoke kindly of them. The secret of his having led a bachelor's life was locked in his own heart, and was never revealed to his most intimate friends.

Upon coming to Jersey City he soon took rank in his profession, and in 1845 was appointed by Governor Stratton prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson County. The first important trial in which he was engaged was the case of the State *versus* Eliphelet M. S. Spencer for the murder of his wife, Adeline M. Spencer. The trial took place at August term, 1846, of the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer. Chief Justice Hornblower presided, and the State was represented by Mr. Scudder and Attorney-General Browning, a very eminent lawyer residing at Camden; Mr. Spencer was defended by Edgar B. Wakeman, ex-Chancellor B. Williamson and David Graham, Jr., one of the most distinguished criminal lawyers of New York City. The plea was insanity. Twenty-one witnesses were examined for the State and forty for the defense, and the verdict was "Not guilty."

Mr. Scudder's father had come over from Elizabeth to hear the argument of his son. His son had closed his great argument, and shortly afterwards his father expired in his chair in the court-room. His death was so quiet and peaceful that but few of the spectators observed that he had passed away.

Mr. Scudder's argument attracted much attention, and greatly aided him in acquiring civil business; his term as prosecutor expired in 1850, and he was again appointed prosecutor by Governor Olden in 1860, and served a second term of five years.

When the Hudson River police force was established, and the Police Department of Jersey City was placed under a commission, in 1866, Mr. Scudder was

appointed by Governor Ward as one of the three commissioners.

In this office his services were of great value to Jersey City; he having for ten years been the prosecutor of the pleas, he had a thorough knowledge of the criminal law, and knew the various requirements for an efficient police force.

When Hudson County was set off into a Congressional district by itself, he was elected to Congress in 1872 as a Republican, while the district was largely Democratic. He served with much distinction, and retired at the expiration of his term to private life. He was frequently solicited by his friends to allow his name to be used as a candidate for a justice of the Supreme Court, and also for Governor of the State, but to all such solicitations he always answered, "No."

As a lawyer Mr. Scudder ranked as one of the first in the State, and he was engaged on either one side or the other of almost all of the great trials which took place in Hudson County during his time. He was employed by the large corporations,—he was the counsel for many years of the Associates of the Jersey Company, owning the ferries; of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; of the United Railroads of New Jersey; and, lastly, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who took the roads on a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years. Mr. Scudder was the chief manager of the important litigation which terminated in the confirmation of the lease. He was also engaged in important land cases, and, in fact, in all kinds of litigation, civil and criminal, in which he was very successful, and much of his practice was in the highest courts of the State, and of the United States.

He was a great worker, and labored very hard in the preparation of his causes, and continued this until the close of his life. He was working on a cause on the day of his death, and was taken ill at his office at 11 A.M., and expired about ten in the evening, in his chair, as his father had done before him.

He had a large clientage, a warm circle of friends, by whom he was greatly respected. He came to Hudson County without an estate, and at the close of his life left an estate of four hundred thousand dollars, which he mainly bequeathed to the descendants of his deceased brother, William Mansfield Scudder.

BENNINGTON F. RANDOLPH is best known by the work of his busy life. Wishing to see him on a Saturday morning recently, I called at his court-room, but Judge Randolph was absent. I remarked that the judge was a very busy man. The clerk replied, "Yes; he works every day from 8 A.M. until 11 P.M." I said, "He can probably be found at the committee-room of the Equitable Life," and upon going there, the judge was found, hard at work.

He was born at Belvidere, then in Sussex (now Warren) County, Dec. 13, 1817. His grandfather was Dr. Robert F. Randolph. His father was Francis C. F. Randolph, who, after graduating at Queen's School, Rut-

gton College, studied law with John Chetwood, Esq., at Elizabethtown, was admitted to the bar in 1816, and removed at Beldvidere from thence he removed to Elizabethtown, where he engaged in law practice; represented the county of Essex in the Legislature; was by joint meeting elected its aggregate of that county, and removed to Newark where he died during his term of office, in 1828. He married Phoebe Halsey Crane, of Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Crane. Both the Randolph (formerly Fitz-Randolph) and the Crane families were among the very earliest settlers in East Jersey.

The subject of this sketch received an academic education at various schools, and then went to Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa.; studied law first with William C. Morris, Esq., at Beldvidere, and afterwards with Joseph F. Randolph, Esq., at Freehold, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February term, 1839, and as a counselor, at February term 1842. Upon coming to the bar he opened his office at Freehold, and practiced in the counties of Monmouth and Ocean until 1861, when he removed to Jersey City and opened an office there, and has continued to reside there ever since.

He was at one time a law-partner of Judge Joseph F. Randolph, and later Joseph F. Randolph, Jr., was admitted as a partner. He was admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and was at one time associated with Henry M. Alexander, James W. Alexander and Judge Ashbel Green as law-partners.

In 1868, when the office of law judge was created for Hudson County, he was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. He held this office for five years, and retired in 1873, owing to a change in the politics of the Legislature, which had the appointment.

In 1877 the Legislature created District Courts in Jersey City and Hoboken and various other cities. Two districts were created in Jersey City, and Judge Randolph was immediately looked to as one of the gentlemen for a judgeship. The Governor had the appointment, and ex-Governor Bedle being then in office, and a son-in-law of Judge Randolph, it was feared that Governor Bedle would not appoint him; but prominent members of the bar waited on Governor Bedle personally, and a very strong petition signed by most of the prominent lawyers of the city was also presented to the Governor, and the appointment secured; he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow in 1882, and is now (1884) serving his second term.

In 1859, Judge Randolph was associated with the gentlemen who organized and established the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which, taking into consideration the date of its organization, is one of the largest and most successful societies in the world; he has always been one of its trustees, and has performed there a great deal of the work of its committees. He helped to organize in 1855 the Freehold

Banking Company (now the First National Banking Company), and was one of its directors until he removed to Jersey City. He is now one of the directors of the First National Bank of Jersey City, also of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Mercantile State Deposit Company of the City of New York; he is a riparian commissioner and a member of the State Board of Education, and is very President of that Board; he is at this time serving as a trustee or director in four different corporations, is a member of two very important commissions, holds an important court, and still finds time to do a considerable amount of church-work. He is a director of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, a trustee of the board of church extension of the Presbyterian Church, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Freehold, and continues in the service of that office in the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City.

When the Riparian commission was created, in 1869, it was composed of Judge Francis F. Lathrop, ex-Governor Olden, Judge Peter Vredenburg, and Mr. Randolph, who is still serving; this commission has done a large work, and gathered into the school fund of the State three millions of dollars.

In 1854, when the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad was chartered, Mr. Randolph became one of its promoters, was counsel to the company, and at one time its treasurer. This road is now known as the Southern Railroad of New Jersey, and has been the means of developing the shore-front of the State, which has become so widely known all over the nation.

From 1865 to 1869, Mr. Randolph was a member of the Board of Education in Jersey City. He took great interest in the organization of the school in the then new building, No. 4, and in seconding the efforts to secure the site for the High School building. During nearly the whole period of his residence in Jersey City he has been a trustee of the State Normal School. Soon after he became connected with the institution the question of the purchase by the State of the very valuable property at Trenton, which Elias Cook then treasurer of the board had, at his own expense, built up, was considered, and he was appointed to confer with the legislative committee. Mr. Cook satisfied him of the original cost of the property, and offering to waive all interest, and to apply the whole income that had been realized from the Model School to reduce the amount to be paid by the State to a sum not much, if any, beyond the then actual cost of the property, Mr. Randolph urged the committee to advise the purchase. This was done, and the valuable property secured for the State.

In 1861, Mr. Randolph, with others, formed the steamship route between New York and San Francisco known as the Nicaragua route. They put steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and steamers on the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, and conveyances for the twelve miles of land carriage. After

The harbor had been in operation some three years the harbor at Greytown was closed by the washing in of sand during a violent storm, which caused the cessation of the company's business.

In all the various trusts and undertakings in which Judge Randolph has been engaged he has always been known as having a high sense for the discharge of his official duties, and has always had the respect and confidence of his associate workers.

In 1841 he married Eliza, daughter of John B. and Hope Forman, of Freehold; her mother was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson. The families of Mr. Forman and of Dr. Henderson were among the early settlers in that part of the State.

Judge Randolph has four daughters living,—Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, wife of ex-Governor Bedle; Mrs. Julia F. R. McGee, wife of Flavel McGee, Esq., of Jersey City; Miss Frances F. and Miss Isabella H. Randolph.

DOWEN KITHVEN VINCENT WRIGHT was born at Hoboken, Jan. 2, 1812, and died in Jersey City, Jan. 21, 1871, in the sixtieth year of his age.

He studied law, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law at May term, 1839, and as a counselor at February term, 1844. Upon coming to the bar he opened his office in Jersey City, and was a partner with Thomas W. James, Esq. After that partnership was dissolved he moved his office to Hudson City opposite the court-house. Governor Haines appointed him prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson County in 1850, and he served one term of five years. In 1857 he was appointed a major-general by Governor Newell. In 1856 he edited a paper called the *Jersey Blue*, published at Hoboken.

Gen. Wright's character was of a sociable and convincing nature, and he had no taste for the hard study necessary to make an eminent lawyer; but he was a strong and ardent Democratic politician. He was an able and fluent stump speaker, and in that capacity has addressed Democratic meetings all over the State.

At the early age of thirty-one years he was elected to the Council, in 1843, from Hudson County. In 1855 the city of Hudson was incorporated, with a mayor and Common Council, and Gen. Wright was elected the first mayor.

In 1869 he ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket against Charles S. Olden, who had received the Republican and American nominations, and was elected after a very active political campaign, in which both of the candidates took an active part.

In 1864 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, in the district composed of the county of Hudson and the city of Newark, in the county of Essex, against Edgar B. Wakeman, the Republican candidate. Gen. Wright was elected and served one term, but did not run a second time owing to ill health.

For nearly thirty years Gen. Wright was one of the leading citizens of Hudson County, and a very conspicuous character in State politics.

THOMAS W. JAMES is now the Nestor of the Hudson County bar, being the only lawyer living of those who were settled here at the formation of the county. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1812, his parents being temporarily resident in that city at the time; but he is a Jerseyman, descended from the Huguenots who settled in New Jersey before William Penn, and he can trace his lineage back for seven generations. Soon after he was born his parents removed to Camden.

Mr. James was educated in the schools and academies of his day, and took up the study of the law, and was admitted as an attorney at September term, 1839, and as counselor at November term, 1859.

Mr. James opened his office in Jersey City, and soon formed a partnership with Gen. Edwin R. V. Wright. The great work of his life was the founding of the Provident Institution for Savings, which was incorporated Feb. 27, 1839, but not organized until 1843, when a board of managers was selected, of which Hon. Dudley S. Gregory was president and Thomas W. James was secretary and treasurer. This is believed to be the oldest savings-bank in the State. Mr. James at first opened the bank on Saturday evenings, and the deposits he received he took home with him and placed under his pillow, took the same with him to church on Sunday, and placed the same under his pillow again on Sunday night, and on Monday morning he would take the deposits over to New York City, and place the same in the North River Bank. There was no bank in Jersey City at the time. This Mr. James did for nine years, and until the organization of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of Jersey City, of which Mr. James was a director, and then he deposited the funds in that bank. Mr. James continued to act as secretary and treasurer until 1856, when he resigned to remove to Wilmington, Del. Upon his resignation being accepted, the board of trustees presented him with a silver service as a token of their respect and appreciation for his long and faithful service. At the January statement, 1856, the bank had a deposit of \$170,724.52; in January, 1884, the bank had on deposit \$5,176,962.30, and a surplus fund of \$493,369.57, and in the assets were embraced \$2,224,125 in United States government bonds.

This bank has passed through all the financial troubles of the last forty years, and has never closed its doors, and has always paid on demand, or in accordance with the terms of its by-laws.

Mr. James remained in Wilmington but a short time, and returned to Jersey City and took up the practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged for the last twenty-five years.

Mr. James has mainly devoted himself to office business. He is a sound and able adviser, well read in the law, very accurate and methodical in his business, his opinions, when pronounced, always accurate, and his work to be relied upon. He is now counsel to the Hudson County National Bank, and has been

for many years an earnest worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has many devoted friends.

EDGAR BARKS WAKEMAN is descended from parents who came from Fairfield County, Conn. He was born April 17, 1816, at Monticello, Sullivan Co., in the State of New York. He received his early education in several day school-houses in the northern part of the State of New York, and finished it by teaching in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in the State of Pennsylvania in the year 1840, and to the bar in the State of New Jersey as an attorney at February term, 1847, and as counselor at February term, 1857. He was clerk of Jersey City from 1845 to 1848; he was an alderman in Jersey City for three years, and also held the position of corporation attorney for three years. He was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1864, in the district composed of the county of Hudson and city of Newark, against Edwin R. V. Wright, who was on the Democratic ticket, and was defeated by a majority of seven hundred, against a former Democratic majority of four thousand. He was an elector, in 1856, on the Fremont and Dayton ticket, and was an ardent Free-Soiler in 1848, and sustained Van Buren and Adams; was also a strong Republican, and still acts with that party.

Mr. Wakeman in the prime and vigor of his manhood had a large practice, and wielded a strong influence in Jersey City. He amassed what he considered was an ample fortune, mostly in real estate speculations, and retired from practice; but his fortune was mostly in vacant lands, and when the revulsion came which followed the financial panic of 1873 and the resumption of specie payments, lands depreciated in value so greatly that Mr. Wakeman's property was swept away, and he was too far advanced in life to again enter his profession with much success and regain his lost position.

STEPHEN BILLINGS RANSOM was born in the town of Salem, New London Co., Conn., on 12th day of October, 1814. His boyhood was spent in working on his father's farm and attending the common school of the neighborhood until the age of seventeen, when he engaged in school-teaching winters and continued to work on the farm summers, until he reached the age of twenty-one years. During this time he managed to attend an academy in an adjoining town for a couple of terms, where he commenced the study of the sciences and classics, which he pursued afterwards while engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1835 he left his native State, and went to the State of Virginia, with a view of engaging in teaching there. Not being able to find employment as a teacher readily, he spent the following winter in traveling through the States of Virginia and Maryland, spending some two months of the time in the city of Washington, examining the public buildings and listening to the debates in Congress. Andrew Jackson then

occupied the Presidential chair, and on the floor of the Senate were such men as Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Garret D. Wall, Thomas Corwin and James Buchanan. In the fall of 1836 he went to the State of New Jersey and engaged in teaching at Mendham, in the county of Morris, in the old academy. He remained there two years, and then went to Belvidere, in the county of Warren, where he taught for two years. Here he commenced the study of law with Hon. Phineas B. Kenney, a prominent lawyer of Belvidere, who was then county clerk. At Mendham he cast his first vote, in 1838, for the Democratic candidates for Congress, who were declared by the canvassers not elected, but were afterwards seated by Congress, being known as the "Broad Seal" question. From Belvidere he went to Hope, in Warren County, where he taught the village school one year. In 1841 he removed to New Germantown, in the county of Hunterdon, where he taught the school there for six months, when he finally bid adieu to a teacher's life, and entered his name in the office of Col. William Thompson, of Somerville, as a law student, with whom he finished his legal course, and on the 5th day of September, 1844, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, and as counselor at October term, 1847. He commenced practice at New Germantown, and at the same time engaged in land surveying. In the spring of 1848 he removed to Somerville, in the county of Somerset, where he continued the practice of his profession until 1854, when he removed his office to Jersey City, and two years later took up his abode there, where he has since resided. Politically, he remained with the Democratic party until 1848, when he joined the Free-Soil party, and supported Martin Van Buren for the Presidency against Mr. Cass.

In 1869 he took an active part in organizing the National Prohibition party, and has since that time been a prominent supporter of that organization, having been the nominee of that party for Governor of New Jersey in 1880. He is still actively engaged in that organization, and attended the National Convention of that party as a delegate to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President in 1884.

Mr. Ransom, from the time he opened his office in Somerville to the present time, has had a very large and extensive litigated practice. He has never had an office business; his work has been that of an advocate, and his practice had been very extensive in the various counties, in the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, Court of Errors and Appeals, and in the United States District and Circuit Courts.

The Law and Chancery reports will show that but few men in New Jersey have argued more causes in the higher courts for the last forty years than he. Mr. Ransom has been a laborious and painstaking lawyer, a man of great industry, who prepared his causes with care, and presented them to the court after thorough investigation of the law and the facts.

He is now engaged in the contest over the will of the late Elisha Ruckman, involving a very large estate, and although he is now seventy years of age, he performs as much work every day as he did when he commenced his practice.

He has led an active and useful life, and been an earnest worker in the Methodist Church.

JOHN LINN, son of Andrew Linn, was born at Harmonyvale, in Hardyston township, Sussex Co., N. J., May 15, 1821. He received an academic education, and entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated there in the class of 1841. He then entered the law-office of Daniel Haines, at Hamburg, and read law under him until he was elected Governor of the State, when he entered the office of ex-Governor William Pennington, at Newark, and remained there until he was licensed as an attorney at November term, 1844. He took his counselor's license at October term, 1848. Upon being admitted as an attorney he opened his office at Deckertown, in the county of Sussex, and practiced there until the spring of 1850, when he went to Wisconsin, with the idea of settling there; was admitted to practice in all the courts of that State, but only remained for six months, and returned to New Jersey, and opened his office at Newton, in Sussex County, in the fall of 1850.

There he became a rival of the Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, now of Newark, and one of the leading lawyers of the State. Mr. Linn and Mr. McCarter were two of the leading lawyers of Sussex County, and by their practice in the higher courts at Trenton became widely known throughout the State as two very able lawyers. Mr. McCarter removed to Newark about 1866, and in 1867 Mr. Linn, removed to the city of New York, and opened a law-office there, and remained two or three years, and then removed to Jersey City.

I quote a paragraph from the "Sussex and Warren History" in relation to him,—

"Mr. Linn was for many years one of the leading members of the Sussex bar, being well up in his profession, a good speaker and an able advocate and attorney; he is also a sound and safe counselor. A member of the present (Sussex) bar says: 'Mr. Linn stood very high while he lived in Newton, both as a lawyer and a man. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a man of very dignified appearance and manners, and at one time was one of the reform caucus-congress of the State of New Jersey.' He was a candidate for member of Congress from the Fourth District against Andrew J. Rogers, in 1862. While here he was engaged in most of the important litigations of Sussex County."

The fame of Mr. Linn followed him to Hudson County. He formed a partnership with Joseph C. Potts, Esq., which lasted for some years, and he then took as a partner Robert O. Bellamy, Esq., who had been a student in his office; he is now without a

partner. Immediately upon his coming to Jersey City, Mr. Linn entered upon a large and lucrative practice. He has been engaged in many of the most important causes arising in the county of Hudson, and in many others which have originated in the northern part of the State.

Being himself interested in iron-mining, he has been much consulted in mining interests, also in railroad litigation, and he has lately carried some very important causes in the United States Courts and the highest courts of the State. He is a student of literature, a hard law-student, well versed in all the principles of the law, and being a good debater and able advocate, he holds a high position at the New Jersey bar.

GEORGE W. CASSEDY is a son of Col. Samuel Cassedy, and was born in Jersey City, July 5, 1824, was educated in the schools of New York City, and prepared for college there, and entered Columbia College, and graduated at that institution of learning; studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar at the July term, 1845, and has resided in Jersey City ever since.

He was appointed city clerk of Jersey City in 1850, and held the office until 1865, when he was elected county clerk of Hudson County, which embraced also the office of register of deeds and mortgages.

As city clerk and county clerk, Mr. Cassedy was very efficient and painstaking, and his offices were models of accuracy, every paper and book being kept in the neatest manner, and all regulated with a system which was admirable. When he retired from office, in 1870, he took up the practice of the law, and is still engaged in it.

ROBERT GILCHRIST, was born in Jersey City, Aug. 21, 1825, and has always resided there. His early education was obtained at the private school kept by Mr. Russell, and afterwards by Mr. William L. Dickinson in Jersey City, except three years spent at Crane's Academy, at Caldwell, Essex Co. His classical studies at school were limited, consisting, as he informs us, of "a little Latin and no Greek." Soon after leaving school, and about 1843, he entered the law-office of the late Joseph Annin, and at once became a close student both of law and literature, and formed the habits of unremitting application which he has ever since maintained. He completed his law studies with the late Isaac W. Scudder, and at the term of April, 1847, was admitted to the bar. He immediately became a partner in the law practice of Mr. Scudder, who was then one of our leading lawyers, which connection continued till 1857.

Mr. Gilchrist was elected to the Legislature of 1857, as a member of Assembly. At the breaking out of the civil war he joined the three months' men in response to President Lincoln's proclamation, and proceeded to Alexandria as captain of Company F

(Montgomery Guard, Second Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. At the time of the battle of Bull Run he was with his regiment, which formed part of the brigade under command of Gen. Theodore R. M. Smith, then stationed at Alexandria. During the war Mr. Griffler was a staunch and a true supporter of the government. In 1866 he ran on the Democratic ticket for Congress against George Halsey, but was defeated. In June, 1869, he was appointed by Governor Randolph as Attorney-General of the State, and in January, 1870, was reappointed for a full term of five years, during which some of the most important questions of local and State interest were agitated, including riparian rights and corporate franchises, on which subjects he watched and advocated the public interests with great industry and success.

Since 1875 he has remained in Jersey City engaged in private practice, and has been concerned in the most important controversies in our courts.

JOHN DUNN LITTELL was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, Oct. 19, 1824. He was the son of Judge Richard D. Littell, who was an associate judge of Richmond County, N. Y., for many years.

He studied law with ex-Chancellor Williamson, at Elizabeth, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the July term, 1847, and as a counselor at the February term, 1855. He commenced the practice of the law at Hoboken, and was the first lawyer to settle there. He was city clerk of Hoboken, was appointed prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson County by Governor Price in 1855, and served one term of five years; he had previously served for two terms in the House of Assembly, and was instrumental in establishing the First Reformed Dutch Church of Hoboken, and died at Hibernia Fla., Feb. 19, 1861, where he had gone to restore his health impaired by long-continued professional duties. He left a widow and three children, one of them being Bloomfield Littell, a member of the bar of the city of New York.

No more fitting tribute can be given to his memory than to make a few extracts from the published addresses made by the members of the bar on the occasion of his death.

Jacob Weart, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, said,—

"It is to be said of our departed brother that in his professional pursuits he had a high moral tone of character; he was eminently entitled to our confidence and respect, and we loved him and were endeared to him for his excellent social qualities.

"Mr. President, he brought to his profession a fair legal mind, accompanied with great patience and industry, and I think it can be said of him that there was no man at the bar who was more industrious in bringing out the facts of a case than he.

"As public prosecutor of the county for five years, and his term having closed less than a year ago, I think it can be said of him that his labors were of

great value to the court and county at large. He was a faithful prosecutor, in season and out of season he was always found at his post of duty, and no public business ever failed for want of his attention; and while he was very anxious and anxious for the public good, he had a just regard for the rights of the criminal caught in the meshes of the law, and, I think, it cannot be said that he ever prosecuted through malice, hatred or revenge, and as a public prosecutor he is entitled to our grateful remembrance, and that the court, the bar and the community at large have sustained a great loss.

"But I do not wish to speak alone of him as a member of the bar, but as a Christian man and an officer of the church; and, as I said of him before he was zealous and arduous, 'in season and out of season,' in the performance of his duties to the church, and the Christian community have met with a sad loss, and while we mourn his early departure from our midst, we have great consolation in the belief that he has entered a better and brighter world than this."

Jacob R. Wortendyke "rose to second the motion for the adoption of the resolutions just offered. He could heartily concur with what had already been so well expressed concerning the professional fidelity and the moral and social excellence of our lamented and departed friend.

"It is true, that to many of us it had some time ago seemed, in his case, the citadel of life was being endangered by the approaches of an insidious disease, and we had learned that recently his sickness had taken a more alarming phase; yet it seems difficult to realize the event that has just been announced, that Mr. Littell is no more on earth, so tenacious are we of the things we value in life."

Mr. Wortendyke said "that he had seen much of his departed friend, engaged in the prosecution of his professional duties at this bar, and could bear testimony that those duties seemed to be always performed with zeal, fidelity and industry. But he (Mr. Wortendyke) had the additional satisfaction of having had the privilege of seeing much of Mr. Littell, specially during the past year, in other relations and in the prosecution and discharge of other duties besides those of a member of the legal profession. Mr. Littell was, and has long been identified with the Church of the Redeemer, and highly prized his duties, privileges, obligations and enjoyments in this sphere of his useful life. He often spoke of and manifested his great interest in these things. And it is now, in the midst of our sadness on this occasion, a source of great consolation and thankfulness that while he felt as he has long done, the ravages that disease was making upon his constitution, he could cherish and enjoy the Christian's hope."

FREDERICK BEASLEY OGDEN, a son of Elias B. D. Ogden, late a justice of the Supreme Court, was born at Paterson, July 20, 1827, received an academic edu-

and entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated there in the class of 1847; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at July term, 1850, as an attorney, and as a counselor at February term, 1854.

He opened his office in Hoboken in December, 1853, and soon became one of the leading lawyers of that city, and has participated in many of the most important trials which have arisen there. He is a good and reliable office lawyer, and ranks fairly as an advocate, and has argued many important cases in all the higher courts of the State.

In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as mayor of Hoboken, and is now a judge of the District Court of Hoboken, which position he has held for several years, and is an upright judge.

GEORGE M. ROBESON was born at Oxford Terrace, N. J., in 1829; received an academic education; was graduated at Princeton College in 1847; studied law with the late Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark; was admitted to the bar in 1850; commenced the practice of the law in Jersey City, where he remained only for a short time, and then opened an office at Newark, and afterwards at Camden; was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Camden County in 1858; was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey in 1867, and served until he resigned, June 22, 1869, to accept the position of Secretary of the Navy tendered him by President Grant, which office he held until the expiration of President Grant's second term, March 4, 1877, when he again resumed the practice of the law at Camden, and was elected to the Forty-Sixth Congress and was re-elected to the Forty-Seventh Congress as a Republican.

In Congress he was one of the leaders of the House and very able in debate.

Attorney-General Robeson is a very forcible and able stump speaker, and a great favorite in Hudson County, and in every important political contest is sent for to address one of the large mass-meetings of the Republican party there. He is now in private life, engaged in the practice of his profession, and has recently been employed in some of the heaviest railroad litigation in the State.

RICHARD D. McCLELLAND was born in New Brunswick in 1824. He was a son of Rev. Dr. McClelland, one of the professors in Rutgers College, at that place, a man greatly distinguished for his learning and piety.

Richard in his early life possessed a roving disposition, and to avoid rigid parental restraint, left home and went to sea, which he followed for seven years, rising to the position of mate. Upon his return he took up the study of the law with Gen. E. R. V. Wright and Thomas W. James, who were then partners and had an office in the Darcy building. Upon the discovery of gold in California, young McClelland left his Blackstone and went to the gold diggings; but failing to make his fortune, he returned and took up the

study of the law again, and was a limited-as attorney at November term, 1841, and as a counselor at November term, 1854.

Mr. McClelland, when licensed, opened his office in Jersey City, and immediately entered into a large practice, and was appointed corporation attorney of Jersey City, May 16, 1854, which office he held fourteen years, and until the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 23, 1868. Three years before his death he was appointed corporation counsel of Hudson City. In 1868 he was appointed by Governor Parker prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson County, and at the time of his death held these three offices; and the bar of Hudson County, the mayor and aldermen of Jersey City and of the city of Hudson assembled and each passed appropriate resolutions to his memory; Judge Joseph D. Bedle, in ordering the bar resolutions entered upon the minutes of the court, said: "Mr. McClelland and myself came in contact officially at the time I came to this county, and in all my intercourse with him I always found him to be frank and candid, honest in his purpose and having a great deal of legal ability. The court, and all the members of the court, desire to say that these resolutions were but a just tribute of his memory, and that no one could know him as well as the court knew him without seeing that he was an honest and efficient prosecutor."

Mr. McClelland was well read in that branch of the law governing municipal corporations. He took special charge of the assessments in Jersey City, and during the fourteen years while he was corporation attorney not a single assessment for street or sewer improvements was set aside.

He was a Democrat in politics, but held office under both Democratic and Republican administrations of the city government, for the reason that his services were too valuable to the city to be dispensed with, and no more fitting tribute can be made to his memory than the announcement of this fact.

He married Miss Helen Crindell, and left her as his widow, and four children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

JACOB WEART,¹ third son of Spencer Stout Weart and Sarah (Garrison), his wife, was born at Hopewell, Mercer Co., N. J., June 8, 1829. A full sketch of the genealogy of the Weart family will be found in the "History of Mercer and Burlington Counties." Mr. Weart was educated at the common school, and at the age of nineteen years began the study of the law with Hon. John Mannen, afterwards president of the Senate, at Clinton, N. J. His legal studies were finished with Mercer Beasley, Esq., at present chief justice of the Supreme Court, and he was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1852, and was made counselor at June term, 1855. At the term at which he was admitted as counselor Mr. Weart

¹Sketch by Hon. John A. Blair.

argued the case of *Dunham v. Burt*, reported in 1 Dutcher, 280.

In the case of *Dunham v. Burt*, reported in 1 Dutcher, 624 Mr. Weart succeeded in establishing the important principle that "where a note is duly executed, and without usury between the parties, the payee may sell it at any rate of discount he chooses, and the purchaser will have a right to receive the full amount of the note of any party legally liable upon it," overruling a contrary doctrine established by the case of *Freeman vs. Brittin* (2 Harr, 191), and which had been the law of this State for twenty years. This case and the case of *Watkins vs. Kirkpatrick* (2 Dutcher, 84), also argued by Mr. Weart, are regarded as having largely fixed and determined the law of commercial paper in this State.

During the Legislature of 1866 an act passed the House of Assembly regulating the police government of Jersey City. The bill was engrossed, signed by the Speaker, went to the Senate, where it was amended, returned to the House, where the Senate amendments were concurred in; but by some oversight the amendments failed to get incorporated in the bill. So the bill, signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, went to the Governor, who also signed it, but as it had originally passed the House without the amendments, in Mr. Weart's opinion, the law as it was signed was legal and enforceable, and that no investigation could go behind the signatures of the proper officers to the law. Legal proceedings, based on this opinion, were thereupon instituted to carry the law into effect, and the court, in the case of the State, *Pangborn et al. vs. Young* (3 Vroom, 29), sustained Mr. Weart's view of the case. The political feeling which entered into this case made it one of a good deal of local interest. This was the beginning of the Police Commission in Jersey City.

Mr. Weart was retained by the county of Hudson in the important cases of the State, the *Morris and Essex Railroad Company vs. the Commissioner of railroad taxation*, and the State, *United Railroad and Canal Company vs. Commissioner of railroad taxation*, to establish the legality of the law of 1873, under which these companies were subjected to taxation. These cases are reported in 8 Vroom, 228-244.

The case of *Galway vs. Fullerton* (2 C. E. Green, 898), in which Mr. Weart, sitting as master for the chancellor, wrote the opinion, established a very important principle of equity law, which has been relied upon and confirmed by many subsequent cases.

On the 21st of March, 1867, on the recommendation of B. G. Clarke, James S. Davenport, Dr. Gautier, David Smithe, Francis Jenkins and other prominent citizens, Mr. Weart was commissioned by President Johnson as collector of internal revenue for the Fifth Revenue District of New Jersey, comprising the counties of Hudson and Essex. He held the office until 1871, about four years, when he resigned, having while holding said office collected about ten mil-

lions of dollars. As an evidence of the estimation in which Mr. Weart was held by his neighbors, the gentlemen who asked for his appointment voluntarily furnished his bonds, which were very heavy.

On the retirement of John M. Holmes as pastor of the Congregational Church owing to his failing health, the church agreed to pay him annually fifteen hundred dollars, and in addition four thousand dollars a year to the pastor. No one was willing to act as treasurer of the church; but Mr. Weart, although deeply engaged in other matters, was induced to act as treasurer temporarily, but which really ran into a service of years. Mr. Weart advanced the fifteen hundred dollars to Mr. Holmes out of his own pocket for six months, the church not being able to pay the same, and then organized a volunteer association, through whose agency and efforts the fifteen hundred dollars were paid annually to Mr. Holmes during the balance of his life, and the advances made by Mr. Weart were repaid by this association.

Mr. Weart was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders for two years, and as such officer took great interest in the legislation affecting the county. He spent two winters in Trenton looking after the affairs of the county, and during that period drafted and had enacted probably twenty different acts, all of which are still upon the statute book, among the most important of which is the law creating a board of health and vital statistics in Hudson County, and the law equalizing taxation.

Mr. Weart and Hon. John Cassedy organized and started the Bank of Jersey City (now the Second National Bank), and Mr. Weart was a director and the counsel for the former bank for many years. He was largely instrumental in establishing the Jersey City Law Library, and has been its president ever since its organization. He is a member of the American Bar Association, has always taken part in its meetings since his membership, and has been one of its governing council (there being but one from each State) for the last four years.

In 1872, Mr. Weart published in the daily press a series of articles warning the people of Jersey City of the dangerous character of the rapidly growing debt, and the Hon. Dudley S. Gregory and Peter Bentley, Sr., published similar articles. These publications resulted in the formation of the "Committee of Twenty-eight," as it was then known, which committee appointed a sub-committee, composed of Messrs. Weart, P. Bentley, Sr., and Dr. J. M. Cornelison, who succeeded in getting the act of 1873 passed, greatly modifying the dangerous powers created by the charter of 1870. In 1872, Mr. Weart published a scheme for the government of municipalities, which has attracted much attention. In a public speech delivered at the court-house in 1873, at a meeting of citizens, Mr. Weart first called public attention to the important subject of railroad property exempt from taxation in

Jersey City, which has since that time been so thoroughly ventilated and partially remodelled. This address was published in pamphlet form.

On the occasion of a visit by Mr. Weart to his home, his mother called his attention to the neglected grave of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was buried in a field graveyard near by, with no stone or other memorial to mark the place of his interment, and suggesting the importance of doing something to keep his resting-place from oblivion. Mr. Weart, acting on the patriotic suggestion of his aged mother, at once drafted a bill making an appropriation to erect a monument to Mr. Hart's memory. The Legislature immediately passed the bill, and appropriated six hundred dollars for that purpose, which was afterwards, by voluntary subscriptions, increased to eleven hundred dollars. Mr. Weart was appointed chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, and on the 4th day of July, A.D. 1864, a monument was reared and dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies over the spot where reposed the ashes of John Hart (his remains having been removed to the Hopewell Cemetery), one whose memory the lovers of liberty will not be likely ever to forget.

In 1881, on the occurrence of the death of President Garfield, Mr. Weart, as chairman of a committee consisting of himself, Hon. John J. Toffey and John M. Jones, Esq., prepared in handsome form a memorial volume containing the public addresses and sermons delivered, and an account of the action taken and resolutions passed by the different public bodies of Jersey City; and thus is preserved in permanent shape the sad memorials of one of the most tragic events recorded in the history of the world.

As a lawyer, Mr. Weart, as the reports show, has been an active, laborious and painstaking one. His presentation of causes has indicated research, and has shown a firm grasp of the fundamental and governing principles of the law, and his industry has been rewarded with the possession of a large and respectable clientage. In his intercourse with the bar Mr. Weart is free, courteous, obliging and sincere. As a citizen, Mr. Weart is active, generous, public-spirited, and in full sympathy and accord with the progressive spirit and advanced opinions of the times.

In politics Mr. Weart is a strong and ardent Republican. He married Catharine J. Van Winkle, daughter of Walling W. Van Winkle, of Passaic, N. J., and has two children,—a son, Spencer Weart, who is a member of the bar, and a daughter, Ella Weart, now a young lady.

JOHN P. VROOM, son of ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, received an academic education, entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, and graduated there in the class of 1849. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1852, and as a counselor at November term, 1857. He commenced the practice of his profession at Trenton, N. J., and

removed to Jersey City in 1856, and opened his office, and continued to practice there until the time of his death, which occurred in the latter part of 1862 or the early part of 1863.

The Supreme Court appointed him law reporter in 1862, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties, and died before he issued his first volume, and his father was appointed reporter in his place, and held the office until his death, when his son, Garret D. W. Vroom, was appointed in his place, and still holds the office, and sixteen volumes of Vroom's reports have already appeared in the twenty-two years during which the office of reporter has been held by the Vroom family.

John P. Vroom died too early in life to win much distinction at the bar, and he had only been a counselor for five years; but he inherited his father's strong legal mind; he was a hard student, well versed in the principles of the law, and bid fair to win distinction in his profession. His early death was deeply lamented.

JACOB RYNIER WORTENDYKE was born at Pascack, Bergen Co., N. J., Nov. 27, 1818, and died at Jersey City, Nov. 7, 1868, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was descended from a respectable Holland ancestry, of which he was justly proud. From his earliest childhood he manifested a great desire for study, and took up the study of the classics with the Rev. Isaac D. Cole, at Tappan town, and subsequently pursued the same in the school of Mr. A. Dockson, at Paterson, and finished at home under the care of his pastor, the Rev. John Manly. In the fall of 1837 he entered the junior class of Rutgers College, and graduated in 1839 with honor, and particularly excelled in the severe studies of philosophy and mathematics. He decided to take up the study of the law, and in order to acquire the means for his legal education he turned his attention to teaching. He taught at Piermont, at Saddle River, at Hackensack and at Spring Valley—ten years in all. While teaching school he took up the study of the Hebrew language, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. John S. Mabon, and mastered it so far as to translate the book of Genesis into English. He also kept up the study of Latin and Greek, and as long as he lived he used nothing but the Greek Testament on the Sabbath at church. He read law with the Hon. Manning M. Knapp, now a justice of the Supreme Court, and completed his study with the Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, afterwards chancellor, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at February term, 1853, and counselor at February term, 1859. Upon coming to the bar, he formed a partnership with Mr. Zabriskie, which lasted until Mr. Wortendyke was elected, in the fall of 1856, to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and took his seat in December, 1857.

His election to Congress was a great honor to him. The Democratic Convention had met to nominate a candidate for Congress, and he was elected chairman of the convention. The convention could not agree



Lucius North



James Flemming

upon a candidate, and adjourned to a future day. When the convention again assembled they failed to agree on a candidate, and after some discussion a delegate proposed to nominate the chairman of the convention, and his committee, as presiding officers had been so fair and just to all parties that he was nominated by acclamation, and served with distinction in Congress.

He was an overseer in the Jersey City, and for a long time one of the water commissioners and president of the board of a water commission. He did a vast amount of gratuitous work for the city of Jersey City, and the citizens of Jersey City owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for his services. He was also one of the riparian commissioners, and did a valuable service for the State in that board.

He was one of the trustees of Rutgers College, and served with marked distinction, being the gentleman in whom the trustees placed the greatest confidence in the investment of the college funds, and he was constantly consulted about all the interests of the institution.

He was very zealous in the work of the church, and in the Sabbath-school was always at his post of duty. He was a member of the General Synods of 1860 and of 1866, and was regarded as one of the pillars of the Reformed Church. He was a very able lawyer, and took high rank in his profession, and at the time of his death he was counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County. No higher encomium can be paid to his professional standing than a reference to the fact that on the death of Judge E. B. Dayton Ogden, the members of the bar of his judicial district, without distinction of party, petitioned the Governor for his appointment as a justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy.

The petition was signed by every lawyer of over prominence in the counties of Hudson, Bergen and Passaic, which constituted the judicial district; but Governor Parker decided to honor one of his own townsmen, and sent the commission to Judge Joseph D. Bedle. In 1865 he was elected president of the Fifth Ward Savings-Bank, and held that position at the time of his death.

He married Susan Jane, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Doremus, of Pompton Plains. His widow and four children are still living—three sons and one daughter.

WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS, one of the leading lawyers of Hudson County, was born in Jersey City, Aug. 18, 1832. His early education was acquired at the school of William L. Dickenson, at that time quite celebrated in Jersey City, and he afterwards completed a full collegiate course of classes and mathematics, under special tutorship, at Solomon Jenner's classical and business school, in Henry Street, New York City.

He studied law with the late Peter Bentley, Esq., in Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1853, and as counselor at February term, 1857. He opened his office in

Jersey City, and has practiced there ever since. At one time he was in partnership with James Fleming, and in 1860 in partnership with Eli S. Cowles.

Mr. Williams has always had a very large practice, and has been engaged in many of the most important trials which have originated in Hudson County, and he has practiced in all of the highest courts of the State. He is regarded as a sound and able lawyer.

His services have been greatly sought as referee, and he has tried and decided many important causes, and his decisions have given him the confidence of the court and the bar. He has also been often selected by the Court of Chancery as receiver to wind up broken savings-banks and other institutions falling into bankruptcy, and in the discharge of these duties he has given the greatest satisfaction.

He was one of the founders of the Jersey City Law Library, and has always been one of its trustees, and has taken a deep interest in its welfare.

Mr. Williams' reputation is not confined to his native county and State, but is widely known throughout the nation and abroad. He made one extended trip over Europe some years ago, and a shorter one more recently. He is a member of the American Bar Association, and at the national convention of the Bankers' Association, at Saratoga, in 1882, he delivered an address on "savings-banks," which was a valuable paper, and published in full in their volume of proceedings; and again, at their convention at Saratoga, in 1884, he read a paper on the "Bankrupt Law," which is also published in full in their proceedings.

He is a trustee of the Provident Institution for Savings, in Jersey City, and takes an active interest in its management.

In society he is much beloved, is a warm friend, and takes an active interest in those matters which tend to promote the welfare of the community.

JAMES FLEMING, Jr., the eldest son of James Fleming, and a grandson of Isaac Edger, was born in Jersey City, January 24, 1834. He received an academic education, attending first the old school in Sussex Street, and he afterwards graduated at the High School in the city of New York, and prepared to enter the university, but instead thereof took up the study of medicine, which he pursued for a short time, and then entered the law-office of Edgar B. Wakeman, Esq., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1855, and as a counselor at the June term, 1858. Upon coming to the bar he entered into partnership with his late preceptor, Edgar B. Wakeman, Esq., which continued for some years. He then formed a partnership with Washington B. Williams, Esq., and upon the termination of the same he opened an office by himself, and has since conducted his law business alone.

The first distinction which Mr. Fleming won after he came to the bar was the defense of Margaret Hogan, who was indicted for the murder of her infant child. John P. Vroom, Esq., was associated with

him, they having been assigned by the court to defend the woman. Mr. Flemming brought into this cause all of his practical skill and soul. He was untiring in research for every scrap of evidence which would tend to throw light on the woman's innocence, and so able and thorough was the defense that the woman was acquitted, and her counsel were highly commended by the public press of that day.

In Mr. Flemming's riper years he engaged in the defense of Jennie E. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband. Before the coroner's jury Mr. Flemming and Mr. Edgar B. Wakeman appeared for the prisoners, and upon their defense Messrs. Charles H. Winfield, William T. Hoffman, Gilbert Collins and Mr. Flemming appeared for the defense. This was one of the most celebrated murder trials of modern times. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the defendants were convicted of murder in the first degree. The cause went to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where the verdict was set aside, and upon a second trial they were acquitted. All these gentlemen served without fee or reward, all bore their personal expenses, but Mr. Flemming advanced from his private purse a considerable sum to defray the expenses of the trials, which lasted over eighteen months. A subscription was raised in New York City and sent to Rev. Dr. Spencer M. Rice, which went to defray the expense of printing the case and other minor charges, and the balance was handed over to Mrs. Smith and Mr. Bennett when they were liberated from the prison.

While all the counsel in the cause bore their full share of responsibility, none were more active and zealous than Mr. Flemming, and it is understood that the successful exceptions upon which the verdict was set aside originated with him.

It can be truly said of Mr. Flemming that in the defense of a person on trial for murder, no fee however large, could incite him to greater zeal and energy in the defence of the case than the life of the prisoner placed at the bar of the court; and in both of the murder trials in which he has been engaged he has been successful.

Mr. Flemming has conducted some very important civil suits, which have gone through all the courts of the State, and in which he has won much distinction. Notably among them was the Sison and Donnelly case, and one other, where the validity of a bond was called in question. The defense claimed that the bond was a forgery. The trial was long and protracted, and at the proper time Mr. Flemming sprung the trap which ruined the cause of the plaintiff, and terminated the suit. The bond was stamped by an internal revenue stamp, issued by the government less than two years after the bond was claimed to have been executed. This Mr. Flemming ascertained. He visited Washington and got the necessary proofs, which he kept secret until it was divulged in open court, and then no

time was allowed to his adversary to ward off the blow.

Mr. Flemming is fond of foreign travel, and has visited Europe on two occasions, spending some time there on his last trip with his family, on which occasion he corresponded with the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City, and his letters in that paper covered a period of many months, descriptive of the various parts of Europe, and particularly of the Passion Play, which he witnessed at Ober-Ammergau. These letters were instructive and highly enjoyed by the citizens of Jersey City. He has also written considerably for the papers and magazines on the topics of the day, and he has also delivered some lectures.

He has never held office, but has been very zealous in the welfare of his native city, and has always been willing to devote his time and means to press forward urgent and necessary reforms and procure needful legislation.

He married Miss Sarah Latou, daughter of Robert Latou, Esq., of New York City, and has three children,—one son, Robert, and two daughters, named, respectively, Alice and Sallie, all of whom reside with their parents in Jersey City.

CHARLES HARDENBURG WINFIELD was born at the town of Deer Park, near Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1829; was prepared for college at Deckertown, N. J.; entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1849, and graduated in 1852; studied law with the late Chancellor A. O. Zabriskie, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1855, and as a counselor at February term, 1860, and took up the practice of the law in Jersey City, where he is now in active practice.

He was elected to the State Senate as a Democrat in 1865, and served a term of three years. As Senator he had an opportunity of performing an act of justice to his late preceptor in the law. Mr. Zabriskie had opposed with great energy the extensions of the monopoly grants of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and when nominated for chancellor by Governor Marcus L. Ward his confirmation was in great doubt, the Senate being Democratic, and the railroad power of the State being arrayed against him, and his confirmation was only secured by the vote of Mr. Winfield—a handsome reward rendered to the gentleman who had directed his course of education for the bar.

Mr. Winfield prepared a "History of Land Titles in Hudson County," in 1872, a book of great usefulness; but his most enduring monument is his "History of Hudson County," published in 1874. This history was prepared with great care and pains, and in it are treasured up with great care the early traditions of the county, and the work is regarded as high authority.

He has recently published a law book entitled "Adjudged Words and Phrases," which appeared in 1882, and has been so well received by the American bar that the first edition is already exhausted, and a second edition is now going to press.

The literary work of Mr. Winfield has engrossed so much of his time that he has not been able to devote that attention to commercial law and general practice on the civil side of the courts as that branch of the law demands, but he has argued many important cases, suits, and one of the most celebrated is the case of Pangborn vs. Young, reported in 37 *Vernon's R.* 29.

On the criminal side of the court, Mr. Winfield's practice has been very extensive, and he has been engaged in nearly all the great criminal trials which have occupied the attention of our courts for the last twenty years. One of the most celebrated was the trial of Jennie E. Smith and Covert D. Bennett for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband, reported in 12 *Vernon's R.* 370.

He is now prosecuting the pleas of Hudson County, having been appointed by Governor Ludlow in 1883. In this office he is performing his duties acceptably to the people of the county.

Mr. Winfield has been a successful stump orator, and in this line he has but few peers in the Democratic party of this State. In the campaign of 1880 he was employed by the Democratic National Committee to canvass what were considered doubtful States for Hancock and English, and in this capacity he spent a month in the State of Indiana and a considerable time in the States of New York and Connecticut. It is also a fact worthy of note that the Republican National Committee had employed Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, Editor of the *Jersey City Evening Journal*, to canvass the State of Indiana also. Maj. Pangborn is one of the most effective stump orators in the Republican party, and these two orators were selected by their respective parties to canvass the same State on opposite sides.

On Mr. Winfield's return from Indiana he addressed a great Democratic meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn in company with ex-Governor Seymour and ex-Governor H. Johnson.

In all his undertakings he has been eminently successful; he is now only in the prime of his life, and further fields of usefulness are doubtless before him.

GABRIEL M. OLMSTED was born at Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa., Dec. 8, 1830. He received an academic education and graduated at Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa. Immediately after his graduation he entered the law-office of Alexander H. Reeder, who afterwards became so famous as the Territorial Governor of Kansas. Mr. Olmsted removed to Jersey City, and entered the office of Gen. E. R. V. Wright, completing his course of study with the late J. Dickinson Miller, Esq., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1856, and as counselor at the February term, 1868. After he was licensed he continued in the office of Mr. Miller for a time, and then opened an office on his own account.

Mr. Olmsted never sought a court practice, but confined his attention to what is termed an office

practice; in this he was very useful, and excelled to an eminent degree, and had a large clientage. He was well read in all those branches of the law which appertain to office practice, and could be relied upon in every branch of business pertaining to that practice.

Mr. Olmsted was a Democrat in politics, and was frequently spoken of as surrogate of the county, but he never cared to enter into a contest for the office, as his whole nature was of a retiring and modest disposition.

He married Miss Virginia Schudale, who survives him as his widow. Mr. Olmsted died May 7, 1881, very suddenly, with scarcely an hour's sickness, and his early death was deeply lamented.

JAMES HARVEY LYONS, was born at St. Mary's Isle Parish, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, October, 1828. He was educated at Salem, N. Y., and was admitted to the New York bar and afterwards the New Jersey bar as an attorney at February term, 1856, and as a counselor at January term, 1859, and died at Hoboken, Nov. 24, 1874, from the results of an injury he received from being thrown from his carriage.

He was a practitioner at the Hudson County bar for a period of eighteen years. Upon the death of Mr. McClellan he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson County by Governor Ward, and held the office for a few months.

Mr. Lyons was an able lawyer. A hard student, he gathered around him a large law library, and was for several years one of the leading lawyers of Hoboken, having a large court and office practice. He was an able advocate, and frequently appeared in the highest courts of the State.

CHARLES H. VOORHIS, of Jersey City, was born at Spring Valley, Bergen Co., N. J., March 13, 1833; graduated at Rutgers College with first honor in 1853; admitted as attorney 1856, counselor 1859; located in Jersey City; resided in Hackensack from 1859 to 1881; was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Jersey City in 1864, and its notary till 1876; several years trustee of Burlington College, member of standing committee of diocese of Northern New Jersey, treasurer of convocation of Jersey City, and trustee of the General Theological Seminary; in 1869 was elected into the Hackensack Improvement Commission; was its president till 1872, its treasurer till 1873. During his term it graded the streets, paved the sidewalks, and built all the sewers. He was one of the founders of the Hackensack Academy, also of Christ Church, and gave the lot on which its rectory stands; organized the First National Bank of Hackensack in 1871, the Hackensack Savings-Bank in 1873; was president of both till October, 1879, and owned a majority of their capital stock; organized the Hackensack Water Company in 1873, and completed its works in 1874; was delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1864; appointed law judge for Bergen County in 1868, and elected member of Con-

grew as a Republican, by the Fifth District, in 1878.

Judge Voorhis was one of the leading lawyers in the transaction of the law business of the county of Bergen, and the Law and Chancery reports will show that he has argued very many important cases in the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, and Court of Errors and Appeals, and was one of the foremost men in Bergen County, but undertook the enterprises in which he was engaged at an unfortunate time in the financial history of the county. All the enterprises in which he engaged were started after 1870, and were overtaken by the great financial crash of 1873 and by the greater distress which prevailed for three years before resumption of specie payments of 1879, which resulted in the overthrow of the institutions which he had founded and wrecked his private fortune. But Judge Voorhis is still in the prime of vigorous manhood, with none of his powers abated, and has started out to achieve a new success, which it is hoped will be more enduring.

ABRAHAM S. JACKSON is descended from the widely-known Jackson family, which formerly resided at Passaic, in Passaic County, N. J., his grandmother having recently died at Newark after she had passed her one hundredth birthday. He is a son of James Jackson, received an academic education, entered Columbia College, and graduated there in the class of 1853. He studied law with the late Chancellor Zabriskie, was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1856, and as a counselor at November term, 1859.

Upon coming to the bar he remained some time with Chancellor Zabriskie, and then opened an office on his own account in Jersey City, and continues to practice there. He is a good lawyer, but his advancement in his profession was greatly retarded by ill health from disease contracted in the Sunday-school room in St. Matthew's Church, Jersey City, the room being in the basement of a stone building, and very damp. Mr. Jackson devoted much of his time to his Sabbath-school, and still continues the work. After several years of lingering sickness, he is again restored to quite good health.

PHILIP J. RYALL was born at Freehold, in Monmouth County. His father was Daniel B. Ryall, one of the prominent lawyers of Monmouth County. He received an academic education, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, and graduated there in the class of 1854. He entered the office of ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, at Freehold, and studied law with him, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1857, and as a counselor at November term, 1860.

Upon coming to the bar he opened his office in Jersey City, and practiced there a few years, when his health gave way, and he was obliged to return to Freehold, where he died early in life.

The early death of Mr. Ryall was deeply lamented,

as he bid fair to become an eminent lawyer and a very worthy man. He made many warm friends during his short stay in Jersey City, and was highly respected in Freehold, where he closed his short career.

NATHANIEL COWPERTHWAITESLAIGHT¹ was born at Tuckerton, Burlington Co., N. J., Feb. 26, 1837. His father's name, Bornt Slaight; his mother's name, Ruth; her maiden-name was Cowperthwaite.

He received an academic education and graduated from the Philadelphia High School. He next devoted himself to the study of law in Jersey City, in the office of Edgar B. Wakenan, and was admitted as attorney in New Jersey at February term, 1858, and as counselor at February term, 1861.

On coming to the bar he opened an office in Jersey City, and by his industry, energy and ability soon acquired an active and flattering practice.

He was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey from Jersey City, for the year 1860, and by the ability shown in his office as legislator, and his zeal in the discharge of his legislative work, he gained a reputation honorable alike to himself and pleasing to his friends. From this time on his practice largely increased.

In 1863 he formed a partnership with William A. Lewis, Esq., which continued up to the time of Mr. Slaight's death, in February, 1868.

Mr. Slaight's health having become seriously impaired with pulmonary trouble in the fall of 1867, he visited the warmer climate of France, and after a struggle with disease died at Nice, France, Feb. 13, 1868. His remains are interred in the cemetery at Morristown, N. J., beside his wife and son, whom he had survived. His daughter, Sara Taylor Slaight, has since died. His wife's maiden-name was Sarah Taylor; she was the daughter of David Taylor, Esq., of Jersey City.

Mr. Slaight was a member of the Methodist Church and a zealous Christian. In a letter written home from Nice just before his death, he writes: "Though far away from home, I am as near Heaven in infidel France as in Christian America," thus beautifully exhibiting his resignation and trust.

Had he not been cut off in early life, Mr. Slaight gave promise of taking a commanding position at the bar, having already acquired the esteem of both the bench and the bar in his short period of successful practice.

LANSING ZABRISKIE, eldest son of the late Chancellor Zabriskie, was born at Hackensack, N. J., April 20, 1837. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at February term, 1859, and as counselor at November term, 1862. After coming to the bar, he commenced practice in Jersey City with his father, and has been in practice there for the last twenty-five years, and is now the

¹ Slaight by Hon. William A. Lewis.

head of a firm of L. & A. Zablotsky. He has resided for several years at Ridgway, N. J.

This practice is principally in the County of Cherokee. Supreme Court and Court of Errors and Appeals. He is mainly engaged in the settlement of estates and the care of large trust properties. His ability as a lawyer is recognized by a large clientele.

Mr. Zentgraf is fond of travel. Some years ago he visited the wild and hilly frontiers of North Carolina. He afterwards made a visit to Mexico, and spent some time in the city of Mexico. He has just returned from a trip around the world, which took seven months, and he enjoyed his trip very much.

HENRY HARRISON WOOLSEY was born at Pennington, Mercer Co. N. J., April 1, 1837. He was the son of Ephraim Woolsey, who descended from George Woolsey, who came from Jamaica, L. I., about 1700, and settled at Maidenhead. Henry received his academic education at the Pennington Seminary; entered Princeton College, and graduated there in the class of 1856; studied law with the Hon. Edward W. Scudder, now a justice of the Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar at Trenton, 1857, and opened his office in Hoboken, and practiced there until he joined the Fifth Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, enlisted for three years in August, 1861. He was commissioned by Governor Olden as second lieutenant in Company E, and mustered into service Aug. 28, 1861, and made acting commissary of the regiment; commissioned first lieutenant May 9, 1862; was commissioned as captain of Company H, June 6, 1863. He participated in the following battles: Siege of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, first and second Bristoe Station, Wapping Heights, McClellan's Ford, Mine Run, Cold Harbor, and before Petersburg he was wounded seriously Aug. 30, 1862, and returned home but recovered, and re-entered the service in the summer of 1863. He was in command of the regiment before Petersburg, June 17, 1864, and gallantly leading the same, received five different wounds, one of which proved fatal, and he died June 19, 1864.

He was provost-marshal of the First District of New Jersey during April and May, 1864.

I take from a Trenton paper the following obituary notice :

* Woodson, on Sunday, 14th instant, from Pittsburgh, Pa., I would receive in the fall of the 18th, Capt. H. H. Woodson, of the 140th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, in the twenty-fourth year of his age.

The friends of that brave soldier, the late Capt. H. H. Woolkey, will be interested in the following letter written by Surgeon Edward Livingston Welling to his father, Dr. H. P. Welling, of Pennington :

As a result, the β values for the β parameters are not meaningful. Moreover, the β values for the β parameters are not meaningful. Moreover, the β values for the β parameters are not meaningful.

[illegible]

There is a large group of related, but distinct, species of *Yucca* in the Americas. No American species are found in the West Indies. *Yucca* is a genus of 100 species that is found in all continents.

cause. I feel that I have not lived in vain in this world and for the

As a result, the β value increases from approximately 0.5 to 0.65, and the α value decreases from 0.5 to 0.35, indicating that the β value is more sensitive to the change in the α value than the α value is to the change in the β value.

his sufferings, bear his last message to his wife, and say that I closed his

It is known to most of our readers that the wife of Capt. Woolsey died on the 19th inst., and both lie in the same grave.

JAMES MANNERS WEART' was born in 1838, at Hopewell, Mercer Co., N. J., being the seventh son of Spencer S. Weart and Sarah Garrison, his wife. He was educated at the common schools of his neighborhood, and took up the study of the law with his brother Jacob Weart, in Jersey City, and had not completed his course of reading when Fort Sumter was fired upon, in April, 1861. The President's proclamation was issued for seventy-five thousand volunteers to suppress the Rebellion on Monday, April 15, 1861. A call was issued on the afternoon of that day for a meeting at the Hudson House for Tuesday evening, April 16, 1861. This meeting was organized by electing Hon. Isaac W. Scudder chairman, and Thomas Potter, Esq., offered a resolution that a roll be opened for volunteers. Upon this resolution being passed, James M. Weart came forward as the first man to put down his name, and some thirty others followed immediately afterwards, amidst great enthusiasm, and the meeting gave such an impetus to the movement that the whole Second Regiment volunteered in a body a few days afterwards, and the companies were filled by volunteers who had never before belonged to any military organization.

Mr. Weart was the first man to volunteer from Hudson County, and this meeting is believed to have been the first organized meeting in the State, and if so, he was the first volunteer in the State. His brother, George W. Weart, was in business in New York City, and he volunteered also, and they both joined Company C, commanded by Capt. Frederick Grain, Jr.

While in the field Mr. Weart was the war correspondent of the *Courier and Advertiser* of Jersey City, and wrote many letters which were published in that paper. On his return he again resumed the study of law, was licensed at November term, 1861, and opened an office at Hoboken, where he continued to practice until September, 1862, when he was commissioned by Governor Allen as second lieutenant in Company D,

¹⁰ Hospital Third Division, Second Corps, and
Petersburgh, Va., June 15, 1864. — 607.

"I wrote you feeling extremely sad. So sadly that it has elapsed since I closed the eyes of Capt. H. H. Woodsey in death. He was

³ It has not been our purpose to give a sketch of the young men of the Harvard Fairs who have not received a formal instruction in zoology, as we could be giving the credit of those young men to the zoological sketch of James M. Weart, the first volunteer from Harvard.

commanded by Capt. Foster W. Van Kirk, in the First Iowa Regiment of "four months' volunteers" commanded by Col. Gilliam Van Houten.¹ Soon after the regiment reached the field Mr. Weart was transferred to the general's staff, and placed in command of an Ambulance Corps, which position he held until the regiment returned and was mustered out of service.

In the fall of 1863, Mr. Weart removed to Independence, Iowa, and opened an office there for the practice of his profession. When the town was incorporated he was elected the first city clerk, and held the office until his death. He was appointed assistant secretary of the Iowa Senate, and afterwards elected secretary of the Senate. After serving his term out he was elected clerk of the Iowa House of Assembly, which office he held at the time of his death. He accidentally shot himself while out gunning for prairie chickens, and died in 1872, in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

WILLIAM T. HOFFMAN was born Nov. 8, 1836, in Middlesex County, N. J. He was educated at Freehold, N. J., and studied law with ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at February term, 1862, and as counselor at November term, 1872.

He prepared for college with the idea of studying for the ministry, but abandoned it for business, and chose the laborious profession of the law.

Upon coming to the bar he commenced his practice at Hightstown, and remained there until the spring of 1863, when he entered into the pay department of the United States army, and was stationed at Newberne, N. C., and Norfolk, Va., and held that position until the close of the war. He then commenced the practice of the law at Hoboken, and afterwards removed to Jersey City, and has been a practitioner at the Hudson County bar for the last sixteen years.

He was made president of the Board of Education of Hoboken, and held that position for three years, being the only Republican member of the board. He was appointed president judge of the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas April 1, 1873, and held that office for five years. He is a United States commissioner, and is now 1884 a member of the Republican State Committee and one of the executive committee of the State Committee.

While judge he presided over the Orphans' Court business of the county and presided at most of the criminal trials, and gave good satisfaction as a judge.

As a lawyer he is an able advocate, and his services are largely sought after in the defense of criminals, in which he displays great ability.

In politics he is an ardent Republican, and in the summer of 1880 he was elected in 1880, by the State of New Jersey, for Blaine and Logan.

JOHN GOSWELL was born at Brighton, England,

Nov. 15, 1841, and removed to Jersey City when he was six years old, and has resided there ever since. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., and St. Francis Xavier's College, New York City. He studied law with the Hon. Isaac W. Seudder, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at June term, 1862, and as a counselor at February term, 1869. Upon coming to the bar he opened his office in Jersey City, and has practiced there ever since.

In 1878 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City, and served a term of five years. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Law Library of Jersey City.

Judge Garriek made an upright and capable judge; he is faithful to his professional duties, and has a large circle of warm friends.

ISAAC ROMAINE, son of John R. Romaine, was born in Jersey City; received an academic education; entered Rutgers College, and graduated there in the class of 1859; studied law in the office of the late Chancellor Zabriskie; was admitted to bar as an attorney at November term, 1862, and as a counselor at November term, 1865. Upon coming to the bar he opened his office in Jersey City, and continues to practice there.

He was president of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Bergen during the years 1869-70. He was corporation attorney of the city of Bergen during 1865-66-67.

He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1880-82, and in 1883 he was again elected for two years.

Mr. Romaine has devoted his life to taking testimony in causes pending in the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court and the United States Courts; his office is constantly crowded with suitors and their counsel engaged in the examination of witnesses, so that he has become very expert in that branch of the profession.

As a citizen he is highly respected, and he is filling a very useful sphere in Jersey City. He was elected, on November, 1881, to the House of Assembly from the Fifth District of Hudson County.

JONATHAN DIXON.²—This distinguished advocate and judge has lived in Jersey City since 1862. For the last ten years, during which he has been upon the bench, his judicial duties have been elsewhere performed; but from preference he has here retained his home, and has been and is thoroughly identified with Hudson County. He was born July 6, 1839, in Liverpool, England, of English stock. He was the second son of Jonathan Dixon, who came to this country while the son was yet a lad, and settled in New Brunswick, in this State, and died in Jersey City recently, leaving sons and daughters, all occupying useful and honorable stations in life, of whom one



Wm A. Lewis.

only, Joseph M. Dixon, a successful lawyer in New York City, has since died. The witness is still a still living. The latter tendency has led the spirit of institutions which have been founded for the purpose, and it has been a surprise to many who have known Judge Dixon for years to learn that he is of foreign birth, so typical an American does he seem. He attended the public schools of New Brunswick and prepared for further education at home. He entered Rutgers College at the age of fifteen, matriculated in a high rank of scholarship, followed the entire course and was graduated in 1859, the valedictorian of his class. He has always held close relations with his college, which, in turn has delighted to honor him, its last distinction being the degree of Doctor of Laws. His only son is now in the junior year in the same institution. After graduation he read law, first, with Warren Hardenbergh; second, with George Dutton; and lastly with the late Robert Adrain, in New Brunswick, and being of slender means, taught special classes in a local academy while pursuing his legal studies. Admitted to the bar at November term, 1862, he came, almost an entire stranger, to Jersey City, and began the practice of law, at first with Edgar B. Wakeman, and afterwards for about two years by himself. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Gilbert Collins, who had been a law-student with him, and the firm of Dixon & Collins continued until his elevation to the bench, in April, 1875. To this post of honor and labor he was first appointed by Governor Belie, and re-appointed in 1882 by Governor Ludlow, both of them political opponents. In 1883, against his wishes, the Republican party named him as its choice for Governor. In a characteristic letter, in response to the nomination is part of a citizen's duty, and returned quietly at his home. It is no strange commentary on our political methods to note that while the "liquor interest" strongly opposed him because of certain of his judicial acts, the Prohibitionists ran a ticket of their own, and that while no public man in our State has ever more clearly shown his sympathy with and intelligent appreciation of the just claims of workmen, the so-called "Labor" party also entered the field with its candidate. Between Judge Dixon and his successful Democratic competitor, Leon Abbot (now Governor), there was a plurality of 2000 votes in favor of the latter, while the combined Prohibitionist and Labor vote was 7113. So far as indicated his personal fortunes, Judge Dixon was more than content with this result and the people of the State are to be congratulated that they have not lost from the bench a judge who possesses in so marked a degree the public confidence.

In person, Judge Dixon is small, but well knit and of great vitality; while not averse to out-door life, he has no great fondness for it, and his activities have been almost entirely mental and in the line of his profession. His career at the bar was phenomenal. Supplementing an almost unerring intuition with ex-

haustive research, in his cases he labored with a jury for years in a determination of the fact of the State. He was no long amateur. Whoever heard young Dixon try a case, saw that he was a thorough master of his art. In his legal speeches he possessed the rare combination of the logical and the rhetorical. He was equally at home with the jury and with the court, and as, with the lapse of time, he justly gained the reputation of complete integrity, his success was assured. Before leaving the bar, as his own skill and industry, but faithfully within the legitimate lines of his profession, he had acquired a moderate fortune. Assuming judicial duties, he brought to them a thorough but unpretentious competency. Many eminent advocates have failed as judges. He has not. Suitors feel instinctively that he is impartial. Lawyers know that he is unprejudiced, and that, notwithstanding his quickness of apprehension and great experience, he will listen attentively to all they have to say, and is glad of their help. By his brethren on the bench he is much esteemed, for to an absolute independence of thought and action he joins respect and deference. In private life Judge Dixon is simple and unostentatious. Retiring and reticent, he is not apt to make advances, but he responds warmly to those of others, and is a firm friend and a delightful companion. In early life he professed Christianity, and during his residence in Jersey City has been an active member of the Congregational Church.

He married, in 1864, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry M. Price, a well-known citizen of New Brunswick, and has a large family, his son being the eldest child. Of a true domestic and social habits, he finds his chief pleasures with his family, to whom he is devotedly attached.

WILLIAM ALLEN LEWIS was born in the township of Shrewsbury, near Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J., May 16, 1836. He is of New Jersey ancestry, of an old family. His grandfather, Jacob Lewis, was born in New Jersey, Aug. 19, 1773, and was married, March 25, 1800, to Mary Brown, who was born in New Jersey, August, 1778. Their second son, Joseph B. Lewis, was born at Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J., Sept. 17, 1804, and was married, March 19, 1834, to Mary Allen, who was born at Howell, in Monmouth County, N. J., Aug. 8, 1811, and the subject of this sketch was their eldest son. His maternal grandparents were William Allen and Mary Allen, his wife, whose maiden name was Mitchell, both born in and residents of New Jersey, and their youngest child and only daughter, Mary, married Joseph B. Lewis, as stated, and was the mother of the subject of this sketch. His mother died March 5, 1869. His father died July 2, 1878.

William A. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, attended school at Freehold Institute in New Jersey, receiving an academic education. He then prepared for college and entered Madison University, at Ham-

Albany, N. Y. in 1854 and graduated there in the class of 1856, and the degree of A.B. He is a charter member of the Mu Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and in his senior year was president of the Adelpian Society, a college literary society.

In Fall of 1859 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. James S. Nevius, in Jersey City, late a justice of the Supreme Court, and continued, after Judge Nevius' death, with his nephew, Daniel Voorhies, counselor-at-law, comprising in all a period of one year. In 1860 and 1861 he attended the full course of lectures and study at the Albany Law School, and received the degree of LL.B., and on examination was admitted as attorney and counselor to the bar of the State of New York. Thence he returned to Jersey City and completed the course of study requisite in New Jersey in the office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Seabler, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney-at-law at the November term of court, 1862, and as counselor in 1867. Upon admission to the bar of New Jersey, in 1862, he commenced the practice of law in this State, settling in Jersey City.

In 1863 he formed a partnership with the late Hon. Nathaniel C. Sagart, which continued up to the latter's death, in February, 1868, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. In 1863 he received his college degree of A.M. in course.

In 1868 he was appointed attorney and counsel for the city of Bergen, and held the office one year.

In April, 1872, he was elected, in the First District of Jersey City, a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, re-elected in 1873, and served two terms as chosen freeholder. During this period important interests of the county came before the board. Mr. Lewis took an active part as member of the board, and by his broad and matured views was a valuable member, and rendered substantial service to the county.

In 1872 he was appointed city attorney for Jersey City, succeeding Hon. Jonathan Dixon, holding the office about one year, and was then appointed corporation counsel of Jersey City under the law of 1873, which created the separate offices of attorney and counsel for the city, which law was enacted on recommendation of the "Committee of Twenty-eight," in view of the vast labor devolving on the law department of the city in the necessary consideration and examination of street and sewer assessments, amounting to millions of dollars, then about to be reviewed under the law to adjust unpaid assessments, most of which were claimed to be illegal.

In the work of sustaining the great bulk of these assessments Mr. Lewis performed very important and valuable police service. The duties of the office of corporation counsel Mr. Lewis discharged with fidelity and marked ability. Notably, on a public question respecting the title to office of police com-

missioners convicted of malfeasance, he was sustained by the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals in a written opinion he had given adverse to the opinion of the Attorney-General and the action of the Governor in the premises. The office of corporation counsel he held for three years, and resigned in the spring of 1876, and was succeeded by Hon. Leon Abbett.

In June, 1873, he delivered, by invitation, the annual address before the Alumni Association of Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y. The address received high encomiums, and was deservedly praised by the *Examiner* and *Chronicle*, and the *Baptist Weekly* of that date, in their report of commencement exercises.

In November, 1875, he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of the General Assembly from the First Assembly District of Jersey City, then a Democratic district, and served as a member of the State Legislature of 1876, the first Legislature held under the amended constitution providing for a system of general laws. Mr. Lewis devoted all his energies and learning to the important work of that session. He drafted and introduced the bill, which passed, making it a penal offense for municipal and other boards to exceed their appropriations, thereby effectively restraining public boards from a practice which yearly resulted in large deficiencies and accumulations of debt. He prepared, introduced and advocated the first bill to bridge the "gap" at Washington Street, in Jersey City. On the vital question to Hudson County respecting mortgage taxation, in seeking legislation to relieve mortgages under the amended constitution, Mr. Lewis ably championed the measure on the floor of the House, and was styled in the papers the "wheel-horse" of that measure in the Assembly. His legislative services were highly commended. He was spoken of as one of the ablest members of the House, serving with marked credit on several of the most important committees, and occupying a commanding position in the discussions on questions of public interest.

In 1881 he made an address, by invitation, at one of the meetings held in Jersey City on the occasion of the death of President Garfield.

Mr. Lewis is an able lawyer and a good advocate. His practice is in all the courts, and his clients are numerous.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, and resident of Jersey City.

Aug. 15, 1872, he was married to Virginia H. Post, daughter of Ira H. and Minerva Post, of Hamilton, N. Y.

JOHN C. BESSON, the subject of this sketch, is descended from French Huguenot stock. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was François Besson, one of the first settlers of Hunterdon County, N. J. His son John was an ensign in the patriotic army of Washington. He served through the War of



John C. Besson



Independence, was honorably discharged, and died on the ancestral homestead at an advanced age.

His son John married Rachel Trant, of Axford township, Hunterdon Co. Soon after this marriage they settled on a farm in Axford township, where they reared a family of twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters. Four of the sons—John, Jacob, Jeremiah and Theodore—set home at an early age, and making the city of New York their residence, engaged in mercantile pursuits. The remaining three—Samuel, George and William—were farmers, and remained in their native town. William, in the year 1830, married Margaret A. daughter of Godfrey and Elizabeth Case. To their union were born nine children, four of whom died in infancy. The death of a daughter, Hannah, occurred after a short illness in September, 1868. The mother, Margaret A., died at nearly the same time. Both were buried on the same day in the church-yard at Mount Pleasant.

William Besson remains active and vigorous at the age of seventy-seven years, still residing on the farm at Everettstown, Hunterdon Co., which he purchased in the year 1851.

His two living daughters, Mary Elizabeth and Catharine Frances, reside with him. His two sons are John C., the subject of this sketch, and Samuel Austin, also a lawyer of Hoboken, N. J.

John C. Besson was born on the 30th day of April, 1838, in the township of Alexandria, Hunterdon Co., N. J. In early youth he attended the common school, and later enjoyed the advantages of an excellent private school, taught by Rev. C. S. Conkling, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mount Pleasant, in Hunterdon County. On leaving this school he spent a short time at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., and later one term at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen years, and continued in that employment about two years, giving general satisfaction to his patrons.

In February, A. D. 1859, he began the study of law under E. R. Bullock, Esq., and the following year entered the Poughkeepsie Law School, of which John W. Fowler was then president. At the end of the school year he received the degree of LL.B.

During the succeeding two years he continued his legal studies under the direction of Abraham V. Van Fleet, Esq., of Flemington, then one of the leading lawyers of Hunterdon County, and now senior vice-chancellor of New Jersey.

Both preceptors (Mr. Bullock and Mr. Van Fleet) were men of character and of deservedly high reputation for learning and integrity. Mr. Besson remembers with gratitude their kindness to him, and loves to speak of them in terms of praise.

He was admitted to the bar as an attorney February term, 1863, and three years later as a counselor-at-law.

Immediately after receiving his attorney's license he began the practice of law at Millville, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Charles K. Landis, Esq., the founder of Vineland, was his first client, by whom he was entrusted with important business as long as he remained in that county. Not satisfied with the business prospects of Cumberland County, in less than a year he returned to his native Hunterdon, and continued the practice of his profession until April, A. D., 1867, at which time he removed to the city of Hoboken, in Hudson County. In this new field, though having few acquaintances, he soon secured a considerable clientele.

In May, 1868, he was appointed corporation attorney of the city of Hoboken, and held the office for six consecutive terms, during which time the city was a party in many important suits.

In 1869 he published and put in a collection of law precedents in one volume, adapted to the practice in New Jersey. From the date of his settlement in Hudson County to the present time his civil practice has been constantly increasing.

He is often employed as counsel by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

For several years he has been employed as attorney and counsel by the First National Bank of Hoboken, and also by the North Hudson County Railway Company.

On the 22nd day of June, 1868, he married Hesterline J., daughter of Rev. George P. and Sarah K. Nice, of Baltimore, Md. They have two sons,—Leonidas H. and John William Rufus.

In politics Mr. Besson has always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ISAAC STUART TAYLOR is a son of the late Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, D.D., who was pastor of the Bergen Reformed Church in Jersey City for more than half a century, and one of the celebrated divines of the Reformed denomination. He has two sons,—his eldest, William J. R. Taylor, D.D., is a celebrated divine settled at Newark; his younger (the subject of this sketch) was born in Bergen, (now Jersey City) Dec. 14, 1842. He received an academic education, entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, and graduated there. He studied law with Hon. A. O. Zabriskie, afterwards chancellor, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1864, and as counselor at the November term, 1871. He was engaged in commercial pursuits for four years, and then took up the practice of the law in Jersey City, and has since practiced there, and is now a partner with the Hon. A. T. McGill, Jr. He is a well-read lawyer, a good advocate and statesman in his profession, and has a high Christian character.

Mr. Taylor some years since visited Europe for pleasure, and traveled there extensively, and later, under severe mental strain brought on by overwork, his health gave way, and he went to Mexico and Canada.

fornia for the recovery of the same, and after returning home and engaging in practice for a short time, he felt the necessity for a more prolonged rest, and he resided at the Isle of Wight, and spent a considerable time at Ventnor, a celebrated resort on the island. In the winter of 1883, Mr. Taylor gave an illustrated lecture in the lecture-room of the Bergen Reformed Church descriptive of the Isle of Wight, which was highly enjoyed by the congregation. He is now actively engaged in his profession with restored health.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN is descended from one of the original families of Jersey City. His great-grandfather, Henry Traphagen, was a trustee of Queen's College, at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1782; his grandfather, Henry Traphagen, Jr., graduated at Queen's College in the class of 1791, and married a daughter of Cornelius Van Vorst; his father, Henry M. Traphagen, was a gentleman of wide influence in Hudson County, and participated largely in public affairs.

The subject of this sketch was born June 1, 1842; he received his academic education under the late William L. Dickson, his collegiate education was at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and at Brown University at Rhode Island. He studied law with the late Hon. Isaac W. Seudder, and was admitted to the bar at the November term, 1864, and as a counselor at the November term, 1867.

In the spring of 1874 he was elected mayor of Jersey City, and served two years. After retiring from the office of mayor he was appointed corporation attorney for Jersey City in 1876, and filled that office until 1879. He recently entered into partnership with H. M. T. Beekman, under the firm-name of Traphagen & Beekman, and they are now engaged in the practice of the law.

LEON ABBETT, the present Governor of the State of New Jersey, is also a distinguished member of the Hudson County bar. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 8, 1836. He attended the public schools in Philadelphia. In 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city, and soon thereafter entered the residence of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and entered into partnership with William J. A. Fuller, and the firm of Fuller & Abbett has been practicing law in New York City for the last twenty-five years. In 1862 Mr. Abbett took up his residence at Hoboken, and was elected corporation counsel of Hoboken in 1863. He was admitted to the bar in the State of New Jersey, both as an attorney and counsellor, at June term, 1865.

In the fall of 1864 he was elected to the House of Assembly, and was re-elected in 1865, and in 1866 he removed to Jersey City. In 1868 he represented the First Jersey City District in the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was elected again from the First District in Jersey City, in 1869, and again chosen Speaker. In the fall of 1874 he was elected to the Senate from Hudson County, and took

his seat in 1875, and served in the Senate for three years. The last year, 1877, he was elected president of the Senate. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and was chosen one of its secretaries. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and he was again a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which convened at Chicago in July, 1884, and nominated Cleveland and Hendricks for president and vice-president.

Governor Abbett was named during the session of the convention in connection with the vice-presidency.

In 1883 he was elected Governor of New Jersey over Jonathan Dixon, a justice of the Supreme Court, the Republican candidate.

Governor Abbett has held several minor offices, he was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City, and in 1869 was chosen its presiding officer; he has been corporation counsel for Bayonne City and the town of Union; in 1876 he was elected corporation counsel of Jersey City, and held the office for eight years, and resigned it upon taking the executive chair.

Governor Abbett has taken high rank at the bar of the State, and while he has at the same time been in practice in New York City, he has devoted much of his time to the trial and argument of New Jersey cases in all the courts of the State. He is a sound lawyer and able advocate, and while he has devoted so much of his time to politics and political office, he has always been a lawyer, and has made all his other duties yield to the law, which with him he made the chief avocation of his life, and for this reason he has been so successful at the bar.

ABRAM QUICK GARRETSON, son of Martin Schenck Garretson, was born in Franklin township, Somerset Co., N. J., March 11, 1842. He received an academic education, entered Rutgers College, and graduated there in the class of 1862. He entered, after graduation, the law-office of the late Hon. A. O. Zabriske afterwards chancellor, and studied with him, except one year, when he attended the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1865, and as a counselor at November term, 1868. He opened his office in Jersey City, and has continued it there ever since.

He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson County by Governor Randolph, Feb. 2, 1869, and was reappointed by Governor Parker, Feb. 2, 1874, and resigned March 31, 1878, after having held the office over nine years. It will be observed that Mr. Garretson had only been at the bar a little over three years when he was appointed prosecutor. The criminal business of Hudson County was very large, and he was to succeed such distinguished lawyers as Hon. Isaac W. Seudder and Richard D. McClellan, and the question was raised whether it was prudent to put so young a practitioner into so important an

office. Chancellor Zabriskie was consulted on this point and said, "that he is so competent to fill the position as any man of his age in the State." The chancellor's predictions proved true; upon coming into the office he prosecuted the criminal business with skill and ability, and it can be safely said that he made one of the best prosecutors the county ever had.

He was appointed president judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson County by Governor McClellan, April 1, 1878, and served a term of five years, resigning (his resignation to take effect at the expiration of his term) for the purpose of forming a partnership with James B. Vredenburg, Esq., which firm is still in existence.

Judge Garretson presided over the criminal business of the county and the business of the Orphans' Court with dignity and dispatch. He was very zealous in upholding the law for the purpose of punishing crime and protecting the peace of society, and in this he was eminently successful.

It is an interesting historical fact that the ship "Gilded Beaver" brought to this country, in May, 1658, four emigrants, one John Garretson, another William Van Vredenburg; it is believed that these two persons were the ancestors of the members of this law firm.¹

WILLIAM BRINKERHOFF is a member of the old Brinkerhoff family of Bergen County. His ancestors resided in that part of Bergen County now embraced in Hudson County. His father, Judge John Brinkerhoff, has been long known for his active Christian work and his public services in Hudson County; for some time he was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders and director of the board, and for the last fourteen years has been almost constantly on the bench as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The subject of this sketch was born in Bergen (now embraced in Jersey City), July 19, 1843. He received an academic education, and then entered Rutgers College; he studied law with the late Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1865, and as counselor at February term, 1869.

In 1867 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bergen, and was president of that body; and the office of mayor becoming vacant, he was *ex-officio* mayor for the unexpired term. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1870, and was appointed by Governor Parker a member of the constitutional committee in 1873.

He was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1880 to 1883. In the fall of 1883 he was elected State Senator from Hudson County for three years, and at the session of 1884 took an active

part in the taxation of railroad and other corporations for the benefit of Jersey City and Hudson County. In January, 1884, he succeeded Governor Leon Abbett as corporation counsel of Jersey City, which office he now holds. He succeeded the Hon. Jacob R. Wortendyke as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and held the office from November, 1868, to May, 1872; and he is a director in the First National Bank. The above sketch will show that Mr. Brinkerhoff leads a very active and industrious life; he is a good lawyer, has an extensive acquaintance, and is highly respected.

JEREMY L. PARKER was born near Framingham, Middlesex Co., N. J. He was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the Englishtown Academy. He commenced his legal studies in the office of ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, at Freehold, and completed them at the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney at June term, 1866, and has since then been in active practice in Jersey City. He was for several years corporation attorney for Union Hill; in 1877 he represented the Eighth District in the House of Assembly. During the latter part of that year he was appointed one of the Common Pleas judges of Hudson County to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge John Wiggins. He was elected to the State Senate in the fall of 1880, and took his seat in 1881, and served for three years. He is now corporation attorney of Jersey City, and assistant prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson County.

JAMES B. VREDEBURGH is descended from one of the oldest and best-known families in the State of New Jersey. His great-grandfather, Peter Vredenburg, kept a store in New Brunswick, and was one of the most influential men in Middlesex County. He was a justice of the peace in 1780, was elected to the Legislature, and served in the Assembly from 1790 to 1795, and was county collector of Middlesex County from 1782 to 1823,—a period of forty-one years. By his industry and high character he elevated his family to the first position in society, and they have maintained that position ever since.

Peter Vredenburg had two sons, Rev. John S. Vredenburg, a celebrated divine, and Peter Vredenburg, M.D., who was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and who had a son Peter Vredenburg, being the third person bearing that name, and who graduated at Rutgers College, studied law at Somerville, and settled at Freehold, who rapidly rose in distinction, was prosecutor of the pleas of Monmouth County, served in the Legislature as a member of the council and was associate justice of the Supreme Court for fourteen years, and greatly honored as a judge, having prepared some of the ablest opinions pronounced in that court while he was upon the bench, and notably the opinion in the Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of Proprietors of Bridges vs. The Broken Land Company, (2 Bensley R. 504), which per-

¹ In the "General History of Mass., 1882," page 100, it is stated that John Garretson, a son of John Garretson, who was, during the revolution, the Attorney-General of the State, was the ancestor of the Vredenburgs, and that the latter family had been in New York since the Revolutionary War.

of the Hudson Land and Improvement Company to build the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers for railroad purposes, the proprietors of the bridges across these rivers, obtaining a monopoly until Nov. 24, 1889. Judge Vredenburg held that the bridge in question was a public highway, and not contemplated by the act of 1790 and the supplements thereto which created the monopoly, and his opinion was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The subject of this sketch is the third son of Judge Peter Vredenburg and Eleanor Brinkerhoff, his wife, and was born at Freehold, N. J., Oct. 1, 1844. He was prepared for college and entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, while he was in the fifteenth year of his age, and graduated in 1863, and immediately took up the study of the law with the late Hon. Aaron R. Throckmorton, at Freehold, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1866, and as a counselor at June term, 1869, and settled in Jersey City, where he soon took high rank as a young lawyer, and so rapid was his rise at the bar that when the Hon. Isaac W. Scudder was elected to Congress in 1872, he selected Mr. Vredenburg as his partner, and made him equal with himself in the profits of the business, and left him in charge of his large and lucrative practice when he had only been seven years at the bar; this partnership continued until the death of Mr. Scudder, in 1881, when Mr. Vredenburg continued the business, and succeeded Mr. Scudder as counsel to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He afterwards had Judge Abram Q. Garrison as his partner, and the partnership still continues. Mr. Vredenburg has acted as counsel in many of the most important causes which have gone to the higher courts from this county, both at law and in equity, and when he has not appeared as counsel in the reports, because the rules of the court only allow two counsel on a side, he has assisted in the preparation and trial of the causes, and notably the case of *Sisson vs. Donnelly*, the case of *Black vs. The United Railroads*, being the case involving the lease of the railroads of the United Companies to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He also argued the causes involving the questions of taxing the railroads under the act of 1873.

He was placed on Governor Bedle's staff, and commissioned as an additional aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He is an indefatigable worker, and enjoys the confidence of the community, and has many warm friends.

AUGUSTUS ZABRISKIE, youngest son of the late Chancellor Zabriskie, was born at Hackensack, N. J., March, 1843. He received an academic education, entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated there in the class of 1863, and in due course he received the degree of A.M. He entered the Law School at the University of Harvard, and graduated there in 1865 with the degree of LL.B.

He also studied law in the office of his father, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at June term 1866, and as counselor at June term, 1869.

He resides in Jersey City, and has been a practitioner at the Hudson County bar for the last eighteen years; is a member of the firm of L. & A. Zabriskie, and transacts a considerable part of the business of that firm, being a well-read lawyer. He is a director in the Hudson County National Bank.

ABEL I. SMITH is descended from one of the oldest families of Hudson County. His great-grandfather, Abel Smith, purchased a tract of land at Secaucus in 1752, and is described in the deed as "a gentleman." He had a son, John, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and his father was Abel I. Smith.

The subject of this sketch is the fourth generation of the Smith family after they settled in this county, and was born June 12, 1843, on the Smith homestead at Secaucus. He attended school and then was for eight years under the tutorship of Rev. William V. V. Mabon, D.D., now a professor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary. He entered the junior class at Rutgers College, and graduated there in the class of 1852. He then entered the law-office of J. Dickinson Miller, Esq., in Jersey City, and studied his profession with him, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at June term, 1866, and as a counselor at June term, 1873. Upon coming to the bar he opened his office in Hoboken, and continues to practice there, although he has resided in Jersey City for nearly ten years.

In the fall of 1869 he was elected, as a Republican, to the House of Assembly from the Eighth Assembly District, and served during the session of 1870. He was the first Republican elected from that district. He declined a renomination, because he preferred the work of his profession.

Mr. Smith is an able lawyer. His practice is in all the highest courts at Trenton. As a citizen he is kind and amiable, public-spirited, and has a large circle of warm friends.

WILLIAM PESHINE DOUGLASS was born at Duaneburgh, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1844. He was educated at Trinity School and graduated at Columbia College, in the city of New York, in 1863; was admitted to the bar as an attorney at February term, 1867, and as a counselor at February term, 1870. Upon coming to the bar he commenced the practice of the law in Jersey City, and is now in active practice there.

He was corporation attorney of Jersey City from May, 1873, to May, 1876, and was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from May, 1872, to May, 1874, and was chairman of the committee which organized the Jersey City High School in 1872. In politics he is a Republican.

JOB HILLIARD LIPPINCOTT belongs to the well-known Lippincott family of West Jersey. He was born near Mount Holly, N. J., Nov. 12, 1842. He received

a common school education, and was for three years under the tutorage of Mr. John G. Herbert, a graduate of Yale College at New Haven, N. J. He then became a student at the Mount Holly Seminary, connected with the Free School Association, where he remained as student and teacher from 1861 to 1867, when he entered the law-office of Edward Merritt, Esq., as a law student. In September, 1867, he entered the Harvard Law School at Cambridge, Mass., and remained a student in that institution for two years, having thereupon upon graduation, a degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted as an attorney at February term, 1867, and as counselor at June term, 1870. Upon being licensed he removed to Hudson County, opening his office at the court-house, where he has remained ever since.

He succeeded Jacob Weart, Esq., as counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County in May, 1874, and has held that office for the last ten years, and now holds it.

Mr. Lippincott is a good lawyer, an able advocate, and has a correct opinion. In politics he is a Democrat, but he has not been at all conspicuous, although he is one of the leaders of his party, often presides at Democratic conventions, and could be reckoned a Congress, but always refused to allow his name to go before the Democratic conventions, upon the ground that he could not afford, at his early age in life, to give up his law practice for the hazards of party politics. He was a member and president of the Board of Education of old Hudson City for about three years, before his consolidation with Jersey City.

JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, JR., son of Joseph F. Randolph, late justice of the Supreme Court, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 11, 1846. Great prominence taken by his father in his education; he received his academic education at the Trenton Academy, graduated at Yale College and Columbia College Law School, and his father sent him abroad, and he studied at Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris and Göttingen. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at November term, 1867, as an attorney, and as counsel at November term, 1870, and has practiced in Hudson County since 1867. He married a daughter of the late William H. Talcott, who was the secretary of the Morris Canal, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, William Talcott.

Randolph & Talcott edited the fifth American edition of "Jarman on Wills" in 1881, which was fully annotated by them with the American decisions, and is regarded as an able and valuable edition, and has met with a large sale.

Mr. Randolph is now engaged in writing a book which will be known as "Randolph on Commercial Paper."

Mr. Randolph is an able lawyer, a good advocate, and has practiced considerably in the higher courts of the State.

He partakes of the kindly disposition of his father

and his hospitable home is now at Morristown, where he has resided for some time.

ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, JR., son of Prof. Alexander T. McGill, of Princeton University Seminary, was born at Alleghany City, Pa.; was educated at Princeton, N. J., and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at November term, 1867, and as counselor at November term, 1870; resides in Jersey City, and practiced law in Hudson County since 1866.

Mr. McGill graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1864, with degree of A.B., and received the degree of A.M., in 1867; graduated at Columbia Law School in June, 1866; studied law with Judge Edward W. Seudder, of Trenton, N. J., and upon being admitted to the bar became associated with ex-Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist as assistant and partner until Sept. 1876; he then practiced alone until 1878, when he formed a partnership with Isaac S. Taylor, and is still his partner.

Mr. McGill was corporation attorney for the city of Bayonne from May, 1872, to May, 1875; was member of the House of Assembly from First District of Hudson County for the years 1874 and 1875; was prosecutor of the pleas for Hudson County from April, 1878, to April, 1883, when he was appointed president judge of the Hudson Common Pleas, which office he now holds. In every position Mr. McGill has conducted himself with the courtesy of a gentleman, and with the ability of a trained and able lawyer.

FRANK STEPHEN COWLES, of the firm of Williams & Cowles, was born at Coventry, Vt., April 30, 1836; he was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy, Vt.; studied law and was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1865; removed to Jersey City and was admitted in New Jersey as an attorney at February term, 1868, and as counselor at February term, 1871. He has been a practitioner here since 1868; he is a well-read lawyer, very attentive to business, presents his causes to the court with clearness and with much energy, being quite an able advocate.

As a citizen he is much respected, and takes an active interest in the work of the church.

PETER BENTLEY, JR., (he having now dropped the junior since his father's death), is the only son of Peter Bentley, a sketch of whom appears in this chapter. He was born in Jersey City Dec. 5, 1845. He was early put under the tutorship of Rev. E. D. Van Cleeck, D.D., who prepared him in the classics and mathematics for entering college; but instead thereof, he entered the office of his father as a student-at-law, and was admitted as an attorney at the June term, 1868, and as counselor at the June term, 1871. He immediately took a good rank at the bar, and succeeded to the large practice of his father, who was then in failing health, and upon his death succeeded him as trustee and counsel of the Provident Institution for Savings. He is also a director in the Hudson County National Bank. His father having accumu-

land a large estate, the protection of which and his spirit for the general welfare made him very active to see that the city of Jersey City and the county of Hudson were properly governed, as a sequence these traits followed down to the son, and the subject of this sketch has taken a deep interest in all public matters that pertained to this community.

In 1874, when the measure was pending for the building of a boulevard at a time when Jersey City was staggering under a heavy load of debt, Mr. Bentley was very active in its defeat, and probably entitled to its final overthrow, which proved very advantageous in the light of future events.

When the constitution was amended equal and uniform rules of taxation were established. The act known as the Five County Act, which exempted mortgages from taxation, was in peril, and the principle was maintained mainly through the efforts of Mr. Bentley and Governor Abbott. The rate of taxation being nearly three per cent. in Hudson County, if mortgages had been taxed that form of security would suddenly have disappeared.

When it was agreed by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County to purchase the Harrison estate for a court-house site, at a cost of over three hundred thousand dollars, which was believed to be a scheme to sell some barren lands to the county, Mr. Bentley was one of the active men who engaged in the defeat of the scheme. He argued the cause in the Supreme Court, in connection with the Hon. William Brinkerhoff, and filed the bill in the United States District Court by which the contract was finally cancelled.

Mr. Bentley is a good lawyer. He ranks well as an advocate, has a large clientage, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

JOHN FLAVEL MCGEE is descended from distinguished parentage, paternally and maternally. His paternal grandfather, Patrick McGee, came to this country from the county Down, Ireland, in the year 1812, and settled at Paterson, N. J., where he engaged in the manufacture of Irish linen, which he continued until he was unable to compete with the power-loom, when he relinquished business, and died at Paterson between 1850 and 1860. His son, William C. McGee, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Paterson in 1816, graduated at Princeton College in 1836, at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1840 or 1841, and in the year 1841 was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Churches of Hardwick and Marksboro'. The Hardwick Church stood on the line between the counties of Sussex and Warren; the pulpit was in Sussex and the pews in Warren. The other church was in Warren. He enjoyed a very successful pastorate there for twenty-six years, and until his death, on May 25, 1867.

His maternal great-grandfather was Rev. Joseph Clark. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war he was a student in Princeton College. He en-

listed as a private, rose to the rank of an adjutant, and after the war returned to the college and graduated, and afterwards graduated at the Princeton Seminary. He was a tutor in the college many years, a trustee, and after the college was destroyed by fire he traveled and collected considerable sums of money for rebuilding the same. He was settled for a short time at Allentown, Monmouth Co., but a greater part of his life he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, N. J. His son, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Rev. John Flavel Clark, a celebrated divine, and brother of Peter I. Clark, of the New Jersey bar, who resided at Flemington, and was once a candidate for Governor. His daughter, Anna Sherrerd Clark, and the mother of the subject of this sketch, was a sister of Dr. Samuel S. Clark, of Belvidere, and she died in Belvidere in 1883.

The subject of this sketch was born in the township of Frelinghuysen, Warren Co., April 6, 1844. He received his academic education at the Presbyterian Academy at Blairstown, entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey, and graduated in 1865. He took the first prize for debate in the class of 1865 in Clio Hall. In the spring of 1865 he was appointed principal of one of the public schools in Belvidere, which he held one year. Studied law first with John M. Sherrerd, Esq., and afterwards with J. G. Shipman, Esq., both of Belvidere, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at June term, 1868, and as counselor at June term, 1871, and at the same term argued two causes in the Supreme Court and one in the Court of Errors and Appeals, and this probably cannot be said of any other member of our bar.

Upon coming to the bar he removed to Jersey City, and entered into a business arrangement with Stephen B. Ransom, Esq., and afterwards formed a partnership with William Muirhead, and later ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle was added to the firm, and the firm is now Bedle, Muirhead & McGee, and they conduct a large and extensive practice. Mr. McGee married, first, Francis Eureka Harris, daughter of the late Dr. Henry S. Harris, of Warren County, and upon her death he married Julia F. Randolph, daughter of the Hon. Bennington F. Randolph.

Mr. McGee has inherited many of the qualities of his distinguished ancestry. He is a sound lawyer, an able advocate, and a kind, genial and warm friend.

M. T. NEWBOLD is a son of Thomas Newbold, now residing at Mount Holly, N. J., at the advanced age of eighty-two years. While he would never hold office, he was one of the electors in New Jersey in 1840, and voted for Gen. Harrison for President.

The subject of this sketch was born at Springfield, Burlington Co., N. J., May 11, 1843. He received an academic education, entered Yale College and graduated there in 1865, and took the degree of A.M., in

1865. After graduating he entered the law office of Frederick Vroomans Esq. at Mount Holly, and studied with him, except that portion of the time when he was at the Albany Law School, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1869. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at June term, 1870, and as a counselor at June term, 1871.

Upon coming to the bar he opened his office at Jersey City, and is now engaged in practice there. He is well known and respected as an able advocate, and is a rising man at the Hudson bar.

WILLIAM TALCOTT is a son of the late William H. Talcott, who resided at Jersey City the latter part of his life, and was a distinguished civil engineer. He was secretary of the Morris Canal Company, and erected the inclined planes on the canal which have made the same so successful in later years.

The subject of this sketch was born at Fort Plain, Montgomery Co., N. Y., on the 3d day of May, 1843; was educated at Phillips Academy, at Andover, graduated at Williams College and at the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey as an attorney at November term, 1868, and as counselor at November term, 1877. He has practiced law in Hudson County for ten years, and now resides at Paterson. Mr. Talcott was admitted to the bar of Illinois in February, 1871, and lived and practiced law in Chicago for six years. He was admitted to the bar in New York in January, 1882, and now practices law both in New York and New Jersey. Mr. Talcott is an occasional contributor to law magazines, and has recently, with Joseph F. Randolph, Esq., issued the fifth American edition of "Jarman on Wills," with American notes, which is highly regarded by the profession.

GEORGE COLLINS, the present justice of Jersey City, was born at Stonington, in the State of Connecticut, Aug. 26, 1846. He was educated at Stonington, under the tuition of Dr. David S. Hart, A.M., an eminent mathematician and classical scholar, who devoted his life to study and taught a few pupils occasionally. He studied law with Jonathan Dixon, Jr., now a justice of the Supreme Court, and was admitted as an attorney at the February term, 1869, and as a counselor at February term, 1872.

Upon coming to the bar he entered into a partnership with Mr. Dixon, which continued until Judge Dixon took his seat on the bench. Mr. Collins shortly after formed a partnership with Charles F. Corbin, and a little later William H. Corbin was taken in, and these three persons now constitute the law-firm of Collins & Corbin, who are conducting a large legal business.

Mr. Collins has taken a high rank as a lawyer, and but few men at the New Jersey bar have won as much distinction as he so early in their professional career. The case in which he has won the most distinction is that of Smith and Bennett, who were indicted for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband, and

who were convicted for murder and afterward acquitted, Mr. Collins taking one of the laboring parts through all the various trials, and the case was twice tried in the Hudson Oyer and Terminer, and was twice in the Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. Collins is now practicing in all the higher courts of the State.

In politics he is a Republican, and ran for Congress on the Republican ticket in 1882, but the district being largely Democratic, he was defeated. He has been in sympathy with every good movement in Jersey City, and when, in the spring of 1884, it was felt that the interests of Jersey City should in a measure be taken out of party politics, a citizens' association was organized, composed of the best men of all political parties, who nominated Mr. Collins for mayor, and elected him by a large majority for a term of two years, until the spring of 1886. In office Mayor Collins has sunk the spirit of a partisan, and is exercising the powers of his office for the general welfare of all. Individually he is very courteous, kind and considerate, and has many warm friends.

JOHN A. BLAIR belongs to the distinguished Blair family of Warren County, and was born at Knowlton, Warren Co., N. J., July 8, 1843; was educated at Blairstown Presbyterian Academy, where he was prepared for college, and entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated there in the class of 1866. After graduating he entered the law-office of J. G. Shipman, Esq., at Belvidere, as a student-at-law, and was admitted as an attorney at June term, 1869, and as a counselor at June term, 1872. In January, 1870, he opened his office in Jersey City, and has resided and practiced law there ever since. On the passage of the law creating the District Courts in Jersey City, Governor Bedle appointed the Hon. Bennington F. Randolph and the subject of this sketch to fill the positions. Judge Blair presided over the Second District Court, and discharged its duties to the satisfaction of all. He was a very upright and impartial judge, and retired from the bench with the confidence of the public.

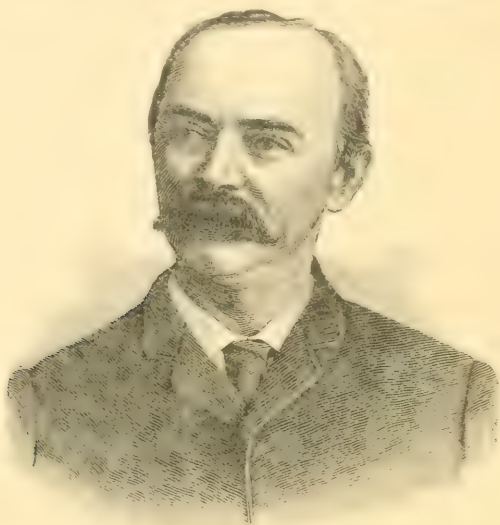
Judge Blair is Republican in politics, and while he takes a very active part in political affairs and frequently presides at Republican meetings and conventions, he is not an office-seeker and has never held any political office.

Judge Blair is ranked as a sound lawyer, a good advocate, and is a fine classical scholar, and his address on the death of President Garfield, published in the "Garfield Memorial Volume of Jersey City," is admitted to be one of the most scholarly productions in the book.

UDOLPH F. RABE.—The parents of Mr. Rabe were Charles L. and Wilhelmina Rabe, who were residents of Otterndorf, at the mouth of the River Elbe, in Hanover, where the former was by trade a watchmaker. Their son Rudolph, the eldest of five children, was born Aug. 4, 1841, in Otterndorf, and

educated at the gymnasium of the city, where he remained until fifteen years of age, when, having a desire to follow the life of a sailor, he shipped on board an American vessel, and after various vicissitudes not tending to confirm his early enthusiasm for a mariner's career, landed in New York. Having abandoned all idea of a seafaring life and decided upon a mercantile career, he entered the store of a relative in the city, and continued five years in his employ. At the expiration of this period, and in 1864, he deter-

the same year, under the firm-name of Rabe & Keller. Mr. Rabe as a lawyer has, from the beginning of his practice, been successful, and retained an extensive clientage, but as a legislator has won more distinguished honors. He was, in 1875, elected as an independent Democrat from the district embracing the city of Hoboken to the State Legislature, and re-elected in the years 1874-75-76. During the beginning of the latter term, in the year 1877, one of unusual political excitement, the election for Speaker of



Julius F. Rabe

mined to make the law his profession, and entering the office of Conable & Elliott, attorneys, remained until his admission to the bar, in 1869, meanwhile having become a student of the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in the class of 1869. He at once began the practice of his profession, and formed, in 1870, a co-partnership with Hon. Edward Browne, who, on his election, in 1883, to the position of judge of the City Court, retired from the firm, and F. W. Keller was admitted as a partner

the House resulted in a tie, and after several days balloting, Mr. Rabe, by virtue of seniority of membership, won the suffrages of the members. His official career was characterized by ability and fairness. He manifested a thorough knowledge of parliamentary laws, was prompt in the dispatch of business, quick in his perceptions, and in the most trying periods of the session manifested a firm yet courteous bearing which won for him the regard of the House, irrespective of party. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to the State

Seeley was served for the term of three years, commencing in 1881, and retired from practice and devoted his time to his profession. Mr. Seeley, during the Hamilton term, December, 1881, was three years associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and was Morgan Dix, of Trinity Parish, in the latter city. This alliance was made with Rufus T. M. Jones, participated with him as a delegate in the National Democratic Convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President in 1876. He is keenly alive to the interests of the city of his residence, more especially those pertaining to education, being a member of the board of trustees of the Hoboken Academy.

CHARLES KINSEY CANNON is descended from one of the distinguished families of New Jersey. His grandfather, Rev. James Spencer Cannon, was professor of theology in the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary at New Brunswick for thirty years, and held for a long period the chair of metaphysics in Rutgers College. His father, Garret S. Cannon, is still living and is a rising star in the ranks of the New Jersey County bar. He has served as a member of the Assembly, was for fifteen years prosecutor of the pleas of Burlington County, and was United States district attorney for the State of New Jersey, under the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan.

Thomas, second of the name, was born at Hartford, Conn., N. J., Nov. 12, 1846. His early education was at Burlington, N. J.; he graduated at Yale College in 1867, and from the Columbia College Law School in 1870, and was admitted as an attorney at November term, 1870, and as counselor at November term, 1873. He opened his office in Hoboken, and was corporation attorney for the city of Hoboken in 1877-78. He is attentive to his professional duties, and is regarded as a rising lawyer.

CORNELIUS S. SEE is a son of the Rev. John L. See, D.D., corresponding secretary of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America. The subject of this sketch was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 29, 1847. He received an academic education, and entered Rutgers College, and graduated in the class of 1867. He entered the law-office of Hon. A. V. Schenck, now State Senator from Middlesex County, and completed his course of legal studies with him, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1870, and as counselor at November term, 1873. Upon coming to the bar he removed to Jersey City and opened his office there, and has since continued to practice at that place.

In politics he has been an active Republican. He held the office of clerk of the Board of Finance and Taxation in Jersey City for some four years. He has been for twelve years a member of the Hudson County Election Committee, and for the last four years its chairman.

In the fall of 1883 he was elected, in the First Assembly District of Jersey City, to the House of As-

sembly, and served during the session of 1884, taking an active part in the legislation affecting Jersey City in relation to the taxation of corporations, and was re-elected in November, 1884, from the same district. He has been admitted to the bar in the State of New York, and about two years ago he opened an office in Jersey City, New Jersey, and continues to reside in Jersey City and New York. He is a good lawyer, a fluent speaker and a rising man in his profession.

CHARLES F. CORBIN was born in Mendon, Chenango Co., N. Y., on the 22nd of January, 1846; was educated at Hamilton College, and admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term, 1871, and as counsel at February term, 1875. Upon coming to the bar he commenced practice in Jersey City, where he is now in practice, being a member of the firm of Collins & Corbin.

The air of Jersey City did not agree with Mr. Corbin; he therefore took up his residence in Metuchen, N. J., where he has resided for many years.

Mr. Corbin is an able painstaking lawyer, has the confidence of his clients and is a man of industry.

The act of his life which has given him the most fame is his address on "Taxation of Railroads in New Jersey," delivered before the Kent Club of Jersey City, June 11, 1883, which was published in pamphlet form and circulated throughout the State, which has made Mr. Corbin quite widely known, and doubtless exercised quite an influence in bringing about the legislation procured on this subject at the session of 1884. This address exhibited a good deal of research, the points are well put and it reflects credit upon its author.

CHARLES HOPKINS HARTSHORNE was born in Jersey City on the 22d day of November, 1851. Mr. Hartshorne was educated mainly at home, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1872, and as counselor at November term, 1875, and has ever since resided in Jersey City, and practiced law there. He is now a member of the firm of Bentley and Hartshorne. Mr. Hartshorne has taken great interest in municipal matters in Jersey City, and by his intelligent and earnest work has aided much in bringing about reform in that City.

He is a well-read lawyer, prepares his cases with care, and presents them to the court with force and ability, and is one of the rising young lawyers of Hudson County.

In his friendships he is warm and sincere, and to his professional brethren he always bears an obliging disposition, which has given him many warm friends.

HENRY SIMMONS WHITE, who is both a doctor and a lawyer, was born at Red Bank, Monmouth Co., N. J., July 13, 1844. He received an academic education, and then took up the study of medicine, and graduated as a medical student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons with the degree of M.D.,

Dr. White practiced at the Red Bank, N. J., where he practiced for two years, and during the war of the Rebellion was an assistant surgeon of the United States army.

Dr. White felt that the law would be more congenial to his taste than medicine; he took up the study of the law, and graduated at Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in New York State in June, 1870, and in New Jersey as an attorney at the November term, 1872, and as a Counselor at the November term, 1875.

Upon being licensed as an attorney he opened an office in Jersey City, and for some time he was a partner with ex-Judge John A. Blair, and afterwards by himself until the present time, and lately he has opened an office in New York City, and now practices both in New Jersey and New York. He had some time ago erected a summer residence at Red Bank, and in November, 1883, went there to reside.

Dr. White was appointed by President Hayes assistant collector of the port of New York, with an office in Jersey City, and he held that position for four years.

He has a good standing at the bar for a man of his age, and has been retained in several important cases. The most celebrated case in which he has been engaged was the case of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company *vs.* the Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company, organized to erect a tunnel under the Hudson River, to connect Jersey City with New York City by a railroad. It was contended that the company could not be legally organized to make the tunnel, because the railroad was incident to a tunnel, while the tunnel company held that the tunnel was incident to the railroad. It was also contended that the tunnel company could not exercise the State's rights of eminent domain. The litigation took various forms, and was conducted in the Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, Court of Errors and Appeals, and in the United States Circuit Court, and lasted for about four years. Mr. White, who had associated with him able counsel, was successful in all the courts. The Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company was sustained, and two thousand feet of the tunnel actually constructed under the river. The work was suspended for the want of money to carry it forward. It is hoped that the project will be revived and carried to a successful completion.

Dr. White is a courteous gentleman, highly esteemed among his friends; is an active and ardent Republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in the affairs of his native State and the nation.

ROBERT O. BABBITT was born at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 5, 1848. He is a son of Robert M. Babbitt, now residing at Mendham. He received an academic education, and then entered the office of Frederick G. Burnham, Esq. at Morristown, and from there removed to Jersey City, and entered the office of Potts & Linn, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at Febru-

ary term, 1873, and as a counselor at November term, 1878.

Upon coming to the bar he entered the law-firm of Potts & Linn, and it was for one year, Potts, Linn & Babbitt, when Mr. Potts retired, and the firm of Linn & Babbitt was formed, which continued for seven years. Mr. Babbitt is now in partnership with Robert L. Lawrence, Esq., and has his office in Jersey City.

Mr. Babbitt stands well as one of the younger members of the Hudson bar; is a man of industry, a good lawyer and is rising at the bar.

MALCOLM W. NIVEN was born at Monticello, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1851. He was educated at Monticello Academy and Riverside Institute at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; was admitted to the bar as an attorney at February term, 1874, and as counselor at February term, 1877. Upon coming to the bar he opened his office at Hoboken, where he is now engaged in practice, being a partner of the Hon. F. B. Ogden, and is residing at present at Montclair, N. J.

Mr. Niven was corporation attorney of the city of Hoboken for four years, and during his term of office he has been engaged in several important causes affecting the city. As a young member of the bar he has a good standing, and is highly respected by his professional brethren.

J. HERBERT POTTS was born at Trenton, N. J., July 3, 1851. He was educated at the Trenton Academy, the Lawrenceville High School, and graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1872. He studied law with Edward T. Green, Esq., of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar at February term, 1874, and opened an office in Jersey City, and has been in practice at that place ever since.

He was assistant clerk of the House of Assembly in 1876, 1877 and 1879. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly from the Sixth District of Hudson County in 1879, and re-elected from the same district in 1880. While a member of the House he was chairman of the committee on revision of the laws and the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Potts has discharged all his public duties with credit to himself, and is highly esteemed in the State.

AUGUSTUS A. RICH, is one of the younger members of the bar, and has obtained political distinction early in life. His residence is at West Hoboken, and his office in the northern part of Jersey City.

He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1851; educated in the public schools; admitted to the bar in the State of New York, 1873, and in the State of New Jersey as an attorney at November term, 1874, and as a counselor at February term, 1878, and has practiced law in Hudson County for the last seven years.

In 1882 he was elected to the Assembly from the Tenth Assembly District of Hudson County, and re-elected in 1883, serving in the one hundred and seventh and one hundred and eighth sessions of the Legislature.

He is now counsel to the town of West Hudson, and town-ship of Weehawken. In all his professional transactions he has enjoyed his office to the satisfaction of his constituents.

WILLIAM HERBERT CORBIN, member of the bar of Collins & Corbin, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, N. Y., on the 12th day of July, 1831, and read at Oxford Academy, New York, and at Jersey City, and at Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York at the bar of the Supreme Court, 1852, and to the bar of New Jersey as attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1874, and as counselor at November term, 1877. Mr. Corbin resides at Elizabeth, N. J., and practices law in Jersey City, and has done so since November, 1874. Mr. Corbin was elected member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth, and served for five years. He also issued a pamphlet edition of the "Act Concerning Corporations" in this State, with notes and forms, in 1880, of which the third edition has been published. In 1881, Mr. Corbin issued a book of "Forms of Contracts, Conveyances, and Local Procedure under the New Jersey Statutes," which is a work of great value and the leading authority in the State upon those subjects, and has had an extensive sale. He is a good lawyer, and highly esteemed by his professional brethren. He was elected, in November, 1884, to the House of Assembly of New Jersey from the county of Union.

HAMILTON WALLIS is a son of the late Alexander H. Wallis, a distinguished lawyer in the city of New York, of the late firm of Coe, Marsh & Wallis. Mr. Wallis removed to Jersey City prior to 1850, and became thoroughly identified with the interests of Jersey City; he served in the Board of Aldermen, was twice collector of internal revenue of the Fifth District of New Jersey, and at the time of his death was president of the First National Bank of Jersey City.

Hamilton Wallis was born in the city of New York, Nov. 25, 1842. He received an academic education, entered Yale College and graduated there; he afterwards entered the Columbia College Law School and graduated there, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, and also in the State of New Jersey as an attorney at February term, 1875, and as counsel at November term, 1878. He practices in both States. In New York City the firm is Marsh & Wallis; in Jersey City, Wallis & Edwards. Mr. Wallis now resides at East Orange. He succeeded his father as a director in the First National Bank of Jersey City. He is an able lawyer, a good advocate, and very highly respected.

LINSLEY ROWE, although not now a member of the Hudson County bar, was so highly respected when he practiced here as to be worthy of a place in the bar chapter.

Mr. Rowe was born in New York City, Jan. 19, 1848. He was educated in New York City, and in 1871 he entered the law-office of Muirhead & McGee, after-

ward Tuley, Muirhead & McGee, and was admitted as an attorney at June term, 1875, and as counselor at November term, 1878, and opened his office in Jersey City in 1875, where he continued to practice until 1885, when he removed to France.

He was appointed deputy clerk in admiralty of the United States District Court May 10, 1879, to look after the admiralty business at Jersey City, which was then growing, and which during his term became one of the most important branches of the court's business. He was also appointed a United States commissioner in October, 1879, and as such had charge of all important criminal cases. He was appointed clerk of the United States District Court on June 13, 1882, to succeed William S. Belyville, deceased, and still holds that office, making an efficient clerk, and highly respected by the bar and suitors at the court.

JOHN D. GILMORE is one of the leading names of the Hudson bar. He was born at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 9, 1851. He graduated at Rutgers College, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at November term, 1875, and as a counselor at November term, 1878. Upon coming to the bar he commenced his practice with ex-Attorney-General Gilchrist in Jersey City.

Mr. Gilmore is a well-read lawyer, a man of great activity, an indefatigable worker, and is a rising man in his profession.

JOHN W. HERBERT, JR., has been a practitioner at the Hudson County bar for the last eight years. He was born at Marlboro', Monmouth Co., N. J., Aug. 3, 1853; he graduated with honors at Rutgers College in 1875; took up the study of the law and graduated at the Columbia Law School in 1876. He was admitted to the bar in New York State in May, 1876, and in New Jersey as attorney at June term, 1876, and as counselor at June term, 1879.

In politics Mr. Herbert is a Republican, takes a lively interest in the welfare of his native State, and a more general interest in the nation. He is quite an effective stump speaker, and has acquired in Jersey City during the short time he has practiced here many warm friends, and gives good promise of a valuable and useful life.

ALLAN LANGDON McDERMOTT was born in South Boston, Mass., March 30, 1853. In 1869 he entered a printing-office and worked "at case" until 1871, when he commenced his legal studies with Governor Leon Abbott, and completed the same with Alfred B. Dayton, Esq., also entering the Law School of the University of the City of New York, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in May, 1877. He was admitted to the bar in New Jersey, as attorney, at November term, 1877, and as counselor at June term, 1881.

In April, 1879, he was appointed corporation attorney of Jersey City, which position he held for several years, and resigned the same after being appointed judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City, which

he now holds. He represented the Fourth District of Hudson County in the House of Assembly in 1880 and 1881. He is a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City and president of the board; he is also a member of the State commission appointed in 1884 to tax the railroad corporations and other corporations of the State, and is also president of that commission.

It will be seen that Mr. McDermott's advancement has been very rapid; in a year and a half after he was admitted to the bar he received the important position of corporation attorney of Jersey City, and he has constantly held important offices from that day to this. He is now only thirty-one years of age, and is at the present time a judge of the Second District Court of Jersey City, president of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, and president of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a ready and forcible public speaker.

RECORDS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE, AND OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Justice Hall, died, and Justice Hall, from April 13, 1849, to August, 1851.

Justice W. G. Graham, died, Justice Isaac Van Winkle, from 1849, to April term, 1851.

Justice D. B. S. Graham, from September term, 1851, to December, 1857.

Justice R. D. Graham, from January term, 1858, to January term, 1865.

Justice J. B. B. Graham, from May, 1865, to January, 1875.

Justice M. M. Graham, from January term, 1875, to the present time.

RECORDS OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 27, 1840, John J. Van Buskirk, Cornelius V. V. Kingsland,

Stephen Armstrong, Peter H. Knap, Joseph C. C. C.

Nov. 18, 1841, Stephen H. Luskine.¹

Nov. 30, 1841, Stephen H. Luskine.²

Oct. 27, 1843, Cornelius Van Winkle,³ John G. Speer, Michael San-

born, Stephen Armstrong, Joseph C. C. C.

Nov. 26, 1844, Stephen H. Luskine, Joseph C. C. C.

Nov. 26, 1844, Stephen H. Luskine, Joseph C. C. C.

March 3, 1847, Stephen Garretton.

March 2, 1848, Thomas A. Alexander.

Feb. 28, 1849, Stephen Garretton, John Griffith, Alexander

Griffith, John Griffith, John Griffith.

Feb. 28, 1850, Stephen Garretton, John Griffith, Alexander

Griffith, John Griffith, John Griffith.

March 4, 1853, John Griffith, Richard Kidney, Jr., vice Van Winkle,

deceased.

March 8, 1854, Edmund T. Carpenter, Selah Hill, vice Chambers.

Feb. 8, 1856, Samuel Browning.

Feb. 18, 1856, Edmund Charles, Charles Fink, vice Browning, de-

ceased.

March 27, 1856, Samuel M. Chambers.

March 27, 1856, Samuel M. Chambers, Samuel M. Chambers.

March 27, 1856, Samuel M. Chambers, Samuel M. Chambers.

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March 27, 1856, Samuel M. Chambers, Samuel M. Chambers.

March 27, 1856, Samuel M. Chambers, Samuel M. Chambers.

April 1, 1857, Stephen Quailie, to April 1, 1879.
April 1, 1857, John Brinkerhoff, vice Newkirk.
Oct. 4, 1857, Elijah T. Paxton, to April 1, 1878, vice Whittier.
April 1, 1857, Abram Q. Garretton, third law judge.
April 1, 1857, Asa W. Fry, to April 1, 1884, vice Quailie.
April 1, 1857, John Brinkerhoff re-appointed.
April 1, 1858, Alexander J. McGill, Jr., fourth law judge.
April 1, 1858, Marcus Root, fourth law judge.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE.

Lowell T. Hazenburgh, 1849-50.
Isaac W. Sandler, 1849-50.
Edwin R. V. Wright, 1850-55.
J. D. B. Luskine, 1855-60.
Isaac W. Sandler, 1860-65.
Richard D. M. Clifton, 1865-70.
J. Harvey Evans succeeded by the government, from September, 1885, to January, 1889.

Abram Q. Garretton, from 1869 to April, 1878.
Alexander T. McGill, Jr., 1878-83.
Charles H. Winfield, from April 1, 1883, (present prosecutor).

COUNSEL TO THE BOARD OF TAXATION AND FINANCE.

Abram Q. Zabriskie, from May, 1857, to May, 1859.
Isaac W. Sandler, from May, 1859, to May, 1866.
Jacob H. Wernickes, from May, 1866, to November, 1868.
William Brinkerhoff, from November, 1868, to May, 1872.
Jacob Weert, from May, 1872, to May, 1874.
Job H. Lippincott, from May, 1874, to present time, he being in office to 1884.

GOVERNORS AND COUNSELLORS.

John A. Allen, admitted attorney June, 1867; admitted counselor June, 1867.

Halsey W. Allen, admitted attorney November, 1881.

Merwyn Armstrong, Jr., admitted attorney November, 1879.

Joseph A. Allen, admitted attorney November, 1881; admitted counselor January, 1886.

Robert C. Baker, admitted attorney February, 1870; admitted counselor November term, 1878.

John V. Bant, admitted attorney February, 1881; admitted counselor February, 1884.

William S. Baker, admitted attorney June, 1882.

John D. Bant, admitted attorney June, 1881.

William R. Baricko, admitted attorney November, 1881.

Albert H. Balliet, admitted attorney February, 1883.

G. H. Barron, admitted attorney February, 1881.

Peter Bentley, admitted attorney May, 1853; admitted counselor September, 1859.

Peter Bentley, Jr., admitted attorney June, 1869; admitted counselor June, 1871.

Joseph D. Bant, admitted attorney June, 1870; admitted counselor June, 1876.

John C. Bant, admitted attorney February, 1866; admitted counselor February, 1869.

Samuel A. Bant, admitted attorney June, 1870; admitted counselor June, 1882.

H. M. T. Beekman, admitted attorney June, 1880.

William H. Bell, admitted attorney November, 1877.

John W. Bant, admitted attorney June, 1870; admitted counselor June, 1880.

Charles C. Black, admitted attorney June, 1881.

John A. Blair, admitted attorney June, 1869; admitted counselor June, 1872.

Adonijah S. Boyd, admitted attorney April, 1847.

William Brinkerhoff, admitted attorney November, 1863; admitted counselor February, 1869.

James N. Braden, admitted attorney June, 1876.

George R. Brown, admitted attorney June, 1875.

Morris Bretzfeld, admitted attorney February, 1865; admitted counselor February, 1868.

¹ Died July 21, 1877.

² Died from Aug. 28, 1880.

³ Resigned, excepted, office of law judge.

⁴ An examination of the minutes does not show that any regular counsel was appointed prior to the appointment of Mr. Zabriskie, in 1857.

⁵ Died in the Nov. 7, 1885.

⁶ Died.

[illegible]

Henry Ewoldt, admitted attorney June, 1864.

John C. Gault, admitted attorney November, 1870; admitted counselor June, 1878.

H. A. Gassle, admitted attorney November, 1878.

William S. Gilbert, Jr., admitted attorney June, 1879; admitted counselor June, 1886.

William Grace, admitted attorney February, 1879.

Daniel H. Gregory, admitted attorney June, 1867.

John Griffin, Jr., admitted attorney June, 1881.

Hervey Gulick, admitted attorney November, 1872.

Jacob R. Hardenbergh,² admitted attorney June, 1856; admitted counselor November, 1864.

Charles H. Hartshorn, admitted attorney November, 1872; admitted counselor November, 1878.

Selden T. S. Henry, admitted attorney November, 1877.

William T. Hoffman, admitted attorney February, 1862; admitted counselor November, 1869.

Benedict C. Howard, admitted attorney November, 1877.

R. S. Hulspeth, admitted attorney February, 1861.

William E. Hugo, admitted attorney June, 1879.

Earle Inder, admitted attorney June, 1862.

John C. Inwright, admitted attorney November, 1883.

Thomas W. James, admitted attorney September, 1839; admitted counselor November, 1859.

Ferdinand S. Joline, admitted attorney June, 1870; admitted counselor November, 1877.

Thomas J. Kennedy, admitted attorney June, 1874; admitted counselor June, 1877.

Thomas H. Kelly, admitted attorney February, 1881.

Walter Kip, admitted attorney June, 1878.

John A. Landreign, admitted attorney November, 1871; admitted counselor February, 1875.

James M. Linn, admitted attorney June, 1867.

John A. Lundgren, admitted attorney November, 1871; admitted counselor February, 1875.

William Henry Lucas, admitted attorney June, 1875; admitted counselor November, 1882.

Frederic B. Mackay, admitted attorney November, 1877.

James M. Maclean, admitted attorney June, 1867.

William Henry Mason, admitted attorney June, 1875; admitted counselor June, 1879.

County	1828	1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900
Albany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Orange	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somerset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

The number of physicians belonging to the Sussex Society is somewhat extraordinary, especially if the whole number registered be taken into consideration. In the other counties the average number of society members is about one-third of the number registered. The Hudson County District Medical Society was at the height of its prosperity in 1874, when it had sixty members, a larger number than that of any other society in the State. The next year, however, the number of its members decreased to forty, and in 1879 was reduced to twenty-seven. During the last three years its number has remained at forty-one.

Within the territory of Hudson County, while it still formed a part of Bergen County, resided several eminent physicians, whose names are favorably associated with the early medical history of the State, but concerning some of them very little of a personal nature can be ascertained. The same thing is true in regard to a large number of physicians who have resided in Hudson County during the last forty or fifty years. Many of them have practiced there but a short time and then removed, while others have died without leaving for the future historian any record of their lives.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER, son of Josiah Hornblower, an engineer, who came from England to America about the year 1753 for the purpose of erecting a steam-engine at the copper mines then belonging to Col. John Schuyler, near Belleville, N. J., was born in that place May 23, 1767. His elementary education was obtained under the direction of his father, who, though not liberally educated, was a great student, and especially devoted to scientific investigations. At a suitable age young Josiah entered on the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Steele, who, as far as can be known, was the earliest established physician in Belleville, and who was a surgeon in the British army during the Revolutionary war. On assuming the responsibilities of a physician, Dr. Hornblower began, in 1789, to practice in the town of Bergen, now a part of Jersey City. The territory over which he traveled in the discharge of his professional duties included all of Hudson County as now described, Old Hackensack and Fort Lee and the northern end of Staten Island. For more than eighteen years there were but two physicians besides himself in that district. In the war of 1812 he was appointed a surgeon in the United States army, and was assigned to duty on Governor's Island and at the arsenal in Ber-

gen. In 1828 to 1832 he was professor of the practice of medicine in Rutgers Medical College. Until 1844 he continued actively engaged in practice, and died May 8, 1848, leaving two sons, Josiah and William, both of whom became physicians. One of his brothers was the late Joseph C. Hornblower, chief justice of New Jersey.

JOHN MESIER CORNELISON was born April 29, 1802, in the old town of Bergen, Hudson Co., N. J., and was the son of Rev. John Cornelison, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of that place for thirty-five years. His preparatory education was obtained in Columbia Academy of his native place, and having subsequently entered Union College, he was graduated therefrom in 1822. He soon after began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, and in 1825 received his degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. On entering upon the practice of his profession he opened an office at Bergen, but his field of labor extended from Bergen Point to Bull's Ferry, including Hoboken and Paulus Hook, and there were but two physicians besides himself within all that territory. In 1840 he removed to Jersey City proper, retaining, however, his old practice, and continuing active therein until 1862, when he withdrew from professional labors.

Notwithstanding his large practice and his devotion thereto, Dr. Cornelison found time for the discharge of public duties, and accordingly we find him, in 1832, a member of the State General Assembly. In 1851 he was appointed by Governor Fort one of the lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, to fill the four years' unexpired term of Hon. Garret Wall. On the expiration of this term he was reappointed for six years, and thereafter for another term of six years, thus holding this important position for a period of sixteen years. Prior to the breaking out of the Rebellion he had been a stanch Democrat, but after that event he took his stand in support of the war measures of the government, and ultimately became a warm Republican. In 1869 he retired from the bench, and was soon after elected mayor of Bergen, to which place he had returned after withdrawing from practice in 1862. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Board of Works, and was made its chairman. At the time of his death, which occurred May 24, 1875, he was president of the board of regents of the Hudson County Hospital.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER, son of Dr. Josiah Hornblower above noticed, was born at Bergen, N. J., Aug. 7, 1792. He studied medicine with Dr. Valentine Mott, and was graduated from Rutgers Medical College, New York, in 1823. Soon afterwards he became associated in practice with his father, giving promise of the highest skill as a surgeon, but unfortunately he contracted pneumonia, which resulted in hasty consumption, and terminated his life Jan. 23, 1824. He left a widow and four children.

THOMAS BROWN GAUTHER was born near Jersey

City, July 25, 1797. He was descended from a Huguenot family of that name, who settled in New York during the latter part of the seventeenth century. His father and grandfather were both educated men and lawyers, though it does not appear that either of them ever engaged in the profession. Thomas Brown Gautier was a graduate of Columbia College, and in 1823 received the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. The same degree was again conferred upon him by Rutgers College in 1830. He began the practice of his profession in Bergen, where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Jersey City. Here he continued to practice with great success until the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 20, 1856.

Dr. Gautier married, in 1816, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Josiah Hornblower, by whom he had eight children, the second being Josiah Hornblower Gautier, who also became a physician, and is elsewhere noticed in this volume.

SILAS L. CONDUCT was born in Morristown, N. J., in August 1805. His father was Dr. Lewis Condict, who was eminent not only as a physician, but as a statesman, having been, from 1809 to 1810 a member of the State General Assembly, and from 1811 to 1817, also from 1821 to 1833, a Representative in the United States Congress. Young Silas received such a thorough preparatory education that he was able to enter the junior class of the College of New Jersey, and was graduated from that institution in 1824. He began immediately afterwards the study of medicine with his father, and in 1826-27 attended his first course of medical lectures in New York. In 1827 he entered the office of Dr. Thomas Sewall, in Washington City, and attended a second course of lectures, receiving the degree M.D., in March, 1828. For the first two years after graduating he practiced medicine in his native place, and then removed to Newtown, Long Island, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Ezekiel Ostrander. Here he suffered so much from miasmatic disease that he was unable to attend to his professional duties, and consequently returned to Morristown, whence, after a few years, he removed to Jersey City.

Dr. Condict was a zealous laborer in the cause of temperance. He was among the earliest members of the order of the Sons of Temperance, and took a very lively interest in that organization. Of Fidelity Division in Jersey City he was several times the presiding officer. He became a Grand Worthy Patriarch of the order in the State of New Jersey, and finally the head of the order in North America. About a month before his death he stated his views in relation to the diseases and condition of inebriates before the State Medical Society, to which he was a delegate, and urged upon the society the propriety of memorializing the Legislature in favor of establishing an inebriate asylum by the State. The matter was favorably received and a committee

was appointed. Dr. Condict died Feb. 1, 1860, in the respect of a physician, and as a man of noble and unselfish nature.

WILLIAM T. V. H. HORNBLOWER, brother of the last-mentioned Josiah Hornblower, was born at Bergen, N. J., Oct. 22, 1809. He studied medicine under the supervision of Professor John B. Beck, of New York, and after a thorough preparation matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, and was graduated therefrom March, 1832. Soon thereafter he returned to his native place, and entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, whose field of labor extended from Bergen Point to English Neighborhood. In 1844, the father, being well advanced in years, retired from active service, and the business devolved upon the son, who continued to conduct it alone for two years after the father's death, which occurred in 1848. In 1850, Dr. Hornblower removed to Illinois, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Of these, however, he grew weary, and in 1853 returned to his native place and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he continued until near the time of his death, which occurred April 3, 1881. He was highly esteemed as a physician and greatly beloved for his deeds of charity to the poor and his manifold kindness to every one. He left two sons who became physicians,—Josiah and Theodore Romeyn, both of whom are elsewhere noticed in this volume.

GEORGE S. SHELTON was born at Huntington, Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 28, 1819. He was graduated from Yale College in 1840, and subsequently received the degree of M.D., from the Medical Department of the same institution. The early years of his professional career were spent as a missionary physician and surgeon in India, in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. In this field of labor his health became so much impaired that he was obliged to return to his native country. In 1856 (about a year after leaving India) he repaired to Davenport, Iowa, whence, after remaining three years, he removed to Springfield, Ill. Here he continued to practice until 1867, with the exception of the years 1861 and 1862, during which time he served as a surgeon in the Union army.

In the year 1867, Dr. Shelton became converted to the teachings of the homœopathic school, and settling in Jersey City, began to practice in accordance therewith. He was very successful, and was also highly esteemed by all who knew him, but his health, which had been so injured during his residence in India, gradually gave way entirely, and he finally died, greatly lamented, May 21, 1879.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER GAUTIER, son of Dr. Thomas Brown Gautier, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Bergen, Hudson Co., N. J., Nov. 12, 1818. He was educated at the University of New York, and in 1843 was graduated from the Medical Department

of the profession. Soon after graduation he settled as a practitioner in Jersey City, where he continued in the work of his profession until 1853. During these four years he won a large reputation as a physician. He finally retired from practice in order to devote himself to his business pursuits. In connection with this design, he formed a connection with Joseph Dixon in the crucible works in Jersey City, and subsequently became interested in the steel works in the same place. He is now the leading partner in the firm of J. H. Gautier & Co. and of Gautier, Parker & Co.

THEODORE ROMEYN VARICK, M.D., was born June 2, 1820, at Dutchess County, N. Y. His father, John A. Varick, was a native of New York City. His mother, Anna Maria Romeyn Varick, belonged to the Romeyn family of Hackensack, N. J. Members of that family have for the last three generations ministered to the congregation of the Reformed Dutch Church in that place, and the pulpit is at present filled by one of them. His great-uncle, Col. Richard Varick, leaving his profession, that of the law, enrolled himself during the Revolutionary war among his country's defenders, and was attached to Gen. Benedict Arnold's staff at the time of the traitor's defection. Subsequently Col. Varick became private secretary to Washington and continued in that office until the close of the war. He was recorder of New York City from 1783 to 1788, being also from 1787 to 1788 member of Assembly. From 1788 to 1789 he served as Attorney-General of the State of New York. In the latter year he was elected mayor of the city of New York, holding that office for eleven consecutive years. He died in 1831, "full of years and honors," and was buried at Hackensack. In 1832, Dr. Varick's father removed to Jersey City, occupying as a country residence Col. Varick's old homestead and remaining there until his death in 1835. In 1845 the family removed to New York, returning to Jersey City in 1848. In 1841, Theodore R. Varick entered the Collegiate Department of the New York University, and in 1843 began the study of medicine in the same institution, graduating in 1846, before attaining his twenty-first year. Soon after graduation he received an appointment as assistant physician in the New York Dispensary, corner White and Centre Streets, and the following year became one of the corps of attending physicians, serving in that capacity for two years. During this period (1847) the ship fever prevailed as an epidemic, and three out of a medical staff of six succumbing to the disease, fell martyrs to their noble profession. In the fall of 1848 he returned to Jersey City, where he has since resided. In 1851 he became one of the incorporators of the District Medical Society of Hudson County, N. J., and is at the present time, with one exception, the only surviving charter member. In 1853 he was elected a member of the American Medical Association. He is also a fellow of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and was its president in 1864. In that capacity he addressed

them upon the occasion of their annual meeting in a learned and suggestive dissertation upon the "Attributes of Mind: their Operations and Effects." He belongs to the New York Academy of Medicine, and has been an honorary member of the New York State Medical Society since 1869. Of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine he was the first president. His address to the society, in 1875, upon the "Causes of Death after Operations and Grave Injuries," was reported by the *New York Medical Journal* in October of that year. He is also connected with the Jersey City Pathological Society and with the Neurological Society of New York City. In 1869 he was appointed by Governor Randolph surgeon-general of the State of New Jersey, and still holds that position. He is medical director and surgeon of St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, and also surgeon to the Jersey City Charity Hospital. He is also manager for the State Asylum for the Insane, located at Morris Plains, N. J. He was a member, in 1876, of the Centennial Medical Commission for New Jersey. In 1867 he reported to the *Medical Record* a case of "Complete Lateral Luxation of the Radius and Ulna Outward to the Radial Side." The records of medical science contain but thirteen similar cases, those having occurred in France. He also published an article on "Urticaria produced by Hydrocyanic Acid." This was as early as 1847, and in the same year he wrote another paper on "The Use of Nitrate of Silver in Acute Laryngitis." In 1859 he contributed to the medical press an account of the removal of a fibro-cellular tumor from the tongue with the écraseur. In 1869 he recorded a case of "Sub-periosteal Resection of the Clavicle." Among other papers were "A Case of Femoral Aneurism successfully treated by Intermittent Pressure," *New York Medical Journal*, March, 1878; "Cases of Sub-periosteal Resection," *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1878; "Statistics of Amputations Performed at St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City, from 1871 to 1881," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, April 1881; "Distal Compression applied in a Case of Inguinal Aneurism, with a Successful Result," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, July, 1881; "A Case of Amputation at the Hip-Joint in which Professor Trendelenburg's Method of Controlling Hemorrhages was Resorted to with Recovery of Patient," *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, October, 1882; "On Railroad Injuries of the Extremities of the Human Body, with Observations on the Site of Amputation and Subsequent Treatment of the Stump," read before the American Medical Association at Washington, May 7, 1884.

Dr. Varick's contributions to the medical literature of his day are numerous and important. Written, as they have been, at times snatched from the sterner duties of the profession, they show that he is a physician "born, not made,"—one who loves science for its own sake, as well as for the power it gives him of alleviating human suffering. Dr. Varick was married,



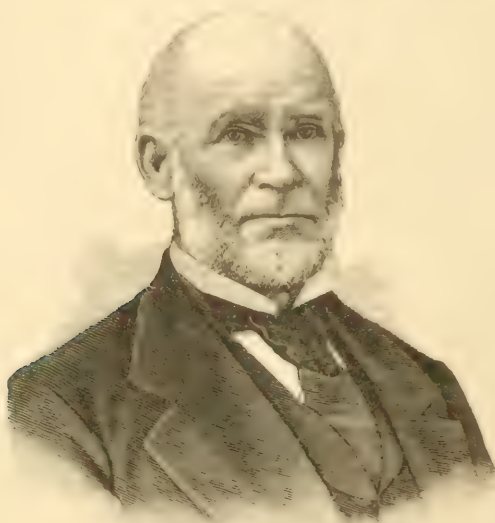
Theodor R. Varick M.D.

in 1846, to Adelia J. Woolsey, of Jersey City. Their children are William, Wendell, an practicing physician in Jersey City and surgeon of the St. Francis Hospital; Anna Mary Romeyn (Mrs. Charles F. Crossbush); Theodore Romeyn; Caroline Adelia (Mrs. E. K. Martiny); George H. Romeyn; Mary Louise (died in infancy); and Edgar F. Randolph.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DURRIE was born in New Haven Conn., July 21, 1822. In 1843 he was graduated from Yale College, and in 1846 received his degree of M.D., from that institution. After practicing medicine according to the allopathic system for one year in his native place, he determined to give his attention to the homœopathic method of treatment, and

City until 1884, when he removed to East Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he is at present residing.

LORENZO WELTON ELDER was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., on the 15th of April, 1820. His advantages of education were obtained at the district school in Guilford, after which he chose medicine as a profession, and entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, graduated from that institution in 1847. He settled in Hoboken, and speedily secured a lucrative practice, which has continued until the present time. He has occupied a prominent position in the various professional organizations of the county, having been president of the Hudson County Pathological Society, and a member



Lorenzo W. Elder

for that purpose, removing to New York, entered the office of Drs. Gray & Hull, then in partnership in that city. Under these preceptors he devoted himself sedulously to this mode of practice, and in 1847 removed to Jersey City, N. J., where he established himself as a practitioner of the new school of medicine. Dr. Durrie is regarded as the pioneer of homœopathy in Jersey City, being the first physician of that school to practice there. He was among the founders of the State Homœopathic Medical Society, and was the third president of that institution. For five years he was the physician to the almshouse of Hudson County. He continued to practice in Jersey

City until 1884, when he removed to East Orange, Essex Co., N. J., where he is at present residing. From 1870 to 1872 he was physician to the Hudson County Hospital; is now president of the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson County, and from 1851 to 1861 was brigade surgeon of the State militia. He was deputy adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Rodman M. Price, and is local examiner of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark and of the New York Life Insurance Company.

From 1859 to 1863, he was superintendent of the public schools of Hoboken, and for three years has been tax commissioner of the city.

He was mayor of Hoboken in 1863, a critical period

in the country's history, and contributed greatly by his loyalty and zeal to the recruiting service and furtherance of measures for the conduct of the war. Dr. Elder was married, in 1853, to Miss Helen Hall Craig, of Philadelphia. Their children are a daughter, Josephine Lippincott, married to Gasper C. Barnette, and a son, George W. Lippincott.

HENRY DOBBS HOLT was born in New York City, Feb. 20, 1814, and was educated in the private schools of that place. In 1847 he was graduated from the Medical Department of New York City University, and soon after entered upon the practice of his profession in Harlem, N. Y. He subsequently practiced in Medina, N. Y., Madison, Wis. Oswego, N. Y., Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Jersey City and Peapack, N. J. His practice from 1856 to 1879 was more or less combined with the drug business, and he gave also a great deal of time and attention to newspaper enterprises, with which he was, to some extent, identified as far back as 1835, and even earlier. Since 1879 he has retired from active practice.

ALFRED AUGUSTINE LUTKINS was born in the city of New York, Oct. 16, 1828. At a very early age his parents removed to Jersey City, and there he obtained his academic education. In 1846 he matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and on passing the required examination was licensed by the New Jersey State Medical Association in 1848. On arriving at his majority, and receiving his diploma, he began to practice in Jersey City, where he has since been occupied in the work of his profession. Dr. Lutkins was for several years president of the District Medical Society, and a member of the medical staff of the Jersey City Charity Hospital, as well as of the Hudson County Hospital. For five years he was city physician of Jersey City, and is said to enjoy a very extensive and lucrative practice.

JOSEPH EDWIN CULVER was born in Groton, New London Co., Conn., Feb. 9, 1823. Here he obtained his early education, and with such diligence did he apply himself to study that at the age of sixteen years he passed the necessary examination, and taught a public school in his native town. In 1839 and 1840 he was a student at the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Sullfield, where he was selected to deliver an oration at the commencement exercises. He made considerable progress in the Latin, Greek and French languages, but showed a decided preference for mathematics and natural sciences. Thus it was that he fixed upon the medical profession, and having mastered the necessary studies, matriculated at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1847, where he attended one course of lectures. In the fall of 1848 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and in the spring of 1849 was therefrom graduated M.D. On receiving his diploma he removed to that part of North Bergen which was subsequently included in

Hudson City, and is now a portion of Jersey City. Entering at once upon the practice of his profession, he soon became quite successful, and was within a very short time chosen physician for the township of Bergen and North Bergen, as well as for Hudson County. These positions he occupied for several years.

Having become a member of the Passaic District Medical Society, he was, in 1850, sent as a delegate to the State Medical Society, and was there empowered to organize the District Medical Society of Hudson County, which was chartered the following year. In this society he took a very prominent and active part. He has held every office within its gift, and has been its historian and the custodian of its archives. In 1871, 1872 and 1873 he was one of the standing committee of the State Medical Society of New Jersey. Of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine he was a charter member, and was at one time its vice-president. So of the Jersey City Pathological Society he was one of the founders, and was also its first president. For many years he was a member of the New York Pathological Society, and of the Neurological Society of that city, of which he has been a member since its reorganization. He has been one of the attending physicians at St. Francis Hospital from its foundation. Dr. Culver has, at various times, made valuable contributions to medical literature, in which he has exhibited not only skill as a writer, but a profound knowledge of matters appertaining to his profession. Though attentive to the duties of his vocation, he has not neglected his duties as a citizen, and thus, during his residence of four years in Hudson City, he was city superintendent of public schools and one of the County Board of Examiners of Public School Teachers. To the schools themselves he gave a great deal of his personal attention, aiding in every way to build them up and to elevate the standard of instruction. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Hudson City, a position which he held for eight years. He was one of the trustees of the Hudson City Savings-Bank, and the by-laws for the management of that institution were written by him.

NELSON R. DERBY was born in Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y., July 20, 1823. His education was chiefly obtained in Ithaca, N. Y., and in Williamsport, Pa. In 1849 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, New York, and soon after established himself in the practice of his profession in Elmira, N. Y., where he remained for several years. He subsequently removed to Hudson County, N. J., and there continued in practice for sixteen years. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion Dr. Derby entered the United States army as a brigade-surgeon, and served in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. He was promoted to be medical director of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and while upon duty in this capacity was seriously wounded on the Red River expedition. In consequence of his wound

years and issue from the practice of his profession, is at present residing in Middletown, N. J.

FRANCIS J. LEWENTHAL was born at Hudson, N. J., January 1, April, 1871. He received his education at the University of Warburg, and from the same institution obtained his degree of M.D. After practicing medicine for several years in his native country he came to the United States, and settled in New York City. Here he practiced some time, and subsequently he came to Hudson, where he established himself in the practice of his profession, and where he is at present.

FRANCIS E. NORTON was born at Rochester, Maine Co., N. Y., July 1, 1824. He was educated at Dartmouth and Yale, where, after having graduated from the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1851. He practiced his profession for some time in Michigan and in California. In 1860 he removed to Hudson County, N. J., and is at present a practitioner in Jersey City. He is a member of the District Medical Society of Hudson County, and belongs to the medical and surgical staff of Christ Hospital, Jersey City Heights.

JOSEPH HATFIELD was a member of the province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, Oct. 9th, 1829. Having received a good preliminary education, he began the study of medicine in his native province, and subsequently entered the Medical Department of the University of New York City, and was graduated therefrom in 1851. He soon after began the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he is at present successfully engaged. Since the establishment of the Jersey City Charity Hospital, in 1868, he has been a member of the medical staff, and is, besides, one of the physicians to the Hudson County Church Hospital. Of the District Medical Society of Hudson County he is a member, and has also been a delegate to the American Medical Association.

ALEXANDER H. LAIDLAW was born in Scotland, July 11, 1828. His preliminary education was received in the Central High School of Philadelphia, and in medicine he was graduated from the Philadelphia Medical College, and subsequently, in 1851, from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He began to practice in Philadelphia, whence he removed to New York, where he remained two years. For twenty-three years past he has been in Hudson County, his professional work being now limited to chronic diseases.

EDUARD F. K. PLETCHNY was born in Neuhaus, Bohemia, Jan. 2, 1821. He was educated at the University of Vienna, and on removing to the United States obtained his degree of M.D., from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He is still practicing medicine in Jersey City, where he has resided during the last thirty-three years.

NATHANIEL FORTE was born in Colchester, Conn., Aug. 8, 1831. His early education was obtained at

Bacon Academy, in his native place. Having made choice of the medical profession, he first entered the Medical Department of Yale College, and subsequently Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., from which he was graduated in 1852. After engaging for a few years in the practice of his profession, his health failed to such an extent that he was obliged to retire therefrom, and removing to Jersey City in 1860, became the president of the Jersey City Insurance Company, a position which he at present occupies.

ELEAZER BOWEN was born at Rehoboth, Bristol Co., Mass., in October, 1829, and having received a careful preliminary education, entered Amherst College, but was obliged, on account of ill health, to leave in his junior year. He then applied himself to the study of medicine, and in 1853 was graduated from the Pittsfield Medical College, Mass. Soon thereafter he settled as a practitioner in Barnstable, Mass., and while there was led to investigate homoeopathy. His interest in it became so great that he was induced to go to New York in order to make a more thorough study of it, and after spending eight months in that city returned to his native State, settling successively in Lynn and Marblehead. In 1864 he removed to Jersey City, N. J., where he has been since engaged in active and successful practice. He is a member of the County Society and of the National Institute.

SAMUEL R. FORMAN was born in Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., May 22, 1835. Having received a good preparatory education, he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1851, and was graduated therefrom in 1854. Soon thereafter he was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and having received his degree of M.D., at that institution, became connected with Bellevue Hospital as interne physician, and continued in that capacity for eighteen months. He then removed to Hoboken, N. J., where he engaged in private practice, and where he remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon, and was appointed to duty on the supply steamers to the Gulf Squadron. In this position he remained until the close of the war, and then returning to private practice, established himself in Bergen, now incorporated with Jersey City, and continues in the work of his profession. He has always been an active member of the District Medical Society of Hudson County and a physician to the Hudson County Church Hospital.

HUGO H. E. SEUFTLEREN was born in Cranz, East Prussia, Aug. 14, 1832. He was educated at Frederick's College, and was graduated M.D., from the University of Königsberg, East Prussia, in 1854. During the first two years of his practice he was an assistant surgeon in the British-German Legion, and subsequently, from 1857 to 1860, he was house surgeon at the Berlin University *clinique*. In 1860 and 1861 he

was a student physician to the Halle's clinic laboratory at Halle. In 1862 and 1863 physician to the Agricultural Academy near Königsberg; then, until 1866, a physician in a hospital in East Prussia. From that time until 1871 he was a staff surgeon in the Prussian army, and served before Metz, Paris and Dijon. On his return to England, he was registered as a medical practitioner in Charlton (London District), and practiced thereafter almost exclusively as a ship surgeon, visiting various ports in Canada, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Brazil, West Indies and the United States. In April, 1883, he registered as a physician in Hudson County, N. J., and is now engaged in practice in Hoboken. Dr. Seutleben has written extensively on various subjects connected with his profession. He has been a contributor to the *London Lancet* and to other medical journals, as well as to the general press.

EDWARD PAYSON BUFFETT was born at Smithtown, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1833. Having received his preliminary education at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., he entered Yale College, and was graduated therefrom in 1854. In 1857 he received his degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and the following year began the practice of medicine in Jersey City, N. J., where he is still occupied in the work of his profession. Dr. Buffett is a member of the visiting staff of Christ Hospital, Hudson County, and has been such since its foundation. He is also a member of the Hudson County Pathological Society and of the District Medical Society. To the public schools of the county he has rendered efficient aid as a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City, as well as the city of Bergen.

JOHN J. YOULIN was born in Rupert, Vt., Dec. 31, 1821, and received a good academic education at the Auburn Lyceum, Auburn, N. Y. After studying medicine for some time in the office of Dr. Augustus Willard, he attended a partial course of lectures at Geneva College, and subsequently a full course at the University of New York. In 1854 he was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and was subsequently connected with the New York Dispensary, in White Street. He was originally a practitioner of the old school, but investigation and experiment induced him to become a homoeopath, and as such he established himself in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive and lucrative practice. Dr. Youlin was president of the New Jersey State Homoeopathic Medical Society for eleven years, remaining in that position until a charter for it was obtained, in 1870. For several years he was president of the Hudson County Homoeopathic Medical Society. He was also a medical director of the Jersey City Dispensary, vice-president of the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1870-72, and president of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Dr. Youlin died in October, 1881, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN MORRIS was born in New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 30, 1831. He was educated at the classical academy in Belvidere, Warren Co., N. J., and subsequently began his preparatory studies in medicine. In the winter of 1854-55 he attended lectures at the University of New York, and in the spring of the latter year, having been licensed to practice medicine by the New Jersey State Medical Society, he settled in Jersey City, and there began the work of his profession. To make himself as proficient as possible, he attended a course of lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the winter of 1862-63, and then obtained the diploma of this institution. Dr. Morris is a member of the District Medical Society of Hudson County, and has several times represented it in the State Medical Society. In 1876 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association. His interest in the Jersey City Hospital has been great from the time of its organization, and he is, and always has been, on its medical staff. The same is true in regard to the Hudson County Church Hospital, as well as of St. Francis Hospital, to both of which he has given his professional services. For several years he was physician to the Children's Hospital in Jersey City, and for a long time acted as city physician.

ROMEO F. CHABERT was born in London, England, Aug. 9, 1828, and is of French descent, his father having been a native of Avignon, France, and once an officer under Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1830 the family removed to the United States, and settled in New York City. Having received a good education at the celebrated French school of Peugnet & Brothers in that city, Romeo Chabert began and pursued the study of medicine under good preceptors until 1854, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which institution he was graduated M.D., in 1856. During the following year he not only engaged in general practice, but attended the New York Ophthalmic School, and was graduated therefrom. In 1858 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., and there resumed the professional labors which have occupied him until the present time. Dr. Chabert is a member of various societies, among which are the District Medical Society of Hudson County, the New Jersey Academy of Medicine and the Jersey City Pathological Society. He has been a delegate to the State Medical Society of New Jersey, as well as to the State Medical Societies of New York and Massachusetts. In 1864 he represented the Hudson County Medical Society in the American Medical Association. For one year he was physician for the city of Hoboken, and one year its Superintendent of Public Schools. For fifteen years he was attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital of Hoboken, and during the last two years its consulting surgeon. In 1860 he was commissioned division surgeon of the Second Division New Jersey State National Guard, under Gen. E. R. V. Wright.

PHILIP M. SENDERLING was born in Brunswick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 19, 1831. He was educated at Williams College, Massachusetts, from which institution he was graduated A.B., in 1852 and A.M., in 1854. Soon afterwards he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and there, in 1856, received his degree of M.D. He began at once the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he remained until 1862, when he decided to offer his services in behalf of the Union in the war of the Rebellion. They were accepted, and he was appointed, in May, 1862, assistant surgeon First New Jersey Volunteers, which position he occupied until May, 1864, when he was promoted to be surgeon to the Eighth New Jersey Volunteers. From that time he was on active duty until July, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, the war having been brought to a close. In August following Dr. Senderling settled in Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., where he resumed private practice. Here he remained until September, 1877, when he returned to Jersey City, and here he is still residing and is still laboring in the line of his profession.

JAMES HENDERSON McDOWELL was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1825, and received his academic education in Boston, Mass., and in Baltimore, Md. In 1857 he was graduated M.D., from the University of Maryland. In 1863 he established himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he still resides.

GILBERT D. SALTONSTALL was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 19, 1831. He received his education at Trinity School, New York, and was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York. After practicing for sometime in that city, he removed to Hoboken, N. J., where he has been engaged in the duties of his profession during the last twenty-six years.

ISAAC N. QUIMBY, M.D.,¹ was born at Bernardsville, near Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 5, 1831, and was the son of Nicholas Emmons and Rachel Stout Quimby, whose family consisted of eight sons and one daughter. His father was a farmer, and had served as a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a grandson of Judge Nicholas Emmons, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. His mother was highly esteemed as a lady of great executive ability and most excellent social qualities. Both grandfathers served in the army during the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch lost both his parents in early life, and was thrown almost entirely upon his own resources to achieve a position for himself. As he was unwilling to be a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water, he concluded to obtain employment in a grist-mill, where he learned thoroughly the management of that business. About 1850 he went to the West, and located at Zanesville, Ohio, where he assumed charge of a flour-mill. While thus employed as superintendent of the mill he made the acquaintance of Dr. Barr, of

Zanesville, Ohio, who, perceiving his aptness and turn of mind, persuaded him to study medicine, which being more congenial to his tastes, he readily assented to.

He thus jointly pursued his labors and studies for about three years. Being of an economical turn of mind, he was enabled to save a sufficient sum to pursue a higher course of education.

Returning to his native State and home, and finding his education insufficient for the profession he had chosen, having only then received the advantages the country school afforded, he decided, with characteristic determination to educate himself. With this end in view, he overcame obstacles that would have discouraged and disheartened any ordinary youth; but with that courage and indomitable will-power which has so strongly marked him thus far through life, he entered Chester Institute, Chester, N. J., then a flourishing collegiate school, under the management of the late Professor Rankin. While there pursuing his studies with faithfulness and assiduity, he fitted himself for college.

He did not enter Princeton, as was intended but became a student of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and graduated from that institution at the close of the session of 1858-59. In 1859, acting upon the advice of his preceptor, Dr. Valentine Mott, he came to Jersey City, where he has since resided, and began the practice of his profession.

Dr. Quimby first married, in 1863, Helen Stark, daughter of the late Thomas McKie, Esq., of New York, by whom he had three children, two of whom died in infancy. One son survives his mother who died in 1868. In 1875 he married Frances H., daughter of the late James Flemming, Esq., of Jersey City, by whom he has one son.

When the civil war broke out, yielding to his patriotic impulse, he left a lucrative practice and entered the army as a volunteer surgeon. He was with Gen. McClellan through the swamps of the Chickahominy, and in the Seven Days' battle and retreat to Harrison's Landing. In the battle of Antietam, and after the battle of the Wilderness, being ill, he returned home, and resumed the practice of his profession, in which he has been actively engaged from that time. He was formerly one of the lecturers in the spring course of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He was also assistant to Professor A. C. Post, in his surgical clinic at the above university. He was the originator of the Hudson County (now Christ's) Hospital, and for some years one of its leading surgeons.

He is also the author and originator of several important surgical operations, viz.: May 5, 1868, he read before the American Medical Association meeting at Washington, D. C., a paper entitled, "A New Mode of Treatment of Congenital Talipes (club foot)." *Vide Transactions*, vol. xix.

In 1870 he read an original paper on "A New Method of Anæsthesia at the Aether-cloture," being an important modification of M. Pirogoff's (of Russia) operation. (See Transactions, vol. xxi.) In May, 1879, he read before the American Medical Association at Atlanta, Ga., an original paper describing an operation on parallel bones, resulting from "A case of Compound Fracture of the Tibia and Fibula." (See Transactions,) vol. xxi. In June, 1880, he read a paper before the American Medical Association on "The Criminal Use of Chloroform," describing the results growing out of his experiments as an expert in the celebrated trial of the Smith-Bennet murder case. See Transactions, vol. xxxi.

He is a member of the Hudson County District Medical Society, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, a member of the American Public Health Association, and a member of the British Medical Association. In 1875 he visited Europe, going through many of the prominent hospitals and public institutions.

In 1881 he was delegated by the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, which convened in London, and took an active part in its proceedings.¹

During the same year he attended the meeting of the British Medical Association at Ryde, Isle of Wight, England. In 1884 he was again appointed a delegate from the American Medical Association to the International Medical Congress, held at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr. Quimby is and has long been an ardent advocate of abstinence from alcoholic drinks. He has closely studied the subject from a professional standpoint and from experiments and observations of its effects upon the system. He is firmly convinced of the pernicious influence of alcohol on the human economy. He read a paper, by invitation, before the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance, at Newark, Dec. 5, 1882, on the "Pathological Action of Alcohol in Health and in Disease," which was so well received by the society that five thousand copies were ordered to be printed. This pamphlet has received very flattering commendations from some of the prominent members of the medical profession, as well as from clergymen and laymen.

On reading the pamphlet, Professor Palmer, of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, says, "I therefore hail with pleasure such publications as yours, and hope soon to see more truth and less error on this subject in our standard medical literature."

Dr. Quimby was nominated for Governor by the Prohibition party in 1883, but, for various reasons, he was obliged to decline that honor. In the Presidential campaign of 1884 he has taken an active part with the Prohibition party, being one of the Presidential electors on the Prohibition ticket.

Dr. Quimby has always taken a deep interest in the reform movements of the city, State and nation. The breadth of his humanity is such that he believes in the theory that whatever affects any human being directly or remotely affects him. He believes with the poet that

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

He takes for his motto the words of Terence: "Nil humani a me alienum puto."

His earlier political life was developed in the school of Democracy, but when the civil war began, not liking the attitude of his party on the secession question, he followed his principles out of the Democratic party and joined the Republican ranks. He thus showed his strong conviction that the needs and claims of his country were matters of higher and more enduring interest than the claims of party. Dr. Quimby has always been an active participant in the political affairs of Jersey City and the State, and wields an extended influence. He has never been connected with any corrupting political schemes, but is always an irritating thorn in the side of political schemers, who have grown and flourished to such an alarming extent within the past quarter of a century. He was president of the first Citizens' Association of Jersey City, in 1870 and the following years, which did much towards breaking up the "Bumstead" ring. He was also one of the originators of the Anti-Monopoly Union of Hudson County, which did such good service in checking the inroads of the corrupting influences of railroad corporations, which have done much to destroy the growth and prosperity of Jersey City. It was largely due to his untiring industry and zeal that the monstrous railroad land-grabbing water-front bill known as Bill 167 was defeated in the Legislature.

Few men in the State are more dreaded by corrupt and corrupting corporations than Dr. Quimby. He is uncompromising, fearless, watchful, and never relinquishes his interest in any cause he seriously espouses.

JAMES WILKINSON was born at Ayrington, England, April 27, 1837. In infancy he was removed to the United States, and reared and educated by an uncle at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y. His preliminary education was received principally at the boarding-school of Rev. Thomas Towel, at Clifton Staten Island, and at the classical institute of Solomon Jenner, in New York. Thus prepared, he entered the University of the City of New York, and completed the course of study pursued in that institution. Soon after leaving the university he made the tour of Europe, and on his return entered, as a student, the office of Prof. Jas. R. Wood, with whom he studied medicine for three years. In 1858 he was graduated M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and soon afterwards established himself in the practice of his profession at Bergen, N. J.

¹See Transactions, International Medical Congress, 1880, vol. iv.



Amos A. Quinby, M.D.

Unambitious of political preferment, Dr. Wilkinson has confined himself strictly to his vocation, and has therein met with a success that is seldom compassed. In 1875, his health becoming somewhat impaired by overwork, he visited Europe, and on his return resumed his labors in Bergen, now a part of Jersey City, where he is at present actively engaged.

JOHN WESLEY HUNT. The great-grandfather of Dr. Hunt emigrated from England to one of the New England colonies at an early day. His great-grandfather, William Hunt, was born in Rhode Island, and having married, removed to New Jersey, where his son, John Hunt, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. He married and removed to Pennsylvania, the native State of Elijah Hunt, his son. The birth of John Wesley, son of the latter, occurred Oct. 10, 1834, in the town of Groveland, Livingstone Co., N. Y. His first opportunities of education were afforded at the district school of his native town and later at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., after which he became a student of medicine and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York City, in March, 1859.

During the following April he was appointed a member of the house staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and performed the various duties of junior assistant, senior assistant, and house surgeon in turn, and satisfactorily completed his term of service Oct. 1, 1860, when Jersey City became his place of residence, and has since been the scene of his professional labors. He was, in May, 1861, commissioned surgeon of the Tenth Regiment New York State Volunteers, which he accompanied to Fortress Monroe, remaining with the command until May, 1862. Having then been commissioned brigade surgeon United States Volunteers, he was ordered to the charge of the Mill Creek General Hospital, near Fortress Monroe. While regimental surgeon his success in the treatment of what was subsequently known as "Chickahominy" fever was exceptional, the mortality being reduced to the low figure of two to the two hundred or more cases treated. While in charge of the Mill Creek Hospital he demonstrated the feasibility of perfectly ventilating a large building crowded with wounded men. In the main building, which was exclusively devoted to surgical cases, with two hundred and fifty patients, nearly all with injuries of sufficient gravity to confine them to bed, and most of them with suppurating wounds, the atmosphere was so free from taint that it was common for visitors to remark upon it and inquire if there were no bad cases in the hospital. To this perfect ventilation he attributed in a great measure the slight mortality and the rapid convalescence of his patients. Having, in August, 1862, been attacked with fever, he returned to the North, and for a period retired from the service. In March, 1863, he visited New Orleans as surgeon of a government transport, and returning,

much improved in health and strength, the following May he resumed practice in Jersey City, having been in 1864 appointed examining surgeon of recruits drafted into the service. Dr. Hunt is an active member of the District Medical Society of the county of Hudson, of which he was secretary in 1863, vice-president in 1864, president in 1865 and treasurer in 1867. He has from time to time read essays and delivered addresses before the society, while the Transactions of the New Jersey Medical Society have also been enriched by his contributions. He was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Charity Hospital in 1869 and the first president of its medical board. He is one of the attending surgeons of the institution, as also attending surgeon to the Hudson County Church Hospital. Dr. Hunt was married, Oct. 10, 1866, to N. Adeline Reynolds, daughter of H. S. Reynolds, of Springfield, Mass. Their children are John Wesley, Jr., and an infant.

JOSIAH HORNBLOWER was born in Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 15, 1836, and is a descendant of Josiah Hornblower, who, in 1753, came to the United States for the purpose of superintending the working of a copper mine in Belleville, N. J. The father and the grandfather of our subject were both physicians, practicing in Hudson County, and elsewhere noticed in this work. Josiah, the younger, received his preparatory education in the Bergen Academy, and having studied medicine for some time with his father, entered the Medical Department of the University of New York City, and was graduated therefrom M.D., in 1859. Since that time he has resided and practiced his profession in Jersey City, where he is highly respected as a physician and as a citizen. In 1870 he represented his district in the General Assembly of the State. In 1871, 1872 and 1873 he was treasurer of Jersey City, and at the present time is a member of the Board of Education.

FREDERICK SCHUL was born in Offenbach, Germany, Aug. 31, 1842, and was educated at the gymnasium at Darmstadt and at the University of Giessen, from which he obtained his degree of M.D. He began the practice of his profession in his native town, in the hospital of which he was for some time an attendant physician. On removing to the United States, his medical diploma was indorsed by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and he was also licensed by the New Jersey State Medical Society. In 1868 he established himself as a practitioner in Jersey City, and is still actively engaged in his profession in that city.

JAMES CRAIG was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1834. His education was commenced in that city, and on his removal to America was continued in the University of the City of New York, from the Medical Department of which he was graduated M.D. in March, 1861. In 1863 he became a licentiate of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and is now practicing medicine in Jersey City, where he established

himself soon after graduating. Dr. Craig is a member of the District Medical Society of Hudson County and of the New York Medico-Legal Society. To medical literature he has contributed various papers, which have been read before the county and State societies. He was attending physician to St. Francis Hospital for some time after its organization.

WILLIAM HENRY NEWELL was born in the city of New York, Feb. 19, 1837, and is the son of the late Rev. Daniel Newell, a distinguished Presbyterian divine. He received his preliminary education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was then

member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and a member of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of the Jersey City Dispensatory.

FRANK NICHOLS, M.D.—Edmund Nichols, the grandfather of Dr. Nichols, though of English descent, was a native of Massachusetts, and born at Sturbridge, in that State, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married Miss Sallie Wilder, and had children—Liberty, Proctor, Mary and Wyman. Liberty, the eldest of these, was born in Sturbridge in 1800, and succeeded to the land of his father, which he cultivated. He was, in 1822, married to Miss Polly Rich-



Frank Nichols

graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. Soon afterwards he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1859 obtained therefrom the degree of M.D. Instead of settling down at once in the practice of his profession, he spent some time in traveling and visiting various hospitals throughout the country, with a view to becoming more familiar with diseases in their different forms. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Dr. Newell, being in Baltimore, reunited with the Fifth Maryland Guards, of which he had formerly been a member, and went with them to Virginia. Here he was commissioned as surgeon, and served in the Confederate army until the close of the war, when he returned to the North and settled in Jersey City as a medical practitioner. He is a

ardson, whose children are Harriet P., (Mrs. William L. Warner) Edmund L., George (a physician in Brooklyn) and Frank. The last named was born March 20, 1833, in Sturbridge, Mass., and until the age of eighteen remained upon the homestead devoting the winter months to obtaining such advantages of education as the neighboring school afforded, and aiding during the remainder of the year in the labor of the farm. He then became a pupil of the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Mass., and also engaged in teaching until twenty-one, when he entered the State Normal School, at Bridgewater, Mass., and graduated in 1856. He spent the following year as principal of the Reading Institute, at Reading, Pa., and acting in the same capacity in the grammar school



J. W. Dunn



B. A. Watson M.D.

at New London, Conn. Having already begun the study of medicine, he entered the Pittsfield Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., and later became a student of the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1861. Dr. Nichols' first field of labor was at Grafton, Mass., where he remained two years, and whence he removed to Somerville, N. J. After a brief residence at the latter point, he, in the fall of 1864, located in Hoboken, N. J., and speedily established an extended and lucrative practice of a general character, his labors having at times been so arduous as to have

directors of the Hoboken Savings Bank. Dr. Nichols is in politics a Republican, and although not an aspirant for official honors, has filled the responsible office of tax commissioner of the city of Hoboken.

His religious belief is in harmony with the creed of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Hoboken, of which he has been for ten years treasurer and is now a deacon. Dr. Nichols was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary A., eldest daughter of J. H. Barton, of Worcester, Mass. Their children are four sons,—Frank Barton, Harry Frederick, George Lewis and Walter Edmunds.



J. T. Field

rendered cessation from professional employment absolutely imperative. He therefore, in 1868, devoted a period to rest and recuperation, and made a European tour, embracing England, Scotland, France and Switzerland. Dr. Nichols is one of the incorporators of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, in which he has filled the office of president. He is also a member and has been the president of the New Jersey Medical Club, and was in 1867 made a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. He has devoted some attention to matters outside the profession, and is one of the

JACOB T. FIELD, M.D.—The progenitors of the Field family, who were of English extraction, early settled in Bound Brook, N. J. The father of the doctor was Jeremiah Field, who engaged in the labor incident to farm-life at North Branch, Somerset Co., N. J. He was married to Martha Longstreet, whose children were three sons,—Depuy, Aaron and Jacob T. The last named was born Aug. 3, 1839, at North Branch, N. J., where much of his youth was spent. He became a pupil of the common school near the place of his birth, and later enjoyed private instruction under Rev. Dr. Blauvelt. He entered the gram-

mar school of Rutgers College in 1853, and became a student of the college in 1855, from which he graduated in 1859. Having determined upon medicine as a profession, he began his studies in the office of Dr. William Johnson, of Whitehouse, N. J., and received his diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1861. The same year he entered the United States navy as assistant surgeon, and was assigned to active duty in the Gulf and Mississippi squadrons. He subsequently assumed charge of the hospital-ship "R. Raven," in the Mississippi squadron, and retiring from the service in 1865, became a resident of Bayonne, N. J., where he has since been engaged in the pursuit of his profession. Here he enjoys an extended practice, not less as the result of his surgical skill than for the knowledge displayed in diagnosis.

Dr. Field is married to Miss Mary E. Minific, of Baltimore, Md., and has one daughter, Frank. The doctor is a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, and active in the promotion of its interests.

B. A. WATSON, A.M., M.D.—Dr. Watson, the subject of this sketch, is a great-grandson of Perry Watson, a native of Rhode Island, a Revolutionary patriot, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. The father of the doctor, Perry Watson, a son of Beriah and grandson of this continental soldier, was born in the same State where his father and grandfather had first seen light on this mundane sphere; but in early life he moved to Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., and became a farmer, which occupation he followed here and in the adjacent county of Warren. He married, while living at Greenwich, Maria Place, but their third son, Beriah A., was born at Lake George, Warren Co., N. Y., on the 26th of March, 1836. Here the subject of this biography was early made acquainted with farm labor, but was allowed to encourage his taste for study, and enjoyed more than the ordinary advantages accorded to the sons of farmers. He early became a member of the family of Jonathan Streeter, an intelligent Quaker of that locality, where superior opportunities for mental discipline were afforded, and that orderly and systematic pursuit of knowledge acquired which laid the foundation for future success as a student and medical writer. After two years spent with the Quaker family he taught school with a view to acquiring sufficient means to prosecute his studies. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of the late Dr. James Reiley, at Succasunna, Morris Co., N. J., where he studied medicine, and in the autumn of 1859 became a student of the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1861. After graduation he located at White House, N. J., and in the fall of 1862 entered the United States service as a contract surgeon, after having passed a creditable examination before a board of examiners appointed by the Surgeon-General of the United States, of which Dr. Valentine Mott was president. He reported for

duty at Newark on the 1st of September, and was engaged in hospital service until March 26, 1863.

He then reported to the commander of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, to which he had been commissioned by Governor Parker as assistant surgeon, but was soon detached from that command, and ordered to report to Dr. Asch, medical director of the Artillery Reserve, and by him directed to take charge of the artillery brigade then located at Falmouth, Va. After the battle of Gettysburg he was ordered to return to his regiment (Fourth New Jersey), of which he was commissioned surgeon, with the rank of major, on the 4th of November. Shortly after he was detailed as one of the operating surgeons to the First Brigade, First Division, of the Sixth Army Corps, at this time stationed in front of Petersburg. After a few months' service in this capacity, he was ordered to take charge of the First Division, Sixth Army Corps Hospital, and also was made acting medical purveyor of the corps. He retained these positions and discharged the duties until the close of the war, retiring from the service July 10, 1865. Returning to civil life, he chose Jersey City as his future residence, and resumed the practice of medicine. Amid the arduous labors of his profession he still finds leisure for study and literary work. The passage of the act legalizing the dissection of human cadavers in this State was secured principally through his efforts and those of his friend, Dr. J. D. McGill, and the same may be said in regard to the formation of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine. Dr. Watson is fellow of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine, the American Surgical Association, permanent member of the American Medical Association, member of the New York Neurological Society, New York Pathological Society, New Jersey Microscopical Society, and also of the Jersey City Pathological Society. He has been president of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine and also of the District Medical Society for the county of Hudson, N. J.

He was appointed attending surgeon to the Jersey City Charity Hospital at the time of its organization, in 1869, and was also appointed attending surgeon to the St. Francis Hospital in 1873, which duties he continues to discharge. Dr. Watson received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Rutgers College March 7, 1882. He has from time to time contributed essays and reports of cases to medical journals, among which may be mentioned the following: "A Case of Facial Neuralgia treated by Extirpation of the Superior Maxillary Nerve," *The Medical Record*, Oct. 16, 1871; "A Case of Hematoma of the Thigh; Two Operations; Death," *The Medical Record*, Feb. 20, 1875; "The Pathology and Treatment of Chronic Ulcers," *New York Medical Journal*, July, 1875; "Cases of Rabies Canina treated with Strychnia and Worms: Recovery," *The American Journal of Medical Science*, July, 1876; "Femoral Aneurism treated by Plugging the Sac; Death caused by Hemorrhage from



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Deep Epigastric Artery on the Eighteenth Day; Autopsy; Remarks," *The American Journal of Medical Science*, October, 1876; "Stomach-Pump, Aspirator and Syringe," *The Medical Record*, New York, vol. ii. p. 302; "Woorara; Rabies; Report of Two Cases with Remarks," *The American Journal of Medical Science*, vol. lxviii. p. 145; "Lateral Excision Sac," *The Medical Record*, New York, vol. xiii. p. 38; "Dissectomy," *Ibid.*, vol. xiv. p. 78; "Gunpowder Disfigurements," *The St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xxxv. p. 145; "Pyæmia" and "Septicæmia," *New York Medical Journal*, vol. xxvi. pp. 367-461; "Disease Germs: Their Origin, Nature and Relation to Wounds," *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, vol. xviii. p. 366; "An Experimental and Clinical Inquiry into the Etiology and Distinctive Peculiarities of Traumatic Fever," *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, vol. xxxii. p. 409, 1881; "Woorara; Its Medical Properties and Availability for the Treatment of Diseases," *Virginia Medical Monthly*, vol. ix. p. 1, et. seq.; "Lister's System of Aseptic Wound Treatment versus Its Modifications," *Proceedings of the American Surgical Association*, vol. i. p. 205, 1883; "An Experimental Study of Anæsthetics, read before the American Surgical Association at Washington, D. C., April 30, 1884; "Pyæmia and Septicæmia," a chapter in vol. i. of the *American System of Practical Medicine*, edited by William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., in press; "Amputations and their Complications," an octavo volume, in press. Translations from the German: "Woorara in Tetanus," extract from a "Contribution to the Knowledge of Tetanus," by A. C. Knecht, physician to the prison of Waldheim (reported in *Schmidt's Jahrbücher*, band 173, §94), *New York Medical Journal*, vol. xxv. p. 626; "Remarks on Treatment of Stumps after Amputation, a New Method," *London Lancet*, vol. i. p. 536, 1879. Translations from the French: "New Mode of Surgical Treatment" ("Histoire de la Chirurgie Française," par le Docteur Jules Rochard, edit., 1875, page 635, et seq.), *St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xxxvi. p. 442, vol. xxxvii. pp. 23, 439, vol. xxxviii. p. 478, vol. xxxix. p. 484; "A Contribution to the Treatment of Compound Fractures of the Skull," *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*, vol. xviii. p. 1; "Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds: Carbolic Acid vs. Alcohol," *The Medical Record*, New York, vol. xvi. p. 46; "The Proper Period for the Performance of Amputation in Cases of Traumatic Injuries," *Gillard's Medical Journal*, vol. xxx. p. 1 (formerly the *Richmond and Louisville Medical Journal*); "A Contribution to the Study of the Action of the Carbolic Spray in the Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds," *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, vol. lxxx. p. 419.

Dr. Watson was married, Sept. 24, 1868, to Miss Phebe A., only daughter of the late H. M. Traphagen, of Jersey City, and has two children.

JOHN JOSEPH CRAVEN was born in Newark, N. J.,

Sept. 8, 1822. With nothing more than a plain common-school education, he was first apprenticed to David G. Ayres, a house-carpenter, of Newark, N. J., with whom he learned his trade and worked until he had reached his majority. Soon afterwards he was employed in the erection of the Passaic Chemical Works, and on their completion was retained by the proprietor as superintendent of construction and repairs.

Here he first acquired his taste for scientific pursuits, and in 1845, when Morse's telegraph was in course of construction across New Jersey and through Newark, he became greatly interested in the work, and entered the service of the company as superintendent of construction. At Fort Lee, under the instruction of Professor Morse, he began a series of experiments with submarine telegraph cables, but throughout the years 1845 and 1846 these experiments were unsuccessful for want of a proper insulation of the wires. The following year a piece of gutta-percha, then unknown commercially, was shown to him as a curiosity. Learning its peculiar qualities, he saw in it at once the very thing that he had so long sought in vain in order to accomplish the task that had been assigned to him. He purchased a quantity of the article, and in August, 1847, having coated a copper wire with gutta-percha, with the assistance of his wife, submerged it in a small stream near the southern extremity of Newark. Applying the battery, he found that he had overcome all difficulties, and that the submarine cable was at last achieved. He next submerged his wire in the Passaic River and connected it with the land wires on both sides. It proved a success. Before the end of the year he placed his prepared wires at various points, where telegraph lines crossed navigable streams, and in all cases found that they answered the purpose for which they were designed. He applied for a patent for this invention, which has brought all the countries of the earth within speaking distance of each other, but, disgraceful and incomprehensible as it may seem, a patent was refused to him. The Hon. William D. Kelley, in his address delivered in Philadelphia, at the cable celebration, 1858, thus alluded to Dr. Craven: "But we celebrate the laying of a submarine cable, and let me with my poor efforts draw from the obscurity in which has fallen the name of that toiling worker of days-work who first laid a magnetic telegraph wire, coated in gutta-percha, under a body of water near his native town of Newark, N. J. He laid four thus coated, and for the use of one of them he received from a powerful corporation one dollar and twenty-five cents per day. He applied for a patent, but, on grounds which, if I understand the case rightly, were very inadequate for such a decision, his claim was rejected, and he lost even his poor revenue from the work which the corporation used. John J. Craven, of Newark, N. J., made and laid the first practical substantial, available sub-

marine telegraph, and let his name stand out in its proper place."

In 1851 he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Gabriel Grant, of Newark, N. J., whose name elsewhere appears in this volume, and having subsequently attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, he entered upon the practice of his profession in his native city. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he was appointed surgeon of the First New Jersey Regiment, and on the expiration of the term of service of that regiment he passed an examination before a board of army surgeons, sitting at Washington, and was appointed brigade surgeon in Sherman's expeditionary corps. In February, 1862, he was promoted to be chief medical officer of General Wright's brigade, and accompanied that force to Florida. In September of the same year he was made medical purveyor of the Department of the South, with headquarters at Hilton Head. In May, 1864, he was made chief medical officer of field operations against Forts Wagner, Gregg and Sumter. On the organization of the Tenth Army Corps, he proceeded with it to Virginia as medical director, and remained with that corps until 1865. On the 17th of January he was assigned to duty as medical purveyor and chief medical officer of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. In March, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and on the 16th of December was honorably discharged from the service. In 1867, Dr. Craven established himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he is at present located.

GEORGE SCHUYLER RUGG was born in Martinsburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., May 7, 1821. He was principally educated at the institute in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., and at the academy in Lowville, in his native county. He subsequently entered upon the study of medicine, and was graduated M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1862. In this city and in Brooklyn he was a practitioner of medicine until March, 1862, when he entered the army as a surgeon in behalf of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. He was first attached to the Eighth New York militia, and subsequently to the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers. During a portion of the years 1864 and 1865 he had charge of the Second Division Hospital, Fifth Army Corps, at City Point, Va. He was on duty in connection with an artillery brigade in front of Petersburg during the battle which preceded the surrender of Gen. Lee. In June, 1865, he resigned his commission and returned to his home, and subsequently established himself in Jersey City, where he is at present engaged in the practice of his profession.

HENRY LEONARD ROOTH was born in New York City, Dec. 25, 1840, and was educated at the Collegiate School in Thirty-third Street, in this city. He is a

graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In the war of the Rebellion he was surgeon's steward and assistant surgeon on the "Mercedita," United States navy. In the army he had charge of brigade medical supplies, Ninth Army Corps Field Hospital, before Petersburg, Va., under Surgeon Chief W. R. D. Blackwood, Second Division. He is at present deputy county physician for Hudson County and surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad for East Newark.

NOAH SANBORN was born in Tamworth, N. H., May 14, 1839. His elementary education was obtained in Parsonville (North) Seminary, and at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and his degree of M.D., was received from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Fourth Vermont Regiment, and in 1862 was appointed acting assistant surgeon therein, and assigned to duty at the convalescent and distribution camps, near Alexandria, Va. He was in the battles of Lee's Mills, Warwick Court-House, Yorktown, Whitehouse Landing, Gaines' Farm, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Battle before Richmond, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Antietam. On several occasions he was wounded, and on all occasions he was commended for good conduct "under fire" and for faithful services. After leaving the service Dr. Sanborn settled in Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J., where he has practiced his profession for more than twelve years and where he still remains.

H. MORTIMER BRUSH was born in the city of New York, Dec. 8, 1836. He received his education in part at Mount Washington Collegiate Institute and in part at the University of the City of New York, from the Medical Department of which he was graduated in 1862. For some time he practiced medicine in New York, but during the last thirteen years has been located at Bergen Point, Hudson Co.

PIERSON RECTOR was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1839. He was educated at Milton Academy and at Racine College, Wisconsin. In May, 1863, he was graduated M.D., from the Albany Medical College, and immediately after received an appointment as assistant surgeon in the United States army, a position which he held until April, 1877. For the last seven years he has been a practitioner of medicine in Jersey City.

E. DE GROFF, M.D.¹—Dr. de Groff was born May 3, 1843. After having received a finished education, he chose the science of medicine as his profession. In the study of his profession, at home and abroad, he had the advantage of being privately tutored by some of the great masters. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was finally conferred upon him, in March, 1863, by the University of Pennsylvania, after which his hospital and military experience was very extensive. In the spring of 1866 he

¹ This doctor was formerly City physician.

determined upon a "local habitation and a name," and settled in North Hudson County as a poor, struggling man, whose health suffered from the same cause. Being a self-styled "generalist," and having practical and experienced, his reputation became rapidly established and his goodwill increased until it is the best of local.

Dr. McGroff's progress was not, however, some of the typical. He readily took up medicine as well as general and still the Oregon, and he made a great mark for the establishment of North Hudson County, for all of which he has received his reward. He is noted for firmness of purpose and decision of character, is of a genial and social disposition, and a true, firm friend. Dr. de Groff was married, Feb. 12, 1882, to Florida W. Schmidt, of Weehawken, an extensive home and abroad and respected by all who know her. In politics the doctor is a Democrat.

ALBERT C. GOSWICK was born in Dutchess County, Miss., April 24, 1838. In 1857 he received the degree of A.B. from Middlebury University, and in 1861 was graduated with honors from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. For one year he held the position of physician to the Lying-in Asylum of the City of New York, and for two years filled the chairs on diseases of children and of women and children in the Northwestern and Demitt Dispensaries. During these years he introduced homeopathy, and in 1864 settled in Jersey City, N. J.

WILLIAM N. CHURCH was born in New York City in 1844, and received his education in the public schools of that metropolis. After graduating from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, he established himself as a practitioner in Jersey City, where he has his residence. He is at present surgeon on the steamship "Penland," running between New York and Belgium.

HENRY MYERS was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1845. His early education was received in the public schools of his native county, and subsequently he attended the Catskill Academy and the Phillips Exeter Academy. On leaving school he entered as a student the office of Dr. H. K. Bellows, of Norwich, N. Y., and there pursued his preliminary reading. In 1866, having been graduated M.D., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he began the practice of his profession in his native town. Here his success and popularity gave to him the office of coroner of Chenango County. In 1868 he was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New York State National Guards, a position which he held until 1870, when he removed to New Jersey, and established himself in Jersey City. In this place he became speedily and favorably known, and was soon connected with St. Francis Hospital as a visiting physician, a position which he

held for three years. He was also for some time one of the visiting physicians to the Hudson County Church Hospital, and for several years held office in the County Medical Society.

AUGUSTUS VILLEROY HILL was born at Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 6, 1845. Having pursued his preparatory studies at Washington Academy, Salem, Norwich University, Vermont, he entered Union College, New York, from which institution he was graduated B.S. in 1866. He had a connection between the study of medicine, and in 1869 received the degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. In that city he commenced at once the practice of his profession, and continued therein until February, 1872, when he removed to Guttenberg, Hudson Co., N. J., where he still resides. Dr. Hill has been physician to the out-door poor-patients of the Northeastern Dispensary since he first settled in Guttenberg. He is, and has been for some time past, deputy county physician. During the last four years he has been clerk of the Board of Councilmen, and since 1879 a justice of the peace.

JAMES A. PETRIE was born at Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y. After receiving his degree of M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1866, he settled in Jersey City, where he practiced medicine for ten years. He is at present residing in Phillipsburg, N. J.

MORDECAI LEVISON was born in Rose, Warren Co., N. Y., Oct. 23, 1844. His education was obtained at Union School, Lockport, N. Y., and at the University of Michigan. In October, 1863, he entered the united service as a medical cadet, and served as such in the hospitals at Portsmouth and Fortress Monroe until June, 1864. On July 4, 1864, he was commissioned assistant surgeon, and assigned to the Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Colored Troops, in which capacity he was with his regiment before Richmond and Petersburg until the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge. Returning to the North, he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated therefrom M.D., May 8, 1866. After this Dr. Lampson practiced some time in Sussex County, N. J., and finally settled, June, 1873, in Jersey City, where he is at present engaged in the work of his profession.

JAMES ANDREW ELLIS was born in Chatham, N. J., Nov. 7, 1844. His education was obtained at the Rawsonian Institute, Thompson, Conn., and he was graduated M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1866, having previously served in the army during the Rebellion as brigade hospital steward, Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Honorable mention was made of the thesis presented by him at the close of his college course. The first nine years of his professional life were passed in Hightstown, Mercer Co., N. J., whence,

on account of asthma, he removed to Illinois, and finding his health much improved, he therefore soon after returned to New Jersey, settling at Arlington, where he has since resided. Dr. Eton has been vice-president of the Hudson County Medical Society, and for three years was president of the Board of Education of Kearny township. He is secretary of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Arlington, as well as of the township Sunday-school.

WILLIAM REDWOOD FISHER was born in Mobile, Ala., Nov. 1, 1844. Having received a good preparatory education, he entered Columbia College, New York, and was therefrom graduated A.B., in 1863. In 1867 he obtained the degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city, and from the time of graduating until 1870 was connected professionally with the Department of Public Charities of New York. After retiring from this position he devoted himself to private practice in the same place until January, 1874, when he removed to Hoboken, N. J., where, in addition to the daily labors incidental to a large practice, he gives much time and attention as attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, of that city.

CHARLES OTHO VEIRS was born in Brook County, Va., April 10, 1841. He was educated at West Liberty, Va., where he spent four years in preparation for Bethany College, from which it was his intention to graduate, but was prevented by the breaking out of the Rebellion. After three years' service in the Confederate army as a member of the Virginia Cavalry, he was honorably discharged Aug. 25, 1864, at Winchester, Va. He subsequently entered upon the study of medicine, having as preceptors Dr. John M. Cooper, of Wellsburg, Va., and Professors Sayre, Janeway and Southack, of New York. In 1867 he was graduated M.D., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and during the last fifteen years has practiced in Jersey City.

GEORGE NELSON TIBBLES was born at Cooleyville, Athens Co., Ohio, May 2, 1842. He received his elementary education at an academy in Illinois, and was still a pupil in that school when the war of the Rebellion broke out. Fired with a desire to serve his country, he threw aside his books and enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Volunteers early in 1861, at the age of nineteen years. In this regiment he served until March 14, 1864, when he was taken prisoner by the enemy during a night attack on Claysville, Ala., the outpost of the Fifteenth United States Army Corps.

He was carried to Andersonville, where he was held for seven months. At the end of that time he succeeded in making his escape, and, worn out by sickness and hardships, reached the North. After sufficiently recovering his health, he applied himself to the study of medicine, and was in due time graduated from the New York Medical College (homœ-

opathic). For sixteen years he has practiced in Hudson County, and is at present located in Hoboken.

JOHN Q. BIRD was born in Bernardsville, Somerset Co., N. J., April 20, 1845. In 1868 he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, and soon after began to practice at Everettstown, Hunterdon Co., N. J. Remaining in that place but a short time, he removed to Jersey City, where he has since continued to practice his profession. He is a member of the Hudson County District Medical Society and of the Hudson County Pathological Society, as well as of the Medico-Legal Society. For four years he acted as coroner's physician as well as jail physician in Hudson County. He was also for six years police surgeon of Jersey City, and for two years house surgeon to Hudson County Hospital.

JAMES F. MORGAN was born at Mystic Bridge, Conn., May 6, 1838. After receiving a good education at the Mystic River Academy, he passed some time at the New York College of Pharmacy, and in 1868 was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Morgan practiced eight years in Jersey City, during three of which he was city physician. He has been credited with a correct diagnosis of aneurism of the abdominal aorta at an early stage.

JAMES FIEDER was born in Germany, March 29, 1825, and was educated in his native country, at the College of Darmstadt. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, and settled in New York City as a pharmacist, a business in which he had been already engaged for more than ten years. In 1854 he removed to Hoboken, N. J., of which place he is still a resident. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and from 1869 to 1880 was engaged in the practice of his profession. At present he is a manufacturer of hygienic, pharmaceutical and medicinal preparations.

HUGH THOMAS ADAMS was born at Portglene, County Antrim, Ireland, January, 1846. He was educated at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, Queen's College, Belfast, Carmichael School of Medicine, and Home of Industry Hospital, Dublin, and on the 14th of October, 1869, received his degree of M.D. from Queen's University, Ireland. After practicing for about five years in his native place, he removed to America, and in May, 1874, established himself as a physician and surgeon in Jersey City, where he is still engaged in the work of his profession.

ROBERT MALLAND PETRIE was born at Liberty, Sullivan Co., Aug. 15, 1849. He received his education at Blairstown Academy, New Jersey, Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, and the College of New Jersey, Princeton. He was graduated M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently established himself in Jersey City, where he has been engaged in

the practice of his profession during the last fourteen years.

WILLIAM JAMES CAHMEY was born in Bergen County, N. J., Aug. 30, 1829. He was educated chiefly at the common schools in the vicinity of his residence. Having a desire to become a physician, he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1870 received his degree of M.D. from the University of the City of New York. Since that time he has been a medical practitioner in Hudson County, N. J.

CONRAD WIENGES was born in Charleston, S. C., Aug. 20, 1848, and was educated at Carroll's Academy of that city. In 1871 he was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, entering some years in the drug business, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which institution he received the degree of M.D., in 1883, since which time he has practiced medicine in Jersey City.

THEODORE R. HORNBLOWER, son of the late Dr. William Hornblower, elsewhere noticed in this volume, was born in Bergen, N. J., June 9, 1844. Having received a classical education at the South Bergen Institute, he was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and therefrom graduated M.D., in 1871. After practicing medicine for a short time in New York he established himself in Jersey City, where he has been engaged in the work of his profession during the last thirteen years.

JOHN DALE MCGILL was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Dec. 23, 1846. Having been graduated from the College of New Jersey, Princeton, in 1867, he began the study of medicine, and in 1871 received the degree of M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania. Soon afterwards he commenced practice in Jersey City, where he is still occupied in his profession. Dr. McGill has been several times elected a member of the Board of Education, and thrice chosen as president of that body. He served two years as a commissioner of finance and taxation, and in the spring of 1884 received the nomination for mayor of Jersey City, but was defeated by the joint nominees of the Citizens and Republican parties.

JOHN LOCHNER was born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1842. After a careful preliminary education, he attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, and subsequently at the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated M.D., in 1871. He soon after established himself in practice in Jersey City, N. J., where he is at present employed, and where he has held the office of city physician. Dr. Lochner is a member of the New York Medical-Legal Society, of the District Medical Society of Hudson County and of the Hudson County Pathological Society.

HIRAM MCEDDY was born in Springfield, N. Y., July 14, 1848. He was graduated from the Univer-

sity of the City of New York in 1871, and immediately afterward established himself in practice in Jersey City. Dr. McEddy is a member of the Medical-Legal Society of New York and of the District Medical Society of Hudson County. For one year he held the position of house physician of the New York Asylum for the Insane, on Ward's Island, and from 1873 to 1875 was medical superintendent of the Hudson County Lunatic Asylum.

JOHN ROBERT EVERITT, JR., was born in Birmingham, England, May 6, 1846. He received his education chiefly at the public schools of Jersey City, at Bergen Institute, Jersey City, and at Manchester, Md. In the latter part of 1865 and the early part of 1866 he taught in the public school at Scotch Plains. In the same year he attended two courses of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, and was subsequently a pupil at Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Having attended a third course of lectures at Long Island College Hospital, he was graduated M.D., in 1872. Dr. Everitt has been a practitioner for twelve years past in Jersey City, where, in 1873, 1874 and during the last three years, he has been city physician. He holds this office at the present time, and is also a member of the Board of Health.

HENRY LEE NORRIS was born in the United States, Jan. 3, 1851. He received his education at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and at the Lycée Imperial of Rouen, France. From the former institution he was graduated M.D., in 1872, and afterwards held therein the position of demonstrator of anatomy. He was also lecturer on anatomy *pro tem.* in the University of Durham, England. At another time he was house surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, and for four years held the appointment of professor of surgery in the Central Turkey College, Aintab, Syria. Dr. Norris is at present a practitioner in West Hoboken, N. J., where he has resided during the last four years.

MARCUS FREDERICK SQUIER was born in Livingston, Essex County, N. J. His education was chiefly obtained in the public and private schools of Caldwell, in the same county. In 1872 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon after he began to practice in Harrison, Hudson Co., where he is at present located. He is a member of the District Medical Society.

HORACE G. BIDWELL was born at Greenville, Hudson Co., N. J., May 24, 1849. His education was obtained in the Twenty-eighth Street Public School of New York, and in the New York College. In 1872 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital College, and after practicing for a short time in Norfolk, Conn., settled in Jersey City, where he has been engaged in the labors of his profession for the last eleven years.

JOHN DEWEY VAN SANN was born in Jersey

City, N. J., March 21, 1851, and was carefully educated under the direction of private tutors until well prepared to enter upon the study of medicine, which he qualified upon as his profession. Having been matriculated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and passed the required examination, he was graduated therefrom in 1873. Soon afterwards he began the practice of his profession at Newburgh, N. Y., whence, after remaining about one year, he removed to his native city, where he became a practitioner, and where he still resides.

HOWARD W. PLYMOUTH was born in Unionville, Pa., Sept. 16, 1849. He was a pupil of the Millersville Normal School, Pennsylvania, where he received a good elementary education. In 1873 he was graduated M.D., from the University of Pennsylvania, and after practicing his profession for a short time in Philadelphia, removed to Jersey City, where he has since been successfully employed as a physician and surgeon.

JOHN VAN VORST was born in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 18, 1850. Having entered, as a student, the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, he was graduated therefrom A.B., in 1870, and in course received the degree of A.M., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and during the last five years has been a practitioner of medicine in his native city.

CHARLES C. YOUNG was born in Washington, D. C., March 1, 1853. He received his education at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., and pursued his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. Soon after graduating he settled in Jersey City, where he became quite successful as a practitioner. He was an active member of the District Medical Society of Hudson County, and from 1874 to 1876 was its secretary. For some time he was house physician and surgeon to the Jersey City Charity Hospital, and from March, 1876, to October, 1877, was city physician to the Fifth district, Jersey City.

WILLIAM J. McDOWELL was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23, 1854, and obtained his education in the schools of that city and of Oxford. In 1874 he was graduated M.D. from the University of Maryland, and during that year and the following was attending physician to the Baltimore Infirmary. From 1875 to 1881 he was surgeon to the Baltimore Eye and Ear Infirmary and to the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital of the same city. During the years 1880 and 1881 he was assistant professor of eye and ear diseases in the University of Maryland and for the year 1879 was president of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society. He was also, during his residence in Maryland, a member of the Clinical Society and of the State Medico-Chirurgical Society. In 1882 he established himself as a practitioner in Jersey City, where he at present resides.

WILLIAM LACEY DRENNING was born in West Chester, Pa., Nov. 5, 1849. Having received a good elementary education in the schools of Philadelphia

and in West Chester Academy, he studied medicine, and was graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia, March 11, 1875. His first settlement as a practitioner was in Philadelphia, where, in addition to his private practice he was connected professionally with the Episcopal Hospital and with the Philadelphia Eye and Ear Dispensary. In 1883 he established himself in Jersey City, where he is now practicing medicine.

WILLIAM J. MACKEY was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 23, 1847. He was educated at the College of the Jesuits, in his native city, and subsequently removing to America, was matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, whence he was graduated M.D., in 1875. Soon afterwards he established himself in the practice of his profession in Jersey City, where he has since resided.

WILLIAM W. VARICK was born in New York City, Jan. 16, 1844. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1875, and soon after settled in Jersey City, where he has practiced medicine during the last eight years.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER HEEFER was born in Budapest, Hungary, April 6, 1843, and obtained his education in the city of Vienna, Austria. In 1875 he was graduated M.D., from the University of the City of New York, and since that time has practiced medicine in Hoboken, N. J.

CHARLES ABBOTT LIMBURNER, son of an American sea captain, was born on the ocean Nov. 18, 1854. Having received his preparatory education at New Paltz, N. Y., he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. In 1879 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and soon afterwards he began practice in Brooklyn, N. Y. Subsequently he removed to Jersey City, where he has been occupied in the work of his profession for the last four years.

RUDOLPH BOORAEM LIENAN was born at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1846. He was educated at the Vitzthum Gymnasium, at Dresden, and was graduated M.D. from the University of Würzburg, Germany. Returning to his native country, he settled in Jersey City, where he has practiced medicine for eight years.

WALTER RAE, M.D.—Dr. Rae is the second son, among four children, of John Rae, a farmer of Broom, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the family having been one of prominence in the South of Scotland for a century. He was born in Dumfriesshire on the 29th of September, 1849, and educated at the Cummertrees parochial school, after which he served an apprenticeship of five years at the science of pharmacy. He came to the United States in 1872, and having decided upon a medical career, entered the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York in 1873, from which he graduated in 1876. He at once located in Jersey City, and soon acquired an extended practice



Walter Rice

of a general character, much of it being in connection with dentistry. Dr. Rae was, on the 28th of February, 1880, married to Miss Frances James Hicks, only daughter of E. J. Hicks Esq. of Troy, N. Y. He is medical examiner and counsel for the Connecticut and New York Life Insurance Companies, and shows up the medical part of examination at present in use by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Dr. Rae's arduous professional labors have precluded his connection with dispensary or hospital service. His political associations are with the Republican party, though he is not active in the field of politics. He was reared in the Established Church of Scotland ("auld Kirk"), but is now an attendant upon the services of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in Jersey City.

CHARLES ALBERT FURNESS JENSON was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1852. In 1873 he was graduated Bachelor in Science from the Scientific Department of the University of the City of New York, and in 1876 received the degree of M.D., from the Medical Department of the same institution. Subsequently he pursued his medical studies in Paris and Vienna, during the years 1876, 1877 and 1878. On returning to his native country, he established himself in Jersey City, where he is now engaged in the work of his profession.

WILLIAM TELL KUDLICH was born in Hoboken, N. J., July 24, 1856. He obtained his academic education in the University of New York and in the University of Zurich, Switzerland. His studies in medicine were pursued in the University of Vienna, Austria, and in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1876. Subsequently he became connected with the Chambers Street Hospital, in New York, where he remained for some time, and then removed to his native city, in which he has practiced his profession during the last four years.

CHARLES W. GROFFER was born at Rock Island, Ill., June 13, 1848. His education was chiefly conducted at home under a private tutor. He was also for some time at the Princeton (Ill.) Military Academy. In 1876 he was graduated M.D., from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon after settled and practiced in Jersey City, where he still resides.

JOHN KEATING was born in Ireland, June 28, 1845, and was educated in a private school in his own country. After pursuing for some time his preliminary studies in medicine, he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1877. He began to practice in New York City, but subsequently removed to Jersey City, where he is now successfully engaged in his profession.

HARRIS R. SIMMONS was born in New York City, Jan. 7, 1851, and received his elementary education in the public schools of that place. In 1877 he was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical Col-

lege of New York, and soon afterwards settled in Jersey City, where he established himself in practice, and where he still resides.

GEORGE E. TITUS was born in New York City, July 1, 1855. In 1874 he was graduated A.B., from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and in 1877 received in course his degree of A.M. In the latter year he obtained the degree of M.D., from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and soon afterwards became connected professionally with the Jersey City Charity Hospital.

STUART VERNER MORRIS was born in Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 12, 1845. His education was received at Husbrouck Institute and at Jersey City High School. In 1877 he was graduated M.D., from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and began at once the practice of his profession in his native city. Dr. Morris is at present one of the city physicians and a member of the Board of Health. He has served as house physician to Christ Hospital, also as assistant house physician to Jersey City Charity Hospital, and is one of the medical examiners of the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS DURRIE, JR., was born in Jersey City, June 11, 1855. In 1876 he was graduated from Yale College, and subsequently attended two courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He then entered the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and was therefrom graduated in 1878. Since that time he has practiced medicine in Jersey City.

ALEXANDER DALLAS was born at Nairn, Scotland, April 25, 1850. His education was obtained at the academy of his native town, and at Edinburgh University. On removing to the United States he entered upon the study of medicine, and in 1878 was graduated from the University of the City of New York. In that city he practiced medicine for a short time, and then removed to Kansas. Here he remained until the latter part of 1881, when he returned and established himself in Bayonne, Hudson Co., N. J., where he is at present located.

WILLIAM PERRY WATSON was born in Bolton, Warren Co., N. Y., May 17, 1854. Having received a thorough preparatory education, he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated therefrom A.B., in 1875 and A.M., in course in 1878. In the latter year he received the degree of M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and immediately afterward began as a practitioner of medicine in Jersey City, N. J. Dr. Watson was one of the organizers of the Central Dispensary in Jersey City, in 1881; since then has been in charge of the Department of Diseases of Children in that institution. In 1883 he was appointed assistant visiting physician and surgeon to Christ Hospital (children's ward). In 1878-79 he was assistant surgeon to St. Francis Hospital. In January, 1884, he established *The American of Pediatrics*, a journal devoted exclusively to the dis-

cases of cholera. At the present time (1884) he is president of the District Medical Society for Hudson County.

J. LAWRENCE NEVIN was born in North Sewickley, Beaver Co., Pa., Jan. 21, 1853. He was educated at Oakdale Academy, Pennsylvania, and for six years taught in the public schools of Beaver County. After devoting some time to the study of medicine, he attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and was graduated therefrom M.D., in 1878. He established himself soon afterwards in practice in Jersey City, and is at present in that place.

ALFRED AUGUSTUS LUTKINS, born Oct. 16, 1828, was graduated M.D., from the University of the City of New York in 1878, and is a practitioner of medicine in Jersey City, N. J.

SAMUEL J. MYERS was born at Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1854. After receiving a good elementary education in Walkill Academy, he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and was graduated M.D., in 1878. Since that time he has been a practitioner of medicine in Bayonne, N. J.

THOMAS LYNCH was born in Ireland, May 29, 1838. He was educated at Loughash Agricultural Seminary and at Foyle College, in his native country. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he entered, as a student, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated therefrom M.D., in 1879. Since then he has practiced medicine in Hoboken, and is a member of the District Medical Society of Hudson County.

CHARLES H. SHELTON, son of Dr. Charles S. Shelton, an old-school physician, practicing in India under the American Board of Foreign Missions, was born in Jaffnapatnam, a coast island of Ceylon, May 11, 1854. His preparatory education was received at the Haskbrouck Collegiate Institute, and in 1877 he was graduated A.B., from Yale College. In March, 1880, he obtained his degree of M.D., from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and immediately established himself in Jersey City, where he continued to practice until about the 1st of January, 1884, when he removed to Montclair, Essex Co., N. J., where he is at present engaged in the work of his profession.

THOMAS ALLEN was born in Warren County, Ohio. His academic education was obtained at the public schools of Cincinnati, New York and Jersey City. In 1880 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and soon afterwards he settled as a practitioner in Jersey City, where he still resides.

HENRY ALLEN was born in New York City, Nov. 8, 1856, and was educated at Martha Institute, Hoboken, N. J. In 1881 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and immediately afterwards began to practice medicine in Hoboken. He has held the position of district physician of the city, and is at present a practicing physician at Kew-Forest.

Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 195, and of Golden Star Fraternity.

VICTOR C. B. MEANS was born at Concord, N. C., May 1, 1860. After receiving a good elementary education at Bingham Military Academy, in his native place, he studied medicine, and was graduated M.D., from the University of the City of New York in 1881. For a short time he practiced in New York, and was then appointed physician to the Jersey City Charity Hospital, with which he was connected eighteen months. He has been recently appointed surgeon in the United States Navy.

CALVIN F. KYTE was born in Eldred, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and was educated at Bryant, Stratton & Packard's Business College of New York, and at Monson Academy, Massachusetts. His degree of M.D., was received from the University of the City of New York in 1881, since which time he has practiced in Jersey City, N. J.

SAMUEL W. CLARK, JR., was born in Newark, N. J., May 29, 1857, and is a graduate of the Public High School of that city. In 1881 he received the degree of M.D., from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and for a time was connected professionally with Ward's Island Hospital. During the last two and a half years he has practiced in Jersey City.

JOHN POWELL HENRY was born in New York City, Jan. 23, 1858. In the public schools of that place, and under the direction of private tutors, he received his elementary education. In 1881 he was graduated M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and subsequently settled in Jersey City, where he has continued to practice his profession.

PHILEMON HOMMEL was born in Alsace, France, July 16, 1836, and was educated at the University of Strashourg. For about twenty years before receiving his license to practice medicine he was a pharmacist and chemist in Jersey City. In 1881 he was graduated M.D., from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and since that time has been a medical practitioner, and is still a resident of Jersey City.

HENRY DE LACY SHERWOOD was born at Deposit, N. Y., March 19, 1860. After receiving his academic education at the High School of Jersey City, he studied medicine, and was graduated with honors from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1882. He settled as a practitioner in Jersey City, where he has been for the last two years.

FENIMORE C. SMITH was born at Guttenburg, N. J., April 2, 1862, and received his education at home. At the age of twelve years he was prepared to enter college, but was prevented from so doing by reason of ill health. At fifteen he began the study of medicine, and at nineteen completed his medical course at the University of the City of New York. Having passed the required examination, he received a certificate to that effect, his diploma being withheld until he should reach his majority, in 1882. In the

meanwhile he was appointed dress surgeon to the Jersey City Charity Hospital, and was an assistant to Dr. B. A. Watson in his practice. On receiving his diploma he was appointed one of the resident physicians to the Ward Island Insane Asylum, a position which he held until June, 1884, when he became surgeon to the New York Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, where he is at present occupied.

JOSEPH WOLFSON was born in New York City, N. Y., May 8, 1860. After a good preparatory education he entered Rutgers College, and was graduated from that institution in 1880. His medical studies were pursued in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which institution he received the degree of M.D., in 1883, when he established himself in practice in Jersey City, where he is at present resides.

CHARLES E. JAECHEL was born in Baltimore, Md., April 7, 1862. He received his academic education in the public grammar schools and in the High School of Jersey City. In March, 1884, he was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and since then has practiced his profession in Jersey City.

Alphabetical list of physicians concerning whose personal history nothing could be obtained, except what is here transcribed from the Medical Registry of Hudson County.

- Abbott, William H., Feb. 23, 1871, Eclectic Medical College, New York.
- Abbott, H. H., 1886, University of Pennsylvania.
- Adams, C. C., 1882, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Adams, R. A., Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Affan, Charles D., 1871, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Ampton, George F., March 1, 1878, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Avery, A. G., March 1880, School of Medicine, University of New York.
- Bell, Henry, March 19, 1874, Georgopolitan College.
- Bennis, Raymond, Jan. 10, 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Bellator, R., 1878, University of the City of New York.
- Bennet, John A., 1880, George Washington University, New York.
- Bior, Sophie, Aug. 19, 1879, Midwifery Institute, New York City.
- Burns, James V., March 1, 1880, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Butler, George A., March 1, 1880, Eclectic Medical College of New York.
- Buckner, M. E., March 6, 1881, Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia Pa.
- Burroughs, Mrs. John H., 1880, M. S. R. C. S., Edinburgh.
- Burgott, William, March 1, 1880, United States Medical College, New York.
- Bucher, John B., March 1, 1873, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Butler, W. E., March 1, 1878, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Burnett, J. E., March, 1880, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Cahill, Hugo H., Feb. 19, 1873, Medical Eclectic College of New York.
- Carpeniter, B. D., 1851, University of City of New York.
- Carr, C. H., 1888, Eclectic Physicians College, New York.
- Chambers, S. W., March 1, 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Cone, H. E., March 10, 1873, University of the City of New York.
- Congdon, E. H.
- Converse, C. B., 1871, Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
- Crooks, Emily L., 1884, Maryland College of Physicians.
- Culver, Daniel W., Nov. 2, 1843, Medical College, Castleton, Vt.
- De Hart, Stuart R., March 10, 1880, Eclectic Medical College, New York.

- De Lander, George R., Feb. 23, 1871, New York College of Dentistry.
- Dennis, Augustus P., August 1, 1880, Medical College of Pennsylvania.
- Dickinson, David L., Jan. 1, 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Dickinson, G. R., March 1, 1877, Eclectic Medical College, New York.
- Dodge, James B., 1884, University of the City of New York.
- Dougherty, John, 1880, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.
- Dougherty, John, March 1, 1880, University of Pennsylvania and Assistant, Bavaria.
- Douglas, William P., March 1, 1878, Eclectic Hospital Medical College.
- Dow, George F., 1880, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Finnerty, John H., May 8, 1884, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Finn, Henry D., 1880, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Finn, Frederick S., March 1, 1880, State University, New York.
- Freeman, Harry, 1867, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Fry, Henry D., Feb. 29, 1876, University of Maryland.
- Fry, Richard Watson, June 27, 1872, University of Virginia.
- Gale, J. C., June 1877, Baltimore College.
- Galloway, R. E., 1878, University of Pennsylvania and Surgeon, New York.
- Giovanne, Marini E., 1878, University of Geneva.
- Graham, Andrew W., March 1, 1880, Eclectic Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Gidding, I. Frederick, March 1, 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Gordon, John, February 1, 1880, University of New York.
- Gordon, Leonard J., March 1, 1875, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Goss, F. E., 1880, University of New York.
- Green, George S., 1841, University of New York.
- Haase, Henry W. A., March 8, 1876, University of the City of New York.
- Hall, C. C., D. S., May 28, 1880, Eclectic Medical College.
- Hall, C. C., August 1, 1880, Eclectic Medical College.
- Henke, Adelheid, Dec. 9, 1879, Midwifery Institute, New York City.
- Hepburn, T. C., March 1, 1878, University of Indiana.
- Hetzel, Charles J., March 6, 1880, Eclectic Medical College of New York.
- Hickman, John, 1870, University of Toronto.
- Hilligan, Willard, March 4, 1881, Albany Medical College.
- Hinchman, Melissa, Feb. 3, 1878, Eclectic Medical College, New York City.
- Hill, F. A., March 1, 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Hobbes, A. C., March 1, 1876, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Hoffman, Peter, July 9, 1881, University of the City of New York.
- Holcombe, Almon J., 1874, Eclectic College of New York.
- Holcomb, Daniel J., March 1, 1878, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Hunt, Hart Eben, March 1, 1882, Eclectic Medical College, New York City.
- Johnson, William M., June 30, 1881, University of State of Michigan.
- Julian, John M., June 23, 1880, Long Island College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- King, George W., 1870, University of Michigan.
- Jones, Thomas H., March 1, 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Kitchen, George H., June 6, 1879, Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa.
- Kreckler, Fredericka, Sept. 28, 1869, L. L. L. and M. Institute of Hanover.
- Kristen, Adolph, 1867, University of New York.
- La Rue, Frank E., July 9, 1880, University of the City of New York.
- Lathrop, C. C., 1876, Bellevue Hospital Medical College.
- Leachman, Frank W., Sept. 28, 1869, Philadelphia Medical College.
- Levyson, Anna A., April 5, 1876, New York Free Medical College for Women.
- Lesser, Adolphus M., March 1, 1882, Eclectic Medical College of New York.
- London, Frank W., March 1, 1878, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
- Lundberg, Charles A. T., March 1, 1883, United States Medical College, New York City.
- Lyons, R. H., 1878, New York Homeopathic Medical College.

the hospital was converted to a general hospital, and enlarged with the proceeds of the sale of the old almshouse.

The medical board is constituted as follows: Visiting Physicians, Theodore F. Morris, M.D., Joseph H. Vandy, M.D., Albert A. Lukins, M.D., B. R. Finck, M.D.; Visiting Surgeons, Lee W. Hall, M.D., Daniel L. Reeve, M.D., Theodore R. Varick, M.D., B. A. Watson, M.D., House Physician and Surgeon, W. F. Kasser, M.D.; Assistant House Physician, Samuel C. L. G. Anderson, M.D.; Apothecary, Samuel D. Kay.

CHURCH HOSPITAL, located at 175 East 15th Street, Jersey Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was originally known as the Hudson County Hospital, and was under the control of the board of regents. It passed into the control of the Episcopal Church of the diocese of Northern New Jersey in 1872, and its name was changed in 1879. In 1880 it was placed under the direct charge of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd of New York City. This hospital can accommodate thirty-two patients. They are received without distinction as to race or color. The institution has no revenue except from donations and subscriptions, but beds are endowed in the children's, or "Daisy Ward." The number of patients admitted from Nov. 1, 1882, to Nov. 1, 1883, was 156, of whom 122 were discharged, 12 died, and 22 remained under treatment.

Consulting Staff, Austin Flint, M.D., A. C. Post, M.D., A. A. Lutkins, M.D., J. Hilton, M.D.; Visiting Staff, B. D. Carpenter, M.D., E. P. Buffett, M.D., J. Van Vorst, Jr., M.D., F. E. Noble, M.D., J. B. Burdett, M.D., B. A. Watson, M.D.; Assistants, W. P. Watson, M.D., H. M. Smith, M.D., G. K. Dickinson, M.D.; House Physician, H. A. Loomis, M.D.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL is situated on Hudson Square, Jersey City. It was founded in 1872, and is under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis. During the year 1883 thirteen hundred and twenty-nine patients were admitted, which is the greatest annual total ever treated in the institution since its foundation, notwithstanding it was a year of unprecedented healthfulness, not only in Jersey City and everywhere throughout Hudson County, but in all the region round about and throughout the State. This hospital has been recently enlarged by the addition of forty beds, and the increase in numbers of the sick and disabled poor has far outrun the growth of hospital accommodations. Of the thirteen hundred and twenty-nine patients treated, one hundred and twenty died, or about eight and three-fifths per cent., a larger death-rate than in former years.

The medical board is constituted as follows: Medical Director, Theodore R. Varick, M.D.; President of Medical Board, F. G. Payne, M.D.; Physicians, Joseph F. Finn, M.D., F. G. Payne, M.D., Joseph E. Culver, M.D., Thomas J. McLaughlin, M.D.; Surgeons, Theodore R. Varick, M.D., John McGill, M.D., William W. Varick, M.D., Beriah A. Watson, M.D.;

Medical and Surgical Assistants, William J. Parker, M.D., Gordon K. Dickinson, M.D.; Secretary of Medical Board, William J. Parker, M.D.

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOARD OF HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 27, 1851, the Board of Commissioners of Hudson County was authorized to appoint two commissioners, who, together with the county physician for the time being, should constitute a Board of Health and Vital Statistics. The board for the first year consisted of Dr. L. W. Elder, Dr. J. J. Youlin and Dr. S. V. W. Stout. This board continued in office until the death of Dr. Youlin, Oct. 30, 1881, when Dr. Daniel McNeil was chosen his successor. He died Nov. 9, 1883, when his son, C. Holmes McNeil, succeeded him. The board for 1884 is composed of Dr. Elder, Dr. O'Neil and County Physician Charles B. Converse. The first clerk was F. H. Curtis, who was succeeded in 1875 by C. J. Rooney, Jr., the present chief clerk. The health inspector is Dr. Gilbert D. Saltonstall, and the health inspectors of the several cities and townships of the county are made by the law the executive officers of the board in their respective jurisdictions. Mr. John A. McGrath succeeded Hon. William McAdoo as counsel to the board on the election of the latter to a seat in the national House of Representatives.

The board has accumulated a vast amount of valuable statistical information relative to the county, and issues annually a comprehensive report of the work it has accomplished. Their system is so complete that the record of deaths is considered absolutely correct. Surreptitious removal or burial of the body of a human being would be very difficult, owing to the check established by the board in virtually making superintendents of cemeteries and transportation agents exercise a continual surveillance of the burial and removal of bodies, and seeing that permits have been obtained in all cases.

The quinquennial increase of population since 1855 was as follows: 1855-60, 20,894; 1860-65, 25,122; 1865-70, 41,449; 1870-75, 33,712; 1875-80, 24,500. There were in 1883 4792 deaths in an estimated population of 204,618, being 714 less than in 1882 and 447 less than in 1881. The death-rate per 1000 persons was 33.4, the lowest since 1880, and a below the nine years' average. During this period the highest rate was 27.5, in 1882, and the lowest 20.6, in 1879.

Zymotic diseases were distinguished in 1883 by the lowest rate yet recorded, 5.3 per 1000. The death-rate of constitutional diseases was 4.9 per 1000 per-

deaths in the cities, towns and villages of Hudson County in the year 1887, compiled from the records of the board:

	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860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of the *Evening Journal*. It was published in Hudson, and continued until 1860.

The Jersey City Courier was first issued Aug. 1, 1854, and was published with W. Whitley, B. Dunning and H. F. Milligan as editors. In a short time it became a daily, and was merged with the *Sentinel and Advertiser* in June, 1856, then known as the *Courier and Advertiser*, and continued until May, 1861.

The Hudson County Courier and Advertiser was a weekly paper published in connection with the *Sentinel and Advertiser*, and was a daily publication in 1861.

The City Gazette and Hudson County Chronicle and Cultivator.—This paper was issued for a short time, with Thomas W. Whitley as editor, subsequent to the publication of the *Hudson County Chronicle*.

The Circuit Judge.—This paper was started by Mr. Whitley after the suspension of the *Gazette*, and run but a few weeks, when it died.

The Hoboken City Standard.—This paper was first issued Oct. 3, 1853, with P. M. Reynolds as editor.

The American Standard arose from the ashes of the *Daily Telegraph* Aug. 8, 1859, and was published by Metz & Brother as a daily till Oct. 14, 1859, when it was purchased by John H. Lyman.

The People's Advocate was a daily paper, established by John C. Clark at New Jersey City, and subsequently was merged in the *Jersey City Times*.

The Jersey City News was established in 1854 by Daniel E. Gavitt as a weekly, who continued its publication one year, when the paper died.

The Jersey City Herald was issued as a weekly till 1870, when it merged in the *Evening Journal*. It was formerly known as the *Hudson City Chronicle*.

The Evening Journal (daily), the best known and most widely circulated newspaper in Hudson County, and with a much larger circulation than any other daily newspaper printed and published in the State of New Jersey, was originally established by its present editor-in-chief, Maj. Z. K. Pangborn, the first number of the paper being issued May 1, 1857. It was now owned and published by the Evening Journal Association, a stock company which is controlled by Mr. Pangborn and Mr. Joseph A. Dear, the business manager and treasurer of the association, who are also the sole proprietors of the extensive book and general job printing establishment doing business under the name and title of the Jersey City Printing Company. When the *Evening Journal* was first issued, Mr. Pangborn associated with himself in its publication, Capt. Wm. B. Dunning, a practical printer, who had considerable experience in the newspaper publishing business. In 1861, when Mr. Messrs. Pangborn & Dunning sold an interest in the *Evening Journal* to Mr. Joseph A. Dear, and until 1877, and a short time prior to the death of Mr. Dunning, the publishing firm was Pangborn, Dunning & Dear. The firm was then dissolved and the property was transferred to the Evening Journal Association. The general business

conduct and financial management of the publishing department have, during the entire period since his entrance into the firm, been chiefly in the hands of Mr. Dear, while the editorial control of the newspaper has remained with Maj. Pangborn. The career of the *Evening Journal* has been one of marked, almost unequaled, prosperity. Its daily circulation, now averaging more than ten thousand copies, is greater than that of any other daily newspaper in New Jersey, and more than double that of all the other newspapers published in Hudson County.

It has been from the first conducted on the strictest cash basis, no credit being given in any instance in the sale of copies of the paper. Five regular editions of the *Evening Journal* are published daily, and the paper is taken in nearly all the most respectable families in Jersey City and Hudson County. Its columns are largely devoted to the giving of local news, and this has secured for the *Journal* popularity and general circulation. The pecuniary success of the enterprise enabled the proprietors of the newspaper to build for their use a large and commodious printing-office, which was completed in 1874, and is probably the most extensive and best-equipped printing establishment in New Jersey. It is located at 37 Montgomery Street in close proximity to the river front opposite Cortlandt Street, in the city of New York. The several daily editions of the *Evening Journal* are printed on the first completed perfecting press which was ever successfully used, all the processes of printing, cutting and folding being automatically performed with great rapidity. This style of press is now in general use in those daily newspaper establishments where large and frequent daily editions are issued, but the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City has the distinction of being the first newspaper in the world that was printed on this most perfect of all printing presses. The beginning of the enterprise of publishing the *Evening Journal* was comparatively humble; its proprietors had little capital, and few besides themselves believed it could or would prove a financial success. It had at that time two established daily papers in Jersey City as competitors with itself for the patronage of the public; yet in less than a year from the date of its first issue it had secured a regular daily circulation exceeding that of both its rivals, and its growth has since been steady and its prosperity unchecked, until it is now practically without any competitor in journalism in Hudson County. Its marked success is largely due to the energy and tact of the business manager, Mr. Dear, and to the fact that its editorial control has always remained in the hands of Mr. Pangborn, who has always taken care to secure the assistance of a full, competent and well-paid corps of reporters. Under this management the *Evening Journal* has become conspicuous as the best and most reliable newspaper in the city or county, and has attained a special popularity as a purveyor of local news.

Its large and secure circulation has gained for it



I. K. Pungborn

a patronage of great value, and the merchants and business men of New York City have done much to advance the interesting purposes of this noble institution of the New York City daily papers. The proprietors of the *Journal* have been successful in securing a large number of subscribers, and have been able to maintain a high class of journalism, and have been able to secure the energy and liberality of their conduct of the enterprise.

In politics the *Evening Journal* is, and ever has been, the pronounced and vigorous advocate of Republican principles and the general policy of the Republican party. It has supported and advocated the election of the national and State candidates of that party. In city politics and local elections, however, it has often waived considerations of national and State politics, and aided the election of local officers without regard to their political affiliations. It gave the earliest and most energetic support to the Citizens Association in its efforts to reform the administration of the city government of Jersey City. While distinctly and positively Republican, the *Evening Journal* has been noted for its independence and its progressive spirit and action within its own party. It has always been the champion of the rights of the colored people, whatever its editor deems to be in the line of a progressive Republican policy. It was the pioneer in New Jersey of the movement for granting the right of suffrage to the colored citizens of this State; the initial number of the *Evening Journal*, May 2, 1867, contained the call, written by the editor, for the first State convention ever held for the purpose of demanding equal civil political rights for the colored man. The *Evening Journal* is never neutral or without opinions on any subject of public importance or interest, and its editorial utterances are of an explicit and positive character. It never caters for popular favor by pandering to the wishes or schemes of the baser elements in the community, and is known as the uncompromising foe of whatever it deems to be a sham, or fraudulent or immoral, and as the earnest advocate of whatever will benefit the community in which it is published.

In pursuance of the plan of its founder to make the *Evening Journal* a newspaper of special interest and value as a disseminator of news of a local character, the reportorial corps of the paper is always ample, and it is the aim of the editors and reporters to make the *Journal* a complete and accurate daily chronicler of all current local events. The working force employed in the newspaper office is usually forty to fifty. At the present date (November, 1884) Mr. Frederic W. Pangborn is the first assistant or managing editor, and Mr. C. H. Benson city editor. The *Journal* is supplied with all the news collected and furnished by the New York Associated Press simultaneously with its transmission to the New York evening daily papers. There are usually

employed in the office a number of men, and the printing Company, the job printing establishment of the *Journal*, about fifty men. The route-owners, who are employed to deliver the *Journal*, number upwards of two hundred and fifty persons.

Z. K. PANGBORN.—Zebina Kellogg Pangborn, editor-in-chief of the Jersey City daily *Evening Journal*, was born July 31, 1829, at Peacham, Vt. His father was a physician and surgeon of considerable eminence in his profession, and was of Scottish descent. The subject of this sketch after leaving the common school had the advantages of an academic training and preparation for a collegiate course at the Black River Institute, at Watertown, N. Y., and at the academy at Malone, N. Y., and was also a private pupil of Rev. James Millar, formerly a professor in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The death of his mother when he was thirteen years of age gave young Pangborn an early incentive and opportunity for self-education, and he commenced his career as a school-teacher in the winter after his fourteenth birthday, and in the nine years succeeding he taught in schools in New York and Vermont, during portions, or the whole, of those years attaining distinction as a successful and popular instructor. At the age of seventeen he entered the freshman class in the University of Vermont, at Burlington, and graduated with the class in 1850, taking the highest rank in scholarship and the class honors. He earned, by teaching school and by literary work, his own support during his collegiate course, and on leaving college, at the age of twenty-one, he possessed no capital except his education. He was offered the position of tutor in the University, but declined it, and accepted the position of principal of the Lamoille County Grammar School, which in the two succeeding years, under his charge became one of the largest and most popular academic schools in Vermont. While in college Mr. Pangborn was occasionally employed as a writer and reporter on the *Daily Sentinel*, a newspaper at Burlington, and there acquired the inclination for journalism which, perhaps, finally determined his choice of a profession for life. In 1851, while at the head of the institution above referred to, he commenced the publication of a monthly educational journal, called *The Teacher's Voice*, the first publication of the kind ever issued in Vermont. Its publication was continued two years. It was popular and attained a fair circulation, chiefly among the teachers of the State, but it was not pecuniarily a success,—it was in advance of the times, educationally. Mr. Pangborn removed to St. Albans, Vt., and taught the academy at that place one year, and during that period was also one of the editors of the *Vermont Tribune*, a weekly newspaper, established as the first distinctive Republican newspaper in Vermont. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Pangborn assumed the editorial management of the *Western Vermont Free Press*, at Worcester, Mass., and eight months later accepted an

offer of the place of editor-in-chief of the Boston *Daily Bee*, which soon after was consolidated with the Boston *Daily Atlas*, the old Whig organ of Boston, and the newspaper was thereafter published as the Boston *Daily Atlas and Bee*. Mr. Pangborn remained its editor until the summer of 1861. Before the outbreak of the great Rebellion the period of Mr. Pangborn's editorial work in Boston was one of the most exciting in the political history of the country, and he took a very active part, both with his pen as an editor and as a political speaker "on the stump." He was conspicuous in the Fremont campaign of 1856 as an advocate of the election of Fremont and Dayton, and in the following year in the State canvass which resulted in the election of Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks as Governor and in the defeat of Governor Henry J. Gardner for re-election, and the final disbanding of the American, or "Know-Nothing" party in Massachusetts. As a political stump speaker Maj. Pangborn soon became well-known and popular, and he has actively participated in all the Presidential contests since 1852, except that of 1864, as an advocate of the election of the Republican candidates. He has addressed many hundreds of political meetings, in all the New England States, and in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Indiana. His services as a public speaker have always been in demand by the National Republican Committee. He has been four times a delegate and three times an alternate delegate in the National Conventions of the Republican party, and was for several years a member of the State Committee of the Republican party of New Jersey. In 1861, Mr. Pangborn accepted the position of paymaster of volunteers in the army, and served acceptably in Virginia, South Carolina and Florida. A short time before the conclusion of the war of the Rebellion, in 1865, Maj. Pangborn accepted the editorship of the *Jersey City Daily Times*, a Republican newspaper established by an association of Republicans of Jersey City at that time. The *Times* in a few months, under Maj. Pangborn's editorial management, attained a circulation of more than twenty-five hundred, but it was not wisely managed in the publication department, and was sold to Gen. E. Jardine, who continued its publication. Maj. Pangborn resigned the editorial care of the *Times* in the autumn of 1866, and in May, 1867, he commenced the publication of the daily *Evening Journal*, a sketch history of which is given elsewhere in this volume. Maj. Pangborn is one of the two proprietors of this eminently successful daily newspaper, and its editor-in-chief, and gives his personal attention to its management. He has always kept the *Evening Journal* on the most advanced and positive line of progressive Republicanism, and made it recognized as one of the leading and influential organs of Republican opinion in the State of New Jersey. But he has never allowed the political department of the *Evening Journal* to overshadow or cause to be neglected the more impor-

tant department of news gathering and news disseminating. The best test of the popularity which the *Evening Journal* has attained under Maj. Pangborn's direction is the fact that although it is published in a community which is overwhelmingly Democratic, it has been so successful that it is practically without any competitor, or rival, in the field of journalism in Hudson County. Maj. Pangborn has never been an office-seeker, preferring his position, independence and opportunities as an editor to any position which his party might offer him. He has been twice married,—first, in 1853, to Miss Harriet Wood, of Malone, N. Y.; the second time, in 1887, to his present wife, Miss Georgianna L. Walton, of Boston. He has two children living, both by his first wife, Frederic W. and Harry L.; the eldest of these is the managing editor of the *Evening Journal*.

Jersey City Times was first issued as a daily paper Sept. 14, 1864, with Z. K. Fox, owner and editor. Nov. 8, 1873, the paper was changed to a weekly, and soon after its publication was suspended.

The **Hudson City Gazette** was established in March, 1867, with William D. McGregor as editor, and subsequently merged with the *Jersey City Herald*.

Jersey City Chronicle was a semi-weekly paper, first issued Feb. 14, 1863, by Davidson & Colston, and Aug. 24, 1864, was merged with the *Jersey City Times*.

The **Hudson County Volksblatt** a weekly paper, was established in 1868, in Hudson City, by Deitz & Tirum.

The **Bayonne Herald and Greenville Register**, a weekly paper, was first issued Dec. 25, 1879, with Roswell Graves as editor. The office was removed from Greenville to Bergen Point.

The **Hudson County Journal**, a German (weekly) paper, published at Hoboken by Reber and Beyer, the first issue of which made its appearance Dec. 19, 1868. It was subsequently published by Bayer & Kaufmann.

Jersey City Herald and Gazette is a weekly publication, established in 1870, by McDermott & McGregor as the result of the merging of the *Jersey City Herald* and the *Hudson City Gazette*.

Hudson County Register was issued first, July 23, 1870, as a weekly paper, at West Hoboken, by Peter Y. Everett as editor.

Palisade News was established, Aug. 6, 1870, at West Hoboken, by Alfred E. Gregory, who is still the publisher and editor. It is a weekly paper, independent in politics, and has a large circulation.

Bayonne Times was established at Bergen Point in August, 1879, under the name of *Hudson County Times*, by the Times Printing Company of Jersey City, and subsequently sold to Edward Gardner, the present publisher, with his son, Bloom Gardner, as editor.

Die Wacht am Hudson, a weekly paper, was established in 1871, in Jersey City, by the Hudson County German Publishing Association.

used in common, and the encroachments upon and losses of this public property formed the chief source of contention at the academy. A controversy was thereupon supported by the Legislature, the 7, 1860, being settled. The case was laid out of the court on record, that its decision might better determine the right of the town of Bergen. The result was, in the case cited of the academy, the school officers, No. 11 now is, the second was established, the old property in Bergen Avenue, from the intersection of Bergen Avenue and a street running through which the horse-cars now pass from Bergen Avenue to Monticello Avenue; the third lies east of Bergen Avenue, and extends from Magnolia Avenue on the north to Madison Avenue, between the Prospect Street, or Pavonia Avenue. About the year 1790 the trustees of the Bergen Columbia Academy claimed the school lots, took possession of them, and afterwards sold part of the same, and their proceeds invested the proceeds for the benefit of the academy. There was, however, a strife between the trustees of the academy and the "Trustees of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the Township of Bergen," which continued several years, until the trustees of the academy, wearied by litigation, by five of their number, being a majority, conveyed the lands and other property of the academy to the trustees of the freeholders. Two such persons as Samuel J. P., and others, were on the first day of March, 1819, Almon Winkler, Van Winkle, Peter Sip, Martin Winne, Garrit J. Newkirk, and Garrit Van Reypen. The bonds transferred amounted to the sum of "three thousand and five hundred dollars and forty-two cents." This fund was intrusted to a committee consisting of Messrs. George Vreeland and Cornelius C. Van Reypen, who afterwards reported that "by adding the interest of said school fund to the principal yearly, and taking therefrom the expenses every year, said fund was expended in the year 1819." In its day the old academy had two departments, one for classical, the other for elementary instruction. It was the chief, if not the only, school in the town, and probably received many pupils residing abroad.

The following advertisement, taken from a New York paper of Aug. 16, 1895, probably refers to that system:

S. A. Vasil'ev, *Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, Moscow State University, Moscow, U.S.S.R.*
 Submitted by V. Lakshmikantham
 Received by the Editor August 1, 1983
 This paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of solutions of the Cauchy problem for the system of differential equations

$$\dot{X} = A(t)X + F(t, X), \quad X(0) = X_0,$$
 where X is an n -dimensional vector, $A(t)$ is an $n \times n$ matrix, $F(t, X)$ is an n -dimensional vector, $t \in [0, \infty)$, X_0 is an arbitrary vector. The matrix $A(t)$ is assumed to be piecewise constant and the vector $F(t, X)$ is assumed to be piecewise linear. The asymptotic behavior of the solutions is studied in terms of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the corresponding linear system of differential equations.

The township of Bergen suffered many changes as its population increased. Out of its territory cities and other townships were erected, and in 1855 the township became the township of Bergen and was de-

and Communipaw.

tion was established in 1864, before which time the schools had been under the control of the various trustees of the school districts. The board consisted of nine members, three from each district, besides the chairman of the Town Council Committee on Education and the town superintendent, who were members *ex-officio*. The members of the first board were: From Columbian District, John Patterson, Jacob Van Riper, and Henry Linsley; from Franklin District, Arthur L. McDuff, James Soper, and James G. Craighead; from Communipaw District, Daniel W. Culver, Jeremiah B. Cleveland, and John Van Horn, Jr.; the *ex-officio* members were A. A. Hardenbergh, chairman of the Town Council Committee, and Rev. Benjamin C. Taylor, the town superintendent of schools. D. W. Culver was the first president, elected June 13, 1864; the next was the Rev. J. G. Craighead, elected May 13, 1865; the third, J. W. Atwood, elected to the office June 11, 1864, was president until the consolidation of Bergen with Jersey City. The secretaries of the board and the dates of their election were Rev. B. C. Taylor, June 13, 1864; John W. Patterson, May 18, 1865; Dr. E. P. Buffett, June 14, 1866; and Daniel Bowley, June 11, 1868. The superintendents were Rev. B. C. Taylor, who was elected at the annual township election April 8, 1861, and held the office when the Board of Education was organized, and until April, 1866, when L. C. Brigham was elected, and held the office until the consolidation in 1870. In 1868 the town became a city, having four wards, and the board was increased to twelve members, besides the four *ex-officio* members, the mayor and the president of the Board of Aldermen being made *ex-officio* members of the Board of Education.

tion of the board there was a school population in the town numbering one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six, for whom were provided three schools and fourteen teachers, Columbia District employing six teachers, and each of the other two four teachers. Almost as soon as the board was organized steps were taken to establish a Normal School, a resolution to that end being passed at a meeting held June 20, 1864, and Messrs. Craighead, Taylor and Culver being the committee appointed for the purpose. By the rules adopted July 1st, the school was held on Saturdays, from nine to twelve o'clock, and was to be under the care of the male principals. All teachers not especially excused were required to attend. The school was opened in the following fall, the male principals conducting it in turn, each for a month. The number of teachers was fourteen, and the male principals were Mr. George W. Beale, Mr. William Lyman and Mr. — Crosby. Though attendance was required of the teachers, there was great irregularity, and principals and the board were

obliged to use considerable exertion to maintain the schools. As the number of schools increased, and more teachers were required, so difficult was it to procure competent teachers that the chairman of the committee on teachers and salaries was requested to correspond with the principal of the Normal School at Oswego, N. Y., for the purpose of obtaining teachers. The Normal School, however, was continued until the consolidation, and accomplished good results.

The period during which the Board of Education was in session was one of marked increase in the population of Bergen, and the school authorities found it difficult to provide correspondingly increased advantages. The estimated amount required for the support of the schools in 1864-65, was \$8000; in the year ending May, 1869, the sum of \$27,241.33 was actually expended for the same purpose. The number of teachers had increased from 14 to 23, and the salaries of male principals from \$1000 to \$1600, of female principals from \$750 to \$1000, and of first assistants from \$250 to \$500, and others in proportion.

The value of school property at the time of the consolidation was estimated to be as follows:

	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Furniture.	Total.
First Ward, old, 4 lots.	12,000	1,000	500	\$13,500
Second Ward, old, 4 lots.	73,000	1,000	500	74,500
Third Ward, 4 lots.	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
	85,000	2,000	1,000	\$88,000

To procure this property a debt had been incurred and school bonds issued amounting to \$166,930, leaving an excess of the school property over the school debt of \$77,970.

Hudson City.—In 1852 the territory formerly included in Hudson City was set off from the township of North Bergen, and incorporated as "The town of Hudson in the county of Hudson." April 11, 1855, "The city of Hudson" was incorporated, and July 7, 1855, the first Board of Education was organized, with Mr. Jesse West president and Charles E. Newham clerk. The board consisted of the following nine members: James Cumming, William Naugle, — Smith, James R. Dey, Jesse West, David Conklin, — Platt, Charles E. Newham and Jacob Miller. At a meeting held in August it was reported by a special committee that there were in the city eight hundred and seventy-seven children between the ages of five and sixteen years, of which number from one hundred to one hundred and twenty attended the public school, and even that number could not be properly accommodated. The committee asked the board to give its immediate attention to the matter. During its entire existence the board had great difficulty in maintaining adequate accommodations for the very rapidly increasing school population, which was eight hundred and seventy-seven in 1855 and

five thousand in 1869. In 1856 the yearly expenses were about four thousand dollars, and they rapidly increased. As fast as the board could accomplish it, new buildings were erected and old buildings repaired. The city was deficient not only in its school accommodations, but also in the standard of scholarship among its teachers and in the organization of the classes. An immediate effort was made to raise the standard of scholarship of the teachers by requiring them to obtain certificates of their proficiency from the county examiners, and to improve the discipline in the schools by offering prizes to the teachers of those classes showing the best discipline with least punishment. Mr. W. H. Storrs and Miss E. Brown were the first to receive the promised reward, which was increased by raising their salaries. There was no Normal School in the city, and the teachers were encouraged to visit the other schools in the city and those of New York, for the purpose of studying the methods of others. To do this they were permitted to leave their classes, upon application to the superintendent. As a result of the efforts of the board, there were in 1859 only four years from its organization, six schools, which were maintained at an annual expense of \$4837.14. The average attendance had increased from one hundred and twenty to five hundred and thirty, and the average cost per pupil was \$9.12. The salaries of the ten teachers employed ranged from \$8.33 to \$50 per month.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS. The annual report for 1861-62 contains the following: "Three new and commodious school buildings, designated as Nos. 1, 2 and 4, have been erected at an aggregate cost of some thirty thousand dollars. During the previous year over one thousand dollars were expended in the enlargement and improvement of school-house No. 3. Of these buildings, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are occupied at the present time, and are of ample dimensions, pleasantly located and well adapted to the purpose of education. They contrast proudly with the humble tenements in which the public schools of our city were formerly accustomed to assemble—an old seven-by-nine country school-house, located at one extremity of a frog-pond, a metamorphosed church and two temporarily rented lager-beer saloons." During the year all teachers not having certificates were dismissed, and only those employed who had received licenses from the county board of examiners.

In 1865 there were twenty-five teachers and seven-hundred and twenty-nine pupils. A Normal School was formed in that year, similar in plan to the one established in Bergen the previous year, the sessions being held Saturday mornings, the male principals alternating in giving instruction. It was maintained with varying success until the consolidation with Jersey City, in 1870.

HIGH SCHOOL ESTABLISHED.—In 1866 the question also of opening a High School was agitated, and such a school was opened in the latter part of the

year, with Mr. J. N. Flint as teacher and averaging daily attendance of thirty-seven. Mr. Flint resigned in the following May, when Miss Denton was appointed to the place, which she held until June, 1866, when she resigned. Mr. E. O. Chapman then became the teacher, and under his management the school was very thrifty, and some of the teachers obtained from the county examiners licenses to teach. The requirements of the Board of Education, however, were so great, owing to the extraordinary increase in the school population, that the Common Council had to hold a meeting of all the trustees on October 1, 1867, and the High School was closed "on account of the insufficiency of the accommodation," and Mr. Chapman, its principal, in a short time became city superintendent of schools in Jersey City, which position he held until May 11, 1871. When the city was consolidated with Jersey City, and salaries were made uniform with those paid in that place, the sum required for school purposes was greatly increased, amounting in 1870-71 to seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. The trustees included in Hudson City then became the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards of Jersey City. The following table shows the value of the school property at the consolidation:

Year	Value
1870-71	\$78,450
1871-72	\$78,450
1872-73	\$78,450
1873-74	\$78,450
1874-75	\$78,450
1875-76	\$78,450
1876-77	\$78,450
1877-78	\$78,450
1878-79	\$78,450
1879-80	\$78,450
1880-81	\$78,450
1881-82	\$78,450
1882-83	\$78,450
1883-84	\$78,450
1884-85	\$78,450
1885-86	\$78,450
1886-87	\$78,450
1887-88	\$78,450
1888-89	\$78,450
1889-90	\$78,450
1890-91	\$78,450
1891-92	\$78,450
1892-93	\$78,450
1893-94	\$78,450
1894-95	\$78,450
1895-96	\$78,450
1896-97	\$78,450
1897-98	\$78,450
1898-99	\$78,450
1899-00	\$78,450
1900-01	\$78,450
1901-02	\$78,450
1902-03	\$78,450
1903-04	\$78,450
1904-05	\$78,450
1905-06	\$78,450
1906-07	\$78,450
1907-08	\$78,450
1908-09	\$78,450
1909-10	\$78,450
1910-11	\$78,450
1911-12	\$78,450
1912-13	\$78,450
1913-14	\$78,450
1914-15	\$78,450
1915-16	\$78,450
1916-17	\$78,450
1917-18	\$78,450
1918-19	\$78,450
1919-20	\$78,450
1920-21	\$78,450
1921-22	\$78,450
1922-23	\$78,450
1923-24	\$78,450
1924-25	\$78,450
1925-26	\$78,450
1926-27	\$78,450
1927-28	\$78,450
1928-29	\$78,450
1929-30	\$78,450
1930-31	\$78,450
1931-32	\$78,450
1932-33	\$78,450
1933-34	\$78,450
1934-35	\$78,450
1935-36	\$78,450
1936-37	\$78,450
1937-38	\$78,450
1938-39	\$78,450
1939-40	\$78,450
1940-41	\$78,450
1941-42	\$78,450
1942-43	\$78,450
1943-44	\$78,450
1944-45	\$78,450
1945-46	\$78,450
1946-47	\$78,450
1947-48	\$78,450
1948-49	\$78,450
1949-50	\$78,450
1950-51	\$78,450
1951-52	\$78,450
1952-53	\$78,450
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1955-56	\$78,450
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1957-58	\$78,450
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1966-67	\$78,450
1967-68	\$78,450
1968-69	\$78,450
1969-70	\$78,450
1970-71	\$78,450
1971-72	\$78,450
1972-73	\$78,450
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1999-00	\$78,450
2000-01	\$78,450
2001-02	\$78,450
2002-03	\$78,450
2003-04	\$78,450
2004-05	\$78,450
2005-06	\$78,450
2006-07	\$78,450
2007-08	\$78,450
2008-09	\$78,450
2009-10	\$78,450
2010-11	\$78,450
2011-12	\$78,450
2012-13	\$78,450
2013-14	\$78,450
2014-15	\$78,450
2015-16	\$78,450
2016-17	\$78,450
2017-18	\$78,450
2018-19	\$78,450
2019-20	\$78,450
2020-21	\$78,450
2021-22	\$78,450
2022-23	\$78,450
2023-24	\$78,450
2024-25	\$78,450
2025-26	\$78,450
2026-27	\$78,450
2027-28	\$78,450
2028-29	\$78,450
2029-30	\$78,450
2030-31	\$78,450
2031-32	\$78,450
2032-33	\$78,450
2033-34	\$78,450
2034-35	\$78,450
2035-36	\$78,450
2036-37	\$78,450
2037-38	\$78,450
2038-39	\$78,450
2039-40	\$78,450
2040-41	\$78,450
2041-42	\$78,450
2042-43	\$78,450
2043-44	\$78,450
2044-45	\$78,450
2045-46	\$78,450
2046-47	\$78,450
2047-48	\$78,450
2048-49	\$78,450
2049-50	\$78,450
2050-51	\$78,450
2051-52	\$78,450
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2059-60	\$78,450
2060-61	\$78,450
2061-62	\$78,450
2062-63	\$78,450
2063-64	\$78,450
2064-65	\$78,450
2065-66	\$78,450
2066-67	\$78,450
2067-68	\$78,450
2068-69	\$78,450
2069-70	\$78,450
2070-71	\$78,450
2071-72	\$78,450
2072-73	\$78,450
2073-74	\$78,450
2074-75	\$78,450
2075-76	\$78,450
2076-77	\$78,450
2077-78	\$78,450
2078-79	\$78,450
2079-80	\$78,450
2080-81	\$78,450
2081-82	\$78,450
2082-83	\$78,450
2083-84	\$78,450
2084-85	\$78,450
2085-86	\$78,450
2086-87	\$78,450
2087-88	\$78,450
2088-89	\$78,450
2089-90	\$78,450
2090-91	\$78,450
2091-92	\$78,450
2092-93	\$78,450
2093-94	\$78,450
2094-95	\$78,450
2095-96	\$78,450
2096-97	\$78,450
2097-98	\$78,450
2098-99	\$78,450
2099-00	\$78,450
2100-01	\$78,450
2101-02	\$78,450
2102-03	\$78,450
2103-04	\$78,450
2104-05	\$78,450
2105-06	\$78,450
2106-07	\$78,450
2107-08	\$78,450
2108-09	\$78,450
2109-10	\$78,450
2110-11	\$78,450
2111-12	\$78,450
2112-13	\$78,450
2113-14	\$78,450
2114-15	\$78,450
2115-16	\$78,450
2116-17	\$78,450
2117-18	\$78,450
2118-19	\$78,450
2119-20	\$78,450
2120-21	\$78,450
2121-22	\$78,450
2122-23	\$78,450
2123-24	\$78,450
2124-25	\$78,450
2125-26	\$78,450
2126-27	\$78,450
2127-28	\$78,450
2128-29	\$78,450
2129-30	\$78,450
2130-31	\$78,450
2131-32	\$78,450
2132-33	\$78,450
2133-34	\$78,450
2134-35	\$78,450
2135-36	\$78,450
2136-37	\$78,450
2137-38	\$78,450
2138-39	\$78,450
2139-40	\$78,450
2140-41	\$78,450
2141-42	\$78,450
2142-43	\$78,450
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2147-48	\$78,450
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2152-53	\$78,450
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2154-55	\$78,450
2155-56	\$78,450
2156-57	\$78,450
2157-58	\$78,450
2158-59	\$78,450
2159-60	\$78,450
2160-61	\$78,450
2161-62	\$78,450
2162-63	\$78,450
2163-64	\$78,450
2164-65	\$78,450
2165-66	\$78,450
2166-67	\$78,450
2167-68	\$78,450
2168-69	\$78,450
2169-70	\$78,450
2170-71	\$78,450
2171-72	\$78,450
2172-73	\$78,450
2173-74	\$78,450
2174-75	\$78,450
2175-76	\$78,450
2176-77	\$78,450
2177-78	\$78,450
2178-79	\$78,450
2179-80	\$78,450
2180-81	\$78,450
2181-82	\$78,450
2182-83	\$78,450
2183-84	\$78,450
2184-85	\$78,450
2185-86	\$78,450
2186-87	\$78,450
2187-88	\$78,450
2188-89	\$78,450
2189-90	\$78,450
2190-91	\$78,450
2191-92	\$78,450
2192-93	\$78,450
2193-94	\$78,450
2194-95	\$78,450
2195-96	\$78,450
2196-97	\$78,450
2197-98	\$78,450
2198-99	\$78,450
2199-00	\$78,450
2200-01	\$78,450
2201-02	\$78,450
2202-03	\$78,450
2203-04	\$78,450
2204-05	\$78,450
2205-06	\$78,450
2206-07	\$78,450
2207-08	\$78,450
2208-09	\$78,450
2209-10	\$78,450
2210-11	\$78,450
2211-12	\$78,450
2212-13	\$78,450
2213-14	\$78,450
2214-15	\$78,450
2215-16	\$78,450
2216-17	\$78,450
2217-18	\$78,450
2218-19	\$78,450
2219-20	\$78,450
2220-21	\$78,450
2221-22	\$78,450
2222-23	\$78,450
2223-24	\$78,450
2224-25	\$78,450
2225-26	\$78,450
2226-27	\$78,450
2227-28	\$78,450
2228-29	\$78,450
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2230-31	\$78,450
2231-32	\$78,450
2232-33	\$78,450
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2234-35	\$78,450
2235-36	\$78,450
2236-37	\$78,450
2237-38	\$78,450
2238-39	\$78,450
2239-40	\$78,450
2240-41	\$78,450
2241-42	\$78,450
2242-43	\$78,450
2243-44	\$78,450
2244-45	\$78,450
2245-46	\$78,450
2246-47	\$78,450
2247-48	\$78,450
2248-49	\$78,450
2249-50	\$78,450
2250-51	\$78,450
2251-52	\$78,450
2252-53	\$78,450
2253-54	\$78,450
2254-55	\$78,450
2255-56	\$78,450
2256-57	\$78,450
2257-58	\$78,450
2258-59	\$78,450
2259-60	\$78,450
2260-61	\$78,450
2261-62	\$78,450
2262-63	\$78,450
2263-64	\$78,450
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2273-74	\$78,450
2274-75	\$78,450
2275-76	\$78,450
2276-77	\$78,450
2277-78	\$78,450
2278-79	\$78,450
2279-80	\$78,450
2280-81	\$78,450
2281-82	\$78,450</

school was the Mechanics' School, erected by subscriptions. The house was built on two lots, given by the Jersey Associates, and this building was the nucleus of all the schools, churches and jail of Jersey City, all of which had served their time in it. This school had dwindled and come to nothing. It was then necessary for the people to organize schools, which they did, and employed a young man from the East, named A. T. Smith, as teacher. In 1835 it was first regularly organized under the selectmen. This school occupied the two lots first used for the Mechanics' School, and was dedicated to the public by the Jersey Associates, and being sold, the ground on which No. 1 school now stands was bought with the proceeds. This public school for several years was not entirely a free school, receiving only part of its support from the city. The selectmen, however, made appropriations "to the district school for the education of indigent children," in 1858, fifty dollars for that purpose. This plan was followed after the incorporation, but it gave place to the Mayor and Common Council, and Jersey City had become separated from the township of Bergen.

FIRST SCHOOL ORDINANCE. The first section of "A Law for the Support of Public Schools," passed by the Mayor and Common Council July 23, 1843, declares, that

[illegible]

The school was to be opened quarterly under the direction of the township school committee and the 2^d under supervision of the Mayor and Common Council; the pupils were to reside in Jersey City and were to pay fifty cents for spelling and reading, and, including writing, arithmetic and other branches, one dollar per quarter; but no child was to be kept away because of inability to pay, the matter of payment being left to the town board.

In 1847 the population had increased to six thousand, and the Common Council appointed a committee which opened the first public free school in the city. The committee had authority to engage six teachers, at a cost of two thousand three hundred dollars for salaries, and they expected an attendance of four hundred and fifty pupils. That school was opened Feb. 8, 1848, Mr. George H. Linsley being selected as the principal, which position he still holds (1884). Mrs. E. J. Eveland was an assistant in the same school, and is still connected with the public schools as principal of the primary department of No. 2.

The gentlemen composing the committee having charge of this undertaking spent six weeks in visiting the schools of New York and studying the public school system of that city. In 1851 Jersey City and New York newspapers were united, and the new chart-

provided for the election of a school superintendent, who should perform the duties that had before that time devolved upon the town superintendents, and gave to the mayor and Common Council authority to establish a Board of Education and define its powers. It was also provided in the charter that the mayor and Common Council should erect and provide suitable public school-houses, fire-engines and engine-houses in the annexed district, to an amount equal to the excess of Jersey City's debt over that of Van Vorst. Under this charter the first Board of Education in Jersey City was organized, and held its first meeting Jan. 14, 1852, at the office of the city clerk. It consisted of the following twelve members, three from each ward, viz.: First Ward, Peter Bentley, E. B. Wakeman and P. D. Vroom; Second Ward, James Fleming, L. C. Lyman and John W. Parker; Third Ward, J. A. Cole, A. D. Hope and W. C. Morris; Fourth Ward, E. Randall, E. Olney and H. M. Soule. Mr. P. D. Vroom was elected president and J. W. Parker secretary. At the second meeting Mr. Olney resigned, and Mr. John A. Ryerson took his place, and immediately became secretary in place of John W. Parker, resigned. At that time there were only three public schools, and the salaries paid quarterly, and amounted to \$157,320 per quarter. The annual estimate of expenses was \$8425, of which \$6500 were for teachers' salaries. The difficulty in obtaining competent teachers for the new positions, and the necessity of providing an opportunity for the junior assistants to study these branches in which they were deficient, compelled the board to consider how these wants could best be supplied. The need of a Normal School was felt to be urgent, and in September, 1852, the committee on teachers and salaries reported in favor of establishing such a school; but no action was taken. The following March it was resolved

"That the teachers of our public schools, in addition to educating their
 selves better in order to better instructing, be allowed to spend some
 leisure as they wish, for their individual work, — concert alone, other-
 as may be most convenient to them."

As might be expected, the teachers paid little attention to the resolution, and the need of such a school became more apparent. In March, 1854, the board directed the committee on teachers and salaries to organize a normal class for the benefit of the junior teachers, to meet on the Saturdays of each week, and to be under the joint management of both principals, Messrs. George H. Linsley and C. A. Yarrington. Even this action was not effectual, and in February, 1856, the board again returned to the charge by appointing a special committee "to consider the propriety of establishing Normal Schools." At that time the school population had increased so much that there were two thousand and seventy-five names on the school registers, and an average attendance of twelve hundred and twenty-six, and more than thirty teachers were employed. The school was organized



Thomas Potter,

in 1856, with Mr. Linsley as principal, and continued under his charge until 1875, when it was re-located on a corner of the intersection of a natural cliff and a training school in connection with the High School. During its existence the Sunday School School found an important place in the school system of the city.

It flourished among its patrons for the purpose of the teachers of the school, and was the best provision that could well be made at that time to supply the need then existing in all parts of the county for such a school. Attendance Sunday school classes were formed in Bergen and in Hudson City. All of them were closed upon to send the children to the school of the junior teachers in the different elementary branches of an English education than to imparting instruction in the methods of training and educating children.

Many of the younger teachers did not fully appreciate the work sought to be accomplished, and were irregular in their attendance. At first all teachers below the grade of first assistant were obliged to attend the school, until especially excused, but after a time periodical examinations were held, and all those passing to the satisfaction of the committee received a license to teach in any grade in the city, without further attendance. Tuition was free to assistant teachers and to any lady intending to teach in the city when qualified. The school population increased very rapidly, and in 1855 a new school building was opened and dedicated in what was then known as the Fourth Ward. The building is now known as No. 2, or *Lower School*. In 1867 there were five thousand seven hundred and forty-three children in the city entitled to school privileges, of whom two thousand and nineteen were on the school register; and the annual estimate of the amount required for the ensuing year was between thousand dollars.

GRADED SCHOOLS.—The idea of grading the schools was discussed during this year, and a special committee reported in its favor, but without special result. In 1859-60 a new building, now No. 3, was erected on the school lots owned by the city, on Bright Street, and Mr. William L. Dickinson, afterwards city and county superintendent of schools, and at that time an active member of the Board of Education, was appointed principal at a salary of twelve hundred dollars.

The next school building erected was the one now known as No. 4, built in 1860-61, at a cost, including the furniture, of sixty-three thousand dollars, not including the lots on which it stands. It was dedicated on the evening of Feb. 26, 1868, and was opened for pupils March 2d. It stands on Eighth Street, near Grove Street. At the time of the consolidation of Hudson City and Bergen with Jersey City, in 1870, the value of Jersey City's school property was estimated to be as follows, viz.:

Ward	Value	Ward	Value
No. 1	100,000	No. 11	100,000
No. 2	100,000	No. 12	100,000
No. 3	100,000	No. 13	100,000
No. 4	100,000	No. 14	100,000
No. 5	100,000	No. 15	100,000
No. 6	100,000	No. 16	100,000
No. 7	100,000	No. 17	100,000
No. 8	100,000	No. 18	100,000
No. 9	100,000	No. 19	100,000
No. 10	100,000	No. 20	100,000

At the consolidation there were sixteen wards, and the Board of Education consisted of one member from each ward, with the mayor, the chairman of the aldermanic committee on schools and the school superintendent and ex-officio members.

These were the members of the board: First Ward, A. H. Wallis, John McAnemy, Jr.; Second Ward, M. Mullone, Jr., James Warner; Third Ward, P. H. Nugent, I. I. Vanderbeck; Fourth Ward, John Van Vorst, George Warren; Fifth Ward, A. A. Gaddis, Harold Henwood; Sixth Ward, Myles Tierney, George Beck; Seventh Ward, Patrick Ryan, John O'Mara; Eighth Ward, James Davis, A. J. Dittmar; Ninth Ward, C. W. Perveil, C. J. Rooney; Tenth Ward, J. S. Miller, Thomas M. Norton; Eleventh Ward, J. B. Ginnochis, Emil Steger; Twelfth Ward, George B. Brown, J. R. Tate; Thirteenth Ward, C. D. Miller, E. P. Bulett; Fourteenth Ward, James Super, B. F. Welsh; Fifteenth Ward, C. A. DeWitt, J. C. Westervelt; Sixteenth Ward, Garrett Vreeland, Abram Clark. The *ex-officio* members were E. O. Chapman, school superintendent; C. P. Dakin, chairman aldermanic committee; and C. H. O'Neill, mayor. Mr. W. L. Dickinson was assistant superintendent, which position he had held since 1867, and also county superintendent. The presidents of the board from its organization, in 1852, to the present have been: P. T. Adams, 1852-54; A. S. Jaywell, 1854-55; George Ford, 1855-57; David Gould, 1857-64; C. V. Traphagen, 1864-65; B. F. Randolph, 1865 to his resignation, in 1869; Leon Abbott, part of 1869-70; A. A. Gaddis, 1870-72; Thomas Potter, 1872-74; Edwin O. Chapman, 1874-75; William J. Lyon, 1875-76; John W. Pangborn, 1876-77; James R. Mercier, 1877-78; Thomas M. Norton, 1878-79; Jeremiah F. O'Sullivan, 1879-80; John D. McGill, 1880-82; Edwin Van Houten, 1882-83; William H. Simmons, 1883-84; William R. Laird, 1884.

THOMAS POTTER, who was President of the Board of Education from 1872-74, was the grandson of Thomas Potter, who emigrated from England to New Jersey. His son Joseph married a Miss Pettit, who was a Quaker of French extraction, and had children,—Thomas, William, John, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary Anna, Deborah, and Emily. Thomas, of this number, was born in 1804, near Manusquan, Ocean Co., where he engaged in fishing and boating until the age of manhood was attained, when he began teaching his home. Here he

remained until his death, in 1878. He married Miss Charlotte Clark, daughter of Isaac Marsh, of Scotch Plains, N. J., and had children,—Adolphus, Thomas, Joseph, Lydia, Elizabeth, Martha, and Adeline, all of whom, with the exception of Thomas and Joseph, are deceased. The birth of Thomas Potter occurred on the 13th of August, 1837, at Rahway, N. J. At the age of fourteen he sought employment in the city of his residence, and two years later engaged in teaching in Somerset County, remaining one year thus employed, when his services were secured in the capacity of clerk in Newark. In 1857 he removed to Jersey City, and entered the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad as shipping agent. Various other commercial operations occupied his attention until 1866, when he embarked in the ship chandlery business. Meeting, in 1873, with financial reverses, Mr. Potter was led to seek a field of labor where his mechanical skill and engineering capacity could be made available, and the same year began what has since become an extensive contracting and dredging enterprise. This business has assumed extended proportions, his contracts having embraced important improvements in the larger cities of the country, many of them under government auspices. In these various undertakings he has met with a large measure of success, the result of peculiar ability properly directed and great application. Mr. Potter was, in 1856, married to Miss Emily B., daughter of John W. Stout, of Newark. Their children are fifteen in number, of whom the survivors are Frank, Wilfred E., Horace S., Julia S., Robert C., Ruth C., Helen I. and Howard L. Mr. Potter is in his political affiliations a Republican, and while active and zealous as a worker, regards character and fitness in a candidate as paramount to all party claims. He has filled no office other than president for two years of the Board of Education, during which administration the educational interests of Jersey City reached a degree of prosperity never before attained. He secured, during this period, the passage of a bill by the State Legislature authorizing the Board of Education of the city to establish a free library for the use of schools, as also for the public, and carried out various measures which have resulted in public benefit. Mr. Potter's religious associations are in connection with the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Potter is a member.

The names of the city superintendents are Rev. L. Colby, 1852-53; Joseph McCoy, 1853-54, and 1863 to his death, in 1869; A. S. Jewell, 1855-62; A. H. Wallis, one of 1862-63; S. B. Bevens, part of 1860-70; E. O. Chapman, 1870-71; William L. Dickinson, 1871 till his death, November, 1883; and George H. Barton, 1883, who now holds the office. Mr. Chapman was the first superintendent to receive a salary. From 1852 to 1879 the office was held by merchants and business men, who were not expected to devote much of their time to school-work. In 1867, Mr. William L. Dickinson was appointed assistant superintendent, and

gave all of his time to the work. He held that position until he was elected superintendent in 1871. From 1852 to 1871 the superintendent, was elected by the people at the charter elections; since 1871 the office has been filled by appointment by the Board of Education, and the term of office is three years. Mr. Dickinson was also county superintendent from 1867 until his death, in which office also Mr. George H. Barton was his successor.

WILLIAM LEBERTT DICKINSON. Nathaniel Dickinson, the progenitor of the Dickinson family, came to this country, probably from the northern part of the county of Essex, England, in the year 1637. He was a true Puritan, and left his home for liberty's sake. He settled in Wethersfield, Mass., and remained twenty years, when circumstances influenced his removal to Hadley, Mass. As the line of descent is traced, the successive names of Nathaniel, Nehemiah, William, Josiah, Colton and Cotton Gaylord, appear. The last-named, and the father of William L. moved from Hadley to Windsor, Vt., where the latter was born on the 9th of January, 1819. He early removed with his father to St. Johnsbury, in the same State, where his childhood was spent. Being the oldest of seven children,—two sons and five daughters, he gladly assumed the responsibility which his position in the family placed upon him, and exercised a tacit guardianship over all, expressing constantly responsibility for and interest in the well-being of all. His father was the blacksmith of the village, and his eldest son early determined to pursue this honorable calling. An accident, however, changed his plans, and influenced him to acquire as thorough an education as his native State could afford. When sixteen years of age he left his home, and passing a creditable examination, entered the sophomore class of the University of Vermont. He taught during the vacation months, and thus assisted in defraying his expenses. During his college course he was known as a faithful and conscientious student, intellectual and industrious, high in respect among his fellow-students. On graduating he at once removed to Jersey City and engaged in teaching. He at the same time began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and undoubtedly would have entered upon the practice of his profession had not a very advantageous offer in connection with the public schools of the city been tendered him. He became so useful and indispensable in connection with the Department of Public Instruction that the people would not let him retire, and beld him to that important work by promotion and constantly repeated expressions of their confidence and appreciation. After serving for several years as principal he received the appointment of assistant superintendent of the public schools of Jersey City. The wisdom of this selection soon became apparent. A master-mind was called to the system of public instruction, and the extensive and perfect organization left behind



Wm. L. Dickinson

his evidence of his ability and conscientiousness. In 1871 Mr. Dickinson received the appointment of superintendent of the schools of Hudson County, including Jersey City, and during the period of his incumbency worked with one particular object in view, to bring the common-school system. In this effort he was patient, earnest and successful. The same conscientious devotion to duty was seen in his relation to his church. Almost immediately after his arrival in Jersey City he joined the First Reformed Church, and remained an earnest, consistent and helpful member until his death, on the 3d of November, 1883. During most of this time he served either as elder or deacon. Mr. Dickinson was, on the 20th of August, 1843, married to Miss Celia, daughter of Philip Goss, of Lyndon, Vt. Their children are William Henry, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and Gordon K., a practicing physician in Jersey City.

The names of the clerks, with the times during which they held office, are J. W. Parker, 1852, resigned at the second meeting of the board; John A. Ryerson, 1852; David Gould, 1852-56; P. D. Vroom, 1856-65; C. W. Perveil, 1865-69, also 1870-1873; M. S. Wickware, 1869-70; Wilson A. Dickson, 1872-73; Martin Finck, 1873-75, also 1877-80; John A. McGrath, 1876-77; Harry H. Shrope, 1880-81; E. P. Cringle, 1881-82; George Warren, 1882-83; J. F. O'Sullivan, 1883. The treasurers of the board were I. I. Vanderbeck, 1867-71; George Miller, 1872-73; Leroy Schermerhorn, 1873-74; James R. Mercein, 1875-76; John A. McGrath, 1876-77; Umstead Wells, 1877-79; Dr. Theodore F. Morris, 1879-80; Jeremiah F. O'Sullivan, 1880-83; E. J. Van Winkle, 1883 until the office was abolished by the Legislature, 1883-84. Under the school law of 1875, and its amendments, the board now consists of twelve members, two from each aldermanic district, one-half of whom goes out of office each year, their successors being elected at the charter elections. To the Board of Education is given the entire charge of the schools, and it is their duty to provide for the free education of all children in the county between the ages of five and eighteen years. They have power to provide everything necessary for that purpose except to purchase land, erect school-houses, and make repairs the cost of which shall exceed five hundred dollars. There are twenty primary schools, fourteen grammarschools, and one High School, with which is connected a teachers' class and training-school for those preparing to become teachers. In most of the schools the principals do not teach classes, but exercise a general supervision. Male principals in the grammar schools receive sixteen hundred and eighty dollars per annum; female principals receive nine hundred and twelve dollars. In the grammar department the salaries received by the assistants in the various grades are: First grade, \$708; second, \$504; third, \$420; fourth, \$342; fifth, \$306; sixth, \$276. In the primary department: First, \$558; second, \$456; third, \$420; fourth, \$378; fifth, \$342;

sixth, \$276. The number of principals and teachers employed is one hundred and thirty-six; of principals, thirty-one; of teachers, one hundred and five. The average attendance during each year for four years past has been: In 1879, 12,429; in 1880, 12,905; in 1881, 12,733; in 1882, 12,962; in 1883, 13,831. The average number of pupils on the register of each class in the grammar departments is 36; in the primary departments 58. The reports of the superintendents for many years show that the accommodations provided are insufficient. During the year ending Nov. 30, 1883, two thousand four hundred applications for admissions to the schools were refused for want of room. Some of these applicants were probably counted more than once in the above estimate, as pupils are permitted to attend school in any part of the city, and having been refused at one, may apply to others for admission. The cost per pupil in 1883, based upon the average attendance, was \$13.43. The estimated value of the school property is \$628,830. The course of study in the primary departments is divided into six grades; that in the grammar departments into five grades.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.—Long before it was established those acquainted with the educational interests of the city felt the need of such a school. Mayor Gopvill urged it in his message in 1867. Superintendent McCoy, in his report for 1868, said that such a school "would have a healthy influence on the lower departments, elevate the standard of scholarship among the teachers and promote thoroughness generally in the schools." The University of the City of New York, in the exercise of a generous and catholic spirit, has given to our city and other cities in our county free scholarships in that institution. We have a similar privilege in Columbia College. Our county has the right to send four pupils annually to the Agricultural College or Scientific School at New Brunswick, free of all charge. Not one of the pupils of our public schools can avail himself of these privileges without recourse to additional instruction to fit him to enter those institutions."

It was also urged as a matter of economy, as in such a school could be concentrated the pupils in the various grammar schools who had finished the prescribed course, yet being within the school age, remained in school pursuing a supplementary course of study. A few in each school thus occupied the attention of teachers, preventing promotions and causing overcrowding in the lower grades. There was also a hope that from such a school, with which should be connected a normal class and training department, a supply of teachers for the public schools might be obtained. In 1872 the school was organized. There were three courses of study,—a commercial, a modern English, and a classical course, each extending over a period of three years. This time was afterwards extended to three years and a half and then to four years. In 1883 a commercial

course of two years was added for the benefit of the large number of boys who are obliged to leave school before they can complete the regular English or classical course. At the first examination seventy-one pupils were admitted. The teachers were George H. Barton, principal; Misses Annie Moore and Susie Forest, teachers in English branches; Margaritta Harrison, teacher of drawing; and Alfred Clement, teacher of German. The attendance has increased from fifty-eight to four hundred and forty, and ten teachers are employed. In 1879 the course of study was so modified that, during the last year of their course, all who intended to become teachers might join the normal class in the theory and practice of teaching. For the purpose of giving them a practical idea of their future work, the primary department in the same building was used as a training school. Here they had an opportunity of observing teachers in charge of their classes and of themselves conducting recitations under the supervision of older teachers. Subjects are assigned, and they prepare object-lessons for the class to which they may be sent. Graduates of the High School who join the teachers' class receive a diploma from the Board of Education, which is regarded as equivalent to a license from the county examiners, and entitles the holder to teach in any grade in the city. This department has been very successful, and most of the young ladies join the training class, which has already furnished about one-third of the teachers in the city. Owing to the financial depression which has existed a large part of the time since the organization of this High School, there have been many severe attacks upon it by those who would limit the studies pursued in the public schools to "the three R's." Each time, however, these attempts to abolish the school have been frustrated by its friends. Its existence and success are mainly due to the exertions of Mr. George H. Barton, principal from its beginning until the fall of 1883, and to the late William L. Dickinson, city superintendent of schools. At the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, every class in the city was represented by some specimen of its work. The Committee on Awards on Education and Science awarded to the High School a bronze medal, the only High School in the State receiving that honor.

JAMES FLEMMING, SR., who was a member of the Board of Education from its organization till his death in 1863—was born in Tamworth, England, May 5, 1804. On his mother's side he was connected with the Digges and West families, so well known during the colonial days in Virginia and Delaware, which latter State was named after Earl de la Warr, whose family name was West. In the year 1827, Mr. Fleming came to Jersey City, and in 1831 married Alice, the eldest daughter of Isaac Edge.

During the years that Mr. Fleming carried on the business of builder he erected many of the best

houses in Jersey City. He gave much of his time to public duties in various city and county offices to which he was elected, but to none did he show a more untiring devotion than in his efforts to extend the temperance reformation. He united heart and soul in the Washingtonian movement to spread the doctrines of total abstinence from the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage. Always first in doing good, he organized the Washington Society in Jersey City, one of, if not the first in the State. A public-spirited citizen built a hall on Gregory Street, devoted exclusively to temperance meetings and work connected with the cause. That hall was dedicated in 1841, and for years was used for the good work, the society numbering at the close of Mr. Fleming's presidency one thousand members; but men and things change, and a fire within two years past finished the career of a building that had served a noble purpose, and now a bar-room occupies the spot once made sacred by the teachings of Greeley and the eloquence of Gough. Mr. Fleming organized the Second Division in the State of Sons of Temperance, and became its first officer, and subsequently the head officer in New Jersey and a member of the National Division. After a while the men who had worked so hard grew tired, and the temperance excitement subsided; but its fruits remain to this day. Several times elected as alderman of Jersey City and chosen freeholder, Mr. Fleming became identified with and one of the leaders of the "Water-right party," the object of which was to secure to the people of Jersey City certain privileges and control over the shore, and to prevent the Gothic invasion of the rights of the people of Hudson County by the rest of the State. Had proper spirit been shown by its inhabitants from 1840 to 1850 Jersey City would not now be lamenting the want of dock facilities as she does to-day. Mr. Fleming was a member of the Board of Education from its organization till his death, and was instrumental in building up the public-school system in Jersey City. In the latter years of his life Mr. Fleming had retired from business, but kept himself busy in the performance of public duties in offices filled by him.

Suddenly he was stricken with an illness which terminated his life March 14, 1863. The numerous public bodies with which he was and had been connected met and passed eulogistic resolutions. The Board of Education bore willing testimony to the earnestness and diligence with which all the duties pertaining to his office were ever faithfully discharged.

In the Common Council resolutions were offered by Alderman Hardenbergh, and, among other things, he said of Mr. Fleming: "In his private life he was quiet and unobtrusive; in his public course he was devoted to principle, and knew no compromise, nor would he admit of any. We have lost a citizen of no mean distinction, and it is eminently fitting the public authorities should thus make record of their appreciation of their loss and of his own public and private worth."



1840

that is to say, no other use or purpose than the furnishing there a free, plain and practical English education to such of the children resident within said boundaries, from time to time, as said authorities shall permit" to attend the schools. If the property shall be diverted from the uses intended it is to revert to Mr. Stevens' estate. Besides these, there are two school buildings which the city has erected and one which is hired, the seating capacity of all being four thousand and sixteen, affording accommodations for thirty-seven per cent. of the school population.

The money for the support of the schools is derived from three sources,—from the State tax, from the city poll-tax, and from a city tax whose amount is now fixed by the board of tax commissioners, but was formerly determined by ballot at the charter election. For the last thirty years the school population has increased at the rate of 320 per annum. In 1856 the people voted to raise \$2500 for the schools. The amount increased each year, ~~and~~ in 1868 it was \$25,000 and in 1883, \$43,457.71. The total amount received for school purposes in 1883 was \$83,474.38. The school system embraces one High School, four grammar schools, four primary schools in same buildings with grammar departments, one primary annex to School No. 1, one evening school and one Saturday Normal School. Excepting in the High School, the boys and girls are taught separately. The course of study in the primary and grammar schools is divided into ten grades, in the High School into three grades and in the Normal School three grades. The Normal School was established Nov. 5, 1870, under the charge of the two male principals. It is held Saturday mornings, and all teachers below the grade of principal are obliged to attend until graduation, or unless otherwise excused. The course of studies includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography in all the classes; history, algebra, physiology, philosophy, rhetoric, school law, constitution, and theory and practice of teaching in the first grade; in the second grade, history, book-keeping, and theory and practice of teaching; in the third grade, orthography and those studies named above as belonging to all the grades. Diplomas are awarded to the graduates, who also receive first, second or third grade licenses to teach. The teachers for the primary and grammar schools are selected from the Normal School graduates, preference being given to those standing highest in scholarship. The teachers, who are also the school examiners, are David E. Rue, Jeremiah Kelly and William A. Campbell. The High School was also organized in 1870. It occupied a part of school building No. 4, and Mr. William A. Campbell was its principal, as well as of the grammar school in the same building. From this school, through the Normal School, most of the teachers are obtained. Out of the one hundred and eight teachers employed in 1883, fifty-five had attended the High School. The Board of Education decided to organize the school in 1884,

and Mr. Campbell electing to remain in charge of the grammar school, Mr. Abraham Demarest was engaged as principal of the High School. Twelve free scholarships in the Stevens Institute have been offered to the male graduates of the High School, who pass the entrance examination.

So many of the inhabitants of Hoboken are Germans wishing their children to study that language that the Board of Education organized in the public schools a German department, and employed Dr. William Pier and Miss Laura Schroeder as teachers. The course extends through two years in the grammar schools and three years in the High School. There are fifteen classes and an average attendance of seven hundred and twenty. The requirements for admission to the High School in this department are that pupils shall know the names of objects found at home and in school, and the names of familiar plants and animals; the use of proper adjectives with these objects; the construction of simple sentences containing these objects; conjugation of "sein," "werden," "haben," "sehen," "lernen," "gehen," "brauchen," "können," and "kennen;" declension of the definite and indefinite article, with such pronouns as "dieser," "jener," etc.; declension of "Vater," "Knabe," "Sohn," "Blume," "Mutter," "Buch," "Geschenke;" comparison of adjectives; and each pupil must know at least the following selections: "Das Bächlein," Goethe, twelve lines; "Lorelei," Heine, twenty-four lines; "Der Schatzgräber," Bürger, twenty-two lines. All must be able to write from dictation Goethe's poem, "Gefunden," ten lines.

The public school library contains about one thousand volumes, and is increasing at about the rate of one hundred and fifty volumes a year. The number of books drawn out in 1883 was five thousand and twelve.

Teachers' meetings for the purpose of discussing matters relating to their profession are held monthly. The manual of the board makes attendance at these meetings a part of every teacher's duty. The salaries paid to the teachers range from \$1675, paid to the superintending principal, to \$432, paid to the ten assistants, each month receiving \$300. Male principals receive \$1500, vice-principals \$1000, first assistant \$648. The average salary per month paid to male teachers is \$115.35, to female teachers \$41.87. Six of the former are employed and ninety-four of the latter.

Bayonne.—The city of Bayonne extends from Jersey City to Bergen Point, and its population in 1880 numbered nine thousand three hundred and seventy-two. It was formerly a part of the town of Bergen, but was erected an independent township in 1861, and incorporated as a city in 1869. There were three school districts in the township, and only three teachers were employed, and the number of children between five and eighteen years in 1861 was only five hundred and ninety-six. In 1884 the number had increased to three thousand three hundred and twelve. Two of the school-houses were described as

very poor and the tired only a room. So little interest was taken in the schools that people were unwilling to accept the office of school trustee. When the city charter was received the city was divided into four wards and a Board of Education was organized consisting of twelve members, three from each ward. A new interest in the schools was created and before the close of 1871 four excellent brick school-houses were erected and twelve teachers were employed. A fifth school-house was erected in 1872, making one in each of the five wards, the city having been so divided. Pupils are required to attend the school in the ward in which they reside, the average attendance being one thousand and fifty-two. Thirty-nine teachers are employed, four of them being male principals. The salaries range from \$12.00 to \$900, the average for male teachers being \$140 per month and for female teachers \$46.20.

The schools are divided into three departments, primary, grammar and academic; the primary and grammar having six grades each, while the academic has but two. A Saturday normal class was organized in 1872 or '73, but was not successful, and was discontinued after one year. A Teachers' Association was organized in the fall of 1880, all the teachers being members. It has been very successful, its meetings being held monthly and the discussions well sustained. The names of the officers of the Board of Education since its organization are: Presidents, D. C. Halstead, F. G. Payne, Rev. H. W. F. Jones and C. L. Lord; Secretaries, W. D. Myers for one year, George W. Yates.

The history of the schools since the organization of the Board of Education shows a course of uninterrupted prosperity, the dilapidated school-buildings of the township having been replaced by new structures. The value of the school property in 1883 was estimated at \$203,900, and the total amount received for school purposes during that year was \$30,291.67. For the twenty-three years following 1861 the average annual increase in the school population has been one hundred and eighteen.

Harrison.—The township of Harrison was created in 1840 by the act of the Legislature setting off Hudson County. In 1869 it received a town charter. The one school was maintained under the general law of the State until 1872, when a Board of Education was organized consisting of five members. The next year, by an act approved March 6th, the town was divided into four wards, and the Board of Education was made to consist of four members. The district did not own a school building until 1873, and the condition of its school in 1870, when there were thirteen hundred and sixteen children between five and eighteen, is indicated by the report of the county superintendent,—"Two rooms are hired in a deserted factory, where two really faithful teachers, with most miserable furniture and no conveniences, vainly strive to do the work for which six teachers should

be employed." A two-story brick school-house, with seats for four hundred and fifty pupils, was built in 1873, and dedicated September 1st of that year. The value of the school property in 1884 was estimated to be fifteen thousand dollars, the number of children nineteen hundred and twenty-six, the average attendance two hundred and eighty-eight, and the number of teachers employed was seven. No district tax for school purposes was raised. The average monthly salary paid to male teachers was \$95.52, to female teachers \$53.33.

The Town of Union, known commonly as Union Hill, was set off from the township of Union March 29, 1864. Its population, numbering five thousand eight hundred and forty-nine in 1880, is composed almost entirely of Germans, and there has been a natural preference for German ideas and principles of education in the management of the town school. As in the city of Hoboken, where Germans form a majority of the people, the sexes are taught in separate classes. All of the pupils study the German language, to which one-sixth of the time is devoted, and it is asserted by some that when the school was first established all the exercises were carried on in that language.

By amendments to the town charter, passed in 1874, a Board of Education was established consisting of nine members, holding office for the term of three years. The value of the school property is estimated at forty thousand dollars; the school-house was completed in 1884, at a cost of twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars, and was occupied for the first time in September of that year. Thirteen teachers are employed at salaries ranging from thirty dollars to \$112.50 per month.

The Town of Guttenberg was incorporated March 9, 1859, but no special powers were given to the school trustees, who continued to be elected under the general school law. The first school in the district was opened in June, 1861, and the first school building was erected in 1862-63.

Townships.—There are five townships in Hudson County, which are divided into districts, and the schools supported pursuant to the general school law of the State. The names of these towns and the dates of their incorporation are: North Bergen, Feb. 10, 1843; Weehawken, March 15, 1859; Union, Feb. 28, 1861; West Hoboken, Feb. 28, 1861; and Kearny, March 14, 1867.

An examination of the records kept by the various Boards of Education in the county shows that there has been a constant and urgent need for increased school accommodations. For the thirty years ending 1884 the annual increase in the number of children entitled to school privileges has been two thousand and ninety-one. When it is considered that most of this increase has been in the cities, one can appreciate the difficulty which must necessarily be overcome in providing sufficient school accommodations,

and is not surprised to find Hudson County furnish only thirty-three per cent. of the children between ten and fifteen years of age who attend school, and Jersey City twenty-nine per cent.

Teachers.—Among the teachers in the county who have been longest in their present positions are George H. Lindsley, in Jersey City, thirty-five years; Mrs. E. J. Eveland, Jersey City, thirty-four years; Frederick Schaefer, Union Hill, twenty-seven years; Sarah L. Gardner, Jersey City, twenty-six years; Phebe A. Bingham, same, twenty-six years; Calista A. Townsend, same, twenty-six years; George W. Beale, same, twenty-five years; Agnes Adrian, same, twenty-five years; Frances Soper, same, twenty-three years. The Hon. William L. Dickinson was for twenty-three years closely connected with the educational interests of the county. As the principal of a flourishing private school and then of public school No. 3, he discharged his duties as a teacher. He was appointed county superintendent of schools April 20, 1867, and about the same time was elected assistant superintendent of schools in Jersey City, and every one who knew him felt that he was well qualified to fill those positions. His merit was recognized, and he became superintendent in Jersey City in 1871, and held that office, with that of county superintendent, until his death, Nov. 3, 1883. His successor, Mr. George H. Barton, went to Jersey City in 1872, having been appointed principal of the High School then to be organized. His long and successful experience as a teacher, and his intimate knowledge of the public-school system in the city and county, led the Board of Education of Jersey City, after the death of Mr. Dickinson, to select him as the city superintendent, and the State Board of Education to appoint him county superintendent. He entered upon the duties of the two offices November, 1883.

Hasbrouck Institute.—Among Jersey City's institutions that have risen and attained varied success is Hasbrouck Institute.

This institution owes its existence to the gentleman whose name it now bears, Dr. Washington Hasbrouck. When, in 1856, Dr. Hasbrouck originated his "Select School," we may well believe he did not forecast an institution of such influence as that which now honors his name.

On the south side of Mercer Street, between Barrow and Grove, are three brick houses built on two lots. On these lots there was, in 1856, a small frame building containing but one room. Some years before this was built by Mr. Cornelius Van Vorst for a boys' school, and was presided over by a professor of Columbia College. It was in May, 1856, that Dr. Hasbrouck came from Yonkers, N. Y., and opened the "Jersey City Grammar School" with twenty-five pupils. The school-room seated thirty, while room was made on the platform for five more boys. Thus the *Hasbrouck School* of *modestly limited*, and a few

pupils attending recitations only swelled the average attendance to forty.

For ten years, until 1866, the school was continued in Mercer Street by Dr. Hasbrouck, with no assistance save that rendered for a time by Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D.D., in the teaching of Latin. During this period of ten years it was necessary to make application for a place in school sometime before the pupil could hope to enter. Dr. Hasbrouck's intense personality was felt there as it is to this day, and one has but to converse with his former pupils to gain an idea of his popularity and tact in the management of boys.

The school was from its inception, as it has been since, a school for fitting boys for college, business and the general duties of life.

The success of the school led Dr. Hasbrouck, in 1866, to secure the Lyceum building, in Grand Street, and thither he moved the school in May of that year, opening with sixty-seven pupils. At this time Mr. Peter Hasbrouck, a brother of the principal, became vice-principal, and it was largely owing to this gentleman's exertions that the school increased in efficiency and numbers.

The second period of the school's history, from 1866 to 1876, was one of growth and decline. An enrollment of two hundred was reached during the period, but the attendance fell off rapidly after the panic of 1873. Good work was done during these ten years, especially in preparing boys for college.

In the spring of 1876, Dr. Hasbrouck was offered the principalship of the State Normal School, at Trenton. This was a worthy recognition of his services in the cause of education in New Jersey, and the offer was therefore flattering to him as well as grateful in view of two facts,—first, that he had recently lost by death his main helper in the school, Mr. Peter Hasbrouck; and, secondly, because of the financial condition of the community following upon the panic of 1873. Having accepted the position offered, Dr. Hasbrouck sought to dispose of his Jersey City school, and finally arranged with Messrs. H. C. Miller and C. C. Stimets, at the time instructors in the Trenton Normal School, to take the school appliances and the good-will of its patrons.

These gentlemen had had a wide experience in both educational matters and in general business. Mr. Miller is a graduate of Williams College, and had been in business in Philadelphia, had traveled much and was acquainted with the many phases of American life. In addition, he had taught some years, and thus developed what was to him a natural gift, the power of conveying to others the information his trained mind had acquired.

Mr. Stimets is a man whom a rigid normal training, generous sympathies and unusual executive ability made the fit associate in educational work of such a man as Mr. Miller. The success the institution has attained is due in great measure to the business accuracy and methodic development of plans by Mr. Stimets.

These gentlemen came to the management of the Hasbrouck Institute with the enthusiasm of young men and a double excitement. The promise of success was not immediately realized. The general financial depression was still felt. Charges usually means success. The school opened in September, 1876, after a personal visitation to the former patrons, with but fifty pupils.

The students discussed to the professors the prospect of a need of more, for in 1876, at Jersey City there had grown up excellent positions at Trenton.

They called to their aid in the work Mr. George Horner, a graduate of the Trenton Normal School, and retained the services of Mr. E. H. Clark, previously with Dr. Hasbrouck. During the first year the school increased in numbers from fifty to eighty. The following year Mr. Horace C. Wait, a graduate of Yale, and a man of marked talents, was called to the school. In 1880, Mr. Miller withdrew from active participation in the institute, and, with Mr. Stimets, bought the New York School of Instruction in New York City, founded by Dr. Sauveur. The reputation of Hasbrouck Institute as a first-class school was now well established. In 1880 the school had increased in efficiency and popularity. Parents seeing the need of an equally good school in Jersey City for their daughters, took measures to induce the principals to open a girls' department. A petition, signed by many prominent citizens, requesting such an opening, was sent to Messrs. Miller and Stimets. After much deliberation it was decided to grant the request, and during the summer of 1880 the first floor of the institute building was handsomely refitted with everything necessary for comfort and thorough work. Miss S. Carrie Sow, of New Haven, Conn., a lady of experience and great success in teaching, was engaged as superintendent of the work. Her assistant was Miss Jennie C. Drake, a graduate of Vassar College. In the autumn of that year thirty girls presented themselves for entrance to the school. From that time on the number steadily grew, until at the present time (November, 1884,) eighty girls, the largest number that can be accommodated, are studying in this department.

Miss Stow had brought rare tact and ability to the work, together with a keen interest in literary pursuits that was soon felt in kindling interest and in directing taste towards the best literature.

Miss Drake in her department of rhetoric has done accurate and conscientious work that has been very important in the progressive scholarship of the school, and upon the resignation of Miss Stow, in 1883, succeeded to the position of superintendent of the ladies' department. Two additional lady assistants have been added. It was with some hesitancy that co-education was begun in this school, fearing that the yet untried experiment might result disastrously to an already acknowledged success; but all doubts were soon at rest. At first the departments were

entirely separate, save in the most general courses, but as an attractive success soon followed, a co-educative scholarship of the two departments,—a new mental vigor being the result,—additional classes were united. The benefit to the boys' department has been remarkable, much rough boyishness having disappeared, leaving a strong tendency to more earnest and accurate scholarship.

Mr. Miller still continues principal of the New York School, while Mr. Stimets, whose portrait has been obtained for this volume, holds the principalship of the Hasbrouck Institute; Mr. Wait, who has charge of the classical work of the school, acting as vice-principal.

Under the direction of Mr. Stimets the school has continued to improve. It has a wide influence in Jersey City and the surrounding towns. Its graduates are to be found among the honor men and students and alumni of all our Eastern colleges and scientific schools, as well as among those in successful business life. The last catalogue shows a total enrolment of two hundred and sixty-three pupils and a faculty of thirteen. There is a department of music, one of the best in the city, and an excellent art department, the studio being in an adjoining building. A fine gymnasium is in the basement of the building, and the institution stands ready to do for future generations even more than it has been able to do in the past.

CHARLES C. STIMETS, principal of the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City, is a young man who has been for eight years intimately connected with the educational work of Hudson County, and who for four years prior held a prominent position as an educator in another part of this State.

Mr. Stimets was born in Highgate, Franklin Co., Vt., Dec. 10, 1850. He was the youngest of five sons of Jacob Stimets, whose father and mother came to this country from near Frankfort, Germany, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. When Charles was but two years of age his father suddenly died, leaving nine children and a large estate greatly embarrassed by various obligations incident to an extensive business. The widowed mother of this large family was fortunately a woman of rare skill and judgment, and she guided her household and the affairs of the estate with unusual discretion and success. Charles, with other members of the family, was early sent to school, and he soon gave evidence of being a close and successful student. On finishing his elementary education in the Highgate village school, he was sent to complete his preparatory course in the St. Albans Academy. After teaching for one term, he went to Oswego, N. Y., where he pursued a four years' classical course in the Normal College, graduating with valedictory honors in 1872. His services from that time have been in New Jersey. For four years he filled, with great satisfaction to the trustees, the chair of mathematics in the State Normal School, at Trenton, and during this time lectured on methods

of teaching at Teachers' Institutes in different parts of the State. In 1876 he resigned his position in the Normal School, and, in connection with Mr. H. C. Miller, purchased the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City. This school, under the direction of these two gentlemen, has grown to be the largest private school in New Jersey, and is one of the largest and most flourishing schools in the country. Mr. Stimets, while remaining the principal of the Hasbrouck Institute, is connected with Mr. Miller also in the direction of the School of Languages in New York City, an institution which has already taken high rank among preparatory schools.

Mr. Stimets is a man who has thus far worked his own way in life, and his success is undoubtedly due to his sterling Christian integrity, his sound common sense and his indefatigable perseverance.

Gaskell Business College.—Prof. Geo. A. Gaskell was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., in 1844, and in early life removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio (which county has been made prominent as the home of those pioneers of anti-slavery, Joshua R. Giddings, Benjamin Wade and John Brown). His father was a small country store-keeper, and held the commission as postmaster of the hamlet under President Buchanan. His son received a fair academic education, and at the age of sixteen engaged in teaching in his native place. He continued for three years thus employed, and at the age of nineteen was engaged by Bryant & Stratton, in connection with their chain of commercial colleges, since which time his abilities have been employed in this department of instruction. He taught for six years in Newark under their auspices, was principal of their college in Trenton, and in 1870 removed to Manchester, N. H., in the same capacity, this college having been soon after purchased by him. Professor Gaskell is widely known as a publisher in connection with his profession, his "Compendium of Forms," an illustrated encyclopædia of one thousand pages, published by the Fairbanks & Palmer Publishing Company, of Chicago, having attained a sale of two hundred and twenty thousand copies. More than two hundred thousand copies of his "Writing Compendium" have been sold, and his other works are proportionably popular. These are standard works, and have greatly enhanced the reputation of their compiler. Professor Gaskell, though retaining an interest in his publications and conducting a publishing house in New York, gives his personal attention to his Jersey City College, established some years ago, which is now one of the leading institutions of this special character.

The Hoboken Academy was organized in 1860 under a special charter of the Legislature of New Jersey. The funds to erect and furnish the school building were raised by private subscription and by disposing of shares which entitled the holders to vote at the annual election for trustees, but were not intended to yield any profit, the whole income being expended for the benefit of the institution. The founders of the

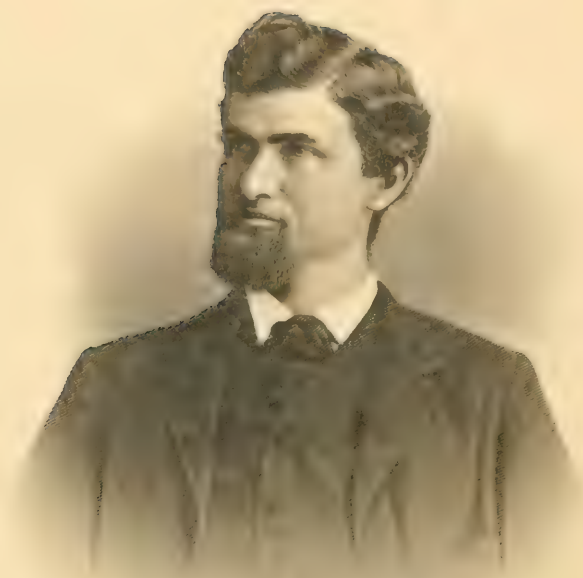
school were all German-Americans, and the school maintains a distinctly German character. There are ten distinct grades, forming four departments,—the kindergarten, the primary, the intermediate and the academic department. The course provides for two years to be spent in the kindergarten and three years in each of the other departments. The school is under the instruction of Mr. Joseph Schrenk and sixteen assistant teachers. The number of pupils in 1883 was four hundred and thirty-three.

The Stevens Institute of Technology, a school of mechanical engineering, at Hoboken, takes a high rank among the technical schools in the country. It is the only institution in Hudson County affording opportunity for a higher education than can be obtained in the ordinary High School and academy. It was founded by the late Edwin A. Stevens, who directed in his will that a lot of ground, four hundred and twenty-five feet by two hundred feet, particularly described, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in money, should be paid to his wife, Martha B. Stevens, and Messrs. William W. Shippen and Samuel Dod, as trustees under the will. They were to erect a suitable building and to establish an institution of learning, and if the trustees thought it necessary, an additional sum of five hundred thousand dollars was to be paid to them for the purpose. This was done, and the income derived from its investment is the institute's chief means of support. The trustees were incorporated in 1870 by a special act of the Legislature, the building was immediately commenced, and the school was opened the following year.

It is essentially a school of mechanical engineering, and confers the degree of mechanical engineer upon its regular graduates. The full course is four years, and especial care is taken to make the instruction practical. The various departments are richly provided with apparatus for experimental work, and work in the shop and laboratory forms an important part of the course. The workshop, fitted up by President Morton, and formally presented by him to the trustees May 14, 1881, is provided with machines and other tools to accommodate fifty students at one time. Tours of inspection are planned each year that the students may have opportunities to examine the industrial enterprises connected with the subjects which they may be studying. It was not Mr. Stevens' intention that the "Institution of Learning" should be entirely free, but that a portion of the cost of instruction should be borne by the students. One free scholarship, however, is given each year to the graduate of the Stevens High School who passes the best examinations at the spring term, and three such scholarships each year are given to such graduates from the public schools of Hoboken as are recommended by the officers, and who pass successfully the regular examinations for admission. The president is Henry Morton, Ph.D. There has been no change in the board of trustees, that board having always consisted



Chas. Smith



Geo. G. G. G.

of Mrs. E. A. Stevens, Rev. S. B. Doel and William W. Shippen, Esq.

The Stevens High School is the preparatory department of the Stevens Institute and is held in the same building. Its chief purpose is to prepare students for that institution, but its pupils are also fitted for college; its course of instruction including all branches usually taught in classical and commercial academies. Its instructors have the use of the apparatus and other facilities of the institute in illustrating the elementary instructions in natural philosophy and chemistry. Rev. Edward Wall, A.M., is principal. There are seven assistant teachers and one hundred and ten pupils.

Roman Catholic Schools.—The first Catholic school in Hudson County was established about 1844, and was connected with St. Peter's Church, in Jersey City. That was the first Catholic Church in Hudson County, and was incorporated in 1831. The school was held in the basement of the church, now St. Aloysius' Hall, on Grand Street, near Warren Street. The next school was a private select school, kept by one Morgan Nolan, who had previously taught the parish school, "Nolan's Academy," as it was called, near by a convent on the south side of Grand Street, between Hudson and Greene Streets, and was opened about 1847. The next one, opened a year later, was kept by a Mr. Smith, in Grove Street, near Fifth Street.

The school connected with St. Peter's parish was a free school, and in 1851 was attended by two hundred male and two hundred and twenty female pupils. In the male department James Braun was principal, Henry Braun assistant; in the female department Margaret Carey was principal and Mary Dickinson assistant.

The following statistics, compiled from "Sallier's Catholic Almanac," show the number of schools under Catholic control in 1884:

1884. FREE SCHOOLS.

St. Joseph's, Hoboken, 100 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of St. Francis.
Our Lady of Grace, Hoboken, 900 pupils, taught by 15 Sisters of Charity and 5 lay teachers.

St. Joseph's, Jersey City, 200 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of St. Francis.
St. Francis, Jersey City, 570 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of Charity and 4 lay teachers.

St. Mary's, Jersey City, 1,000 pupils, taught by 15 Sisters of Charity and 1 Sister of St. Francis.

St. Joseph's, Jersey City, 300 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of Charity and 5 lay teachers.

St. Boniface's, Jersey City, 200 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of St. Dominic.

St. Michael's, Jersey City, 800 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of Charity and 2 lay teachers.

St. Bridget's, Jersey City, 350 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of Charity and 5 lay teachers.

St. Paul of the Cross, Jersey City, 400 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of Charity and 5 lay teachers.

St. Louis, Gracefield Avenue, Jersey City, 200 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of St. Dominic.

St. Mary's, Bergen Point, 175 pupils, taught by 5 Sisters of St. Joseph.

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Year.	Amount.		Receipts.	
	Amount.	State.	Amount.	State.
1841	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1842	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1843	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1844	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1845	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1846	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1847	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1848	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1849	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1850	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1851	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1852	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1853	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1854	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1855	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1856	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1857	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1858	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1859	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1860	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1861	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1862	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1863	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1864	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1865	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1866	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1867	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1868	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1869	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1870	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1871	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1872	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1873	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1874	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1875	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1876	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1877	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1878	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1879	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1880	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1881	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1882	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1883	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1884	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Year.	Amount.		Receipts.	
	Amount.	State.	Amount.	State.
1861	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1862	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1863	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1864	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1865	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1866	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1867	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1868	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1869	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1870	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1871	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1872	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1873	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1874	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1875	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1876	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1877	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1878	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1879	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1880	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1881	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1882	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1883	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1884	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

CHAPTER XXXII.

JERSEY CITY.

Paulus Hook Early Deed History of Jersey City Beginning of Prosperity Incorporation of Jersey City President Mayors Clerks—Captains of the Watch—Chiefs of Police—Aldermen.

Paulus Hook EARLY DEED HISTORY OF JERSEY CITY.—The original Jersey City as incorporated in 1820 was co-extensive with Paulus Hook (or Hook) of the Dutch and *Jessick* of the Indians, which became famous during the Revolutionary war as the scene of "Light-Horse Harry Lee's" gallant exploit.

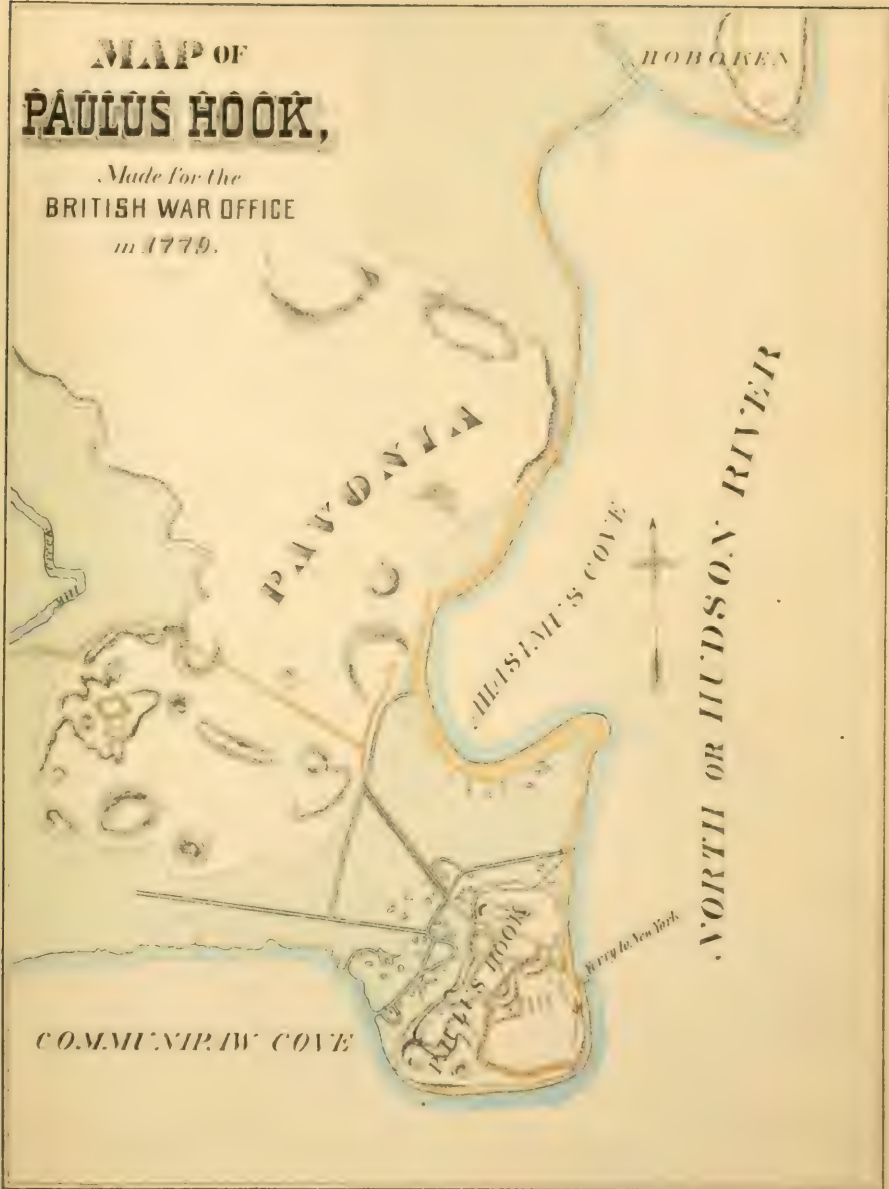
Examination of the early records reveals the deed history of this piece of land which was destined to become famous and exhibits the origin of the name by which it was for many years known.

Becoming a part of the possessions of the Dutch West India Company soon after the beginning of their enterprise in the Western World, it was conveyed by deed to Michael Pauw, burgomaster of Amsterdam and Lord of Achtienheven. The tract of land called Ahasimus, lying back of or westwardly from Paulus Hook, was conveyed by the same instrument, a patent, which was as follows:

"We, Director and Council of New Netherland, residing on the Island of Manhattan and at the Fort Amsterdam under the authority of their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Netherlands and the incorporated West India Company, testify and declare hereunto that on this day personally appeared before us *Ahasimus* and *Amaro* Virginians, inhabitants and co-owners of the land called Ahasimus and the *12th* *13th* *14th* *15th* *16th* *17th* *18th* *19th* *20th* *21st* *22nd* *23rd* *24th* *25th* *26th* *27th* *28th* *29th* *30th* *31st* *32nd* *33rd* *34th* *35th* *36th* *37th* *38th* *39th* *40th* *41st* *42nd* *43rd* *44th* *45th* *46th* *47th* *48th* *49th* *50th* *51st* *52nd* *53rd* *54th* *55th* *56th* *57th* *58th* *59th* *60th* *61st* *62nd* *63rd* *64th* *65th* *66th* *67th* *68th* *69th* *70th* *71st* *72nd* *73rd* *74th* *75th* *76th* *77th* *78th* *79th* *80th* *81st* *82nd* *83rd* *84th* *85th* *86th* *87th* *88th* *89th* *90th* *91st* *92nd* *93rd* *94th* *95th* *96th* *97th* *98th* *99th* *100th* *101st* *102nd* *103rd* *104th* *105th* *106th* *107th* *108th* *109th* *110th* *111th* *112th* *113th* *114th* *115th* *116th* *117th* *118th* *119th* *120th* *121st* *122nd* *123rd* *124th* *125th* *126th* *127th* *128th* *129th* *130th* *131st* *132nd* *133rd* *134th* *135th* *136th* *137th* *138th* *139th* *140th* *141st* *142nd* *143rd* *144th* *145th* *146th* *147th* *148th* *149th* *150th* *151st* *152nd* *153rd* *154th* *155th* *156th* *157th* *158th* *159th* *160th* *161st* *162nd* *163rd* *164th* *165th* *166th* *167th* *168th* *169th* *170th* *171st* *172nd* *173rd* *174th* *175th* *176th* *177th* *178th* *179th* *180th* *181st* *182nd* *183rd* *184th* *185th* *186th* *187th* *188th* *189th* *190th* *191st* *192nd* *193rd* *194th* *195th* *196th* *197th* *198th* *199th* *200th* *201st* *202nd* *203rd* *204th* *205th* *206th* *207th* *208th* *209th* *210th* *211st* *212nd* *213th* *214th* *215th* *216th* *217th* *218th* *219th* *220th* *221st* *222nd* *223rd* *224th* *225th* *226th* *227th* *228th* *229th* *230th* *231st* *232nd* *233rd* *234th* *235th* *236th* *237th* *238th* *239th* *240th* *241st* *242nd* *243rd* *244th* *245th* *246th* *247th* *248th* *249th* *250th* *251st* *252nd* *253rd* *254th* *255th* *256th* *257th* *258th* *259th* *260th* *261st* *262nd* *263rd* *264th* *265th* *266th* *267th* *268th* *269th* *270th* *271st* *272nd* *273rd* *274th* *275th* *276th* *277th* *278th* *279th* *280th* *281st* *282nd* *283rd* *284th* *285th* *286th* *287th* *288th* *289th* *290th* *291st* *292nd* *293rd* *294th* *295th* *296th* *297th* *298th* *299th* *300th* *301st* *302nd* *303rd* *304th* *305th* *306th* *307th* *308th* *309th* *310th* *311st* *312nd* *313th* *314th* *315th* *316th* *317th* *318th* *319th* *320th* *321st* *322nd* *323rd* *324th* *325th* *326th* *327th* *328th* *329th* *330th* *331st* *332nd* *333rd* *334th* *335th* *336th* *337th* *338th* *339th* *340th* *341st* *342nd* *343rd* *344th* *345th* *346th* *347th* *348th* *349th* *350th* *351st* *352nd* *353rd* *354th* *355th* *356th* *357th* *358th* *359th* *360th* *361st* *362nd* *363rd* *364th* *365th* *366th* *367th* *368th* *369th* *370th* *371st* *372nd* *373rd* *374th* *375th* *376th* *377th* *378th* *379th* *380th* *381st* *382nd* *383rd* *384th* *385th* *386th* *387th* *388th* *389th* *390th* *391st* *392nd* *393rd* *394th* *395th* *396th* *397th* *398th* *399th* *400th* *401st* *402nd* *403rd* *404th* *405th* *406th* *407th* *408th* *409th* *410th* *411st* *412nd* *413th* *414th* *415th* *416th* *417th* *418th* *419th* *420th* *421st* *422nd* *423rd* *424th* *425th* *426th* *427th* *428th* *429th* *430th* *431st* *432nd* *433rd* *434th* *435th* *436th* *437th* *438th* *439th* *440th* *441st* *442nd* *443rd* *444th* *445th* *446th* *447th* *448th* *449th* *450th* *451st* *452nd* *453rd* *454th* *455th* *456th* *457th* *458th* *459th* *460th* *461st* *462nd* *463rd* *464th* *465th* *466th* *467th* *468th* *469th* *470th* *471st* *472nd* *473rd* *474th* *475th* *476th* *477th* *478th* *479th* *480th* *481st* *482nd* *483rd* *484th* *485th* *486th* *487th* *488th* *489th* *490th* *491st* *492nd* *493rd* *494th* *495th* *496th* *497th* *498th* *499th* *500th* *501st* *502nd* *503rd* *504th* *505th* *506th* *507th* *508th* *509th* *510th* *511st* *512nd* *513th* *514th* *515th* *516th* *517th* *518th* *519th* *520th* *521st* *522nd* *523rd* *524th* *525th* *526th* *527th* *528th* *529th* *530th* *531st* *532nd* *533rd* *534th* *535th* *536th* *537th* *538th* *539th* *540th* *541st* *542nd* *543rd* *544th* *545th* *546th* *547th* *548th* *549th* *550th* *551st* *552nd* *553rd* *554th* *555th* *556th* *557th* *558th* *559th* *560th* *561st* *562nd* *563rd* *564th* *565th* *566th* *567th* *568th* *569th* *570th* *571st* *572nd* *573rd* *574th* *575th* *576th* *577th* *578th* *579th* *580th* *581st* *582nd* *583rd* *584th* *585th* *586th* *587th* *588th* *589th* *590th* *591st* *592nd* *593rd* *594th* *595th* *596th* *597th* *598th* *599th* *600th* *601st* *602nd* *603rd* *604th* *605th* *606th* *607th* *608th* *609th* *610th* *611st* *612nd* *613th* *614th* *615th* *616th* *617th* *618th* *619th* *620th* *621st* *622nd* *623rd* *624th* *625th* *626th* *627th* *628th* *629th* *630th* *631st* *632nd* *633rd* *634th* *635th* *636th* *637th* *638th* *639th* *640th* *641st* *642nd* *643rd* *644th* *645th* *646th* *647th* *648th* *649th* *650th* *651st* *652nd* *653rd* *654th* *655th* *656th* *657th* *658th* *659th* *660th* *661st* *662nd* *663rd* *664th* *665th* *666th* *667th* *668th* *669th* *670th* *671st* *672nd* *673rd* *674th* *675th* *676th* *677th* *678th* *679th* *680th* *681st* *682nd* *683rd* *684th* *685th* *686th* *687th* *688th* *689th* *690th* *691st* *692nd* *693rd* *694th* *695th* *696th* *697th* *698th* *699th* *700th* *701st* *702nd* *703rd* *704th* *705th* *706th* *707th* *708th* *709th* *710th* *711st* *712nd* *713th* *714th* *715th* *716th* *717th* *718th* *719th* *720th* *721st* *722nd* *723rd* *724th* *725th* *726th* *727th* *728th* *729th* *730th* *731st* *732nd* *733rd* *734th* *735th* *736th* *737th* *738th* *739th* *740th* *741st* *742nd* *743rd* *744th* *745th* *746th* *747th* *748th* *749th* *750th* *751st* *752nd* *753rd* *754th* *755th* *756th* *757th* *758th* *759th* *760th* *761st* *762nd* *763rd* *764th* *765th* *766th* *767th* *768th* *769th* *770th* *771st* *772nd* *773rd* *774th* *775th* *776th* *777th* *778th* *779th* *780th* *781st* *782nd* *783rd* *784th* *785th* *786th* *787th* *788th* *789th* *790th* *791st* *792nd* *793rd* *794th* *795th* *796th*

**MAP OF
PAULUS HOOK,**

Made for the
BRITISH WAR OFFICE
in 1779.



[illegible]

In 1670 the region having come under the domination of the English, Paulus Hook was confirmed to Planck by the following patent:

"Wee, Philip Cortrecht, Esq., Governor of the Province of New Jersey, and New Castles, and his Council, have given, granted and confirmed, in the names of the Right Honble John Lord Berkley, Baron of Stratford, and Sir George Carteret, Knight and the Rest, 17th 1734, to the Lords Proprietors of said Province, and by these Presents do give, grant and confirm unto Abraham Isaacson Plank, a neck of land heretofore granted unto him by the Dutch Governor Myndere William Kievel, lying and being on the West side of Hudson's River, called by the Dutch People *Manckouck* on the Indian Language *Atsackick Henick*, known to the Westward of *Manassas*, and is separated from the said *Albushius* by a small creek that runs through the meadow, which said upland and meadow thereunto belonging contains, according to the survey made by the Surveyor-General, _____ acres, English measure, To Have and to Hold to the said neck of land and meadow and appurtenances, with all the Guines, immunities and privileges, Royal mines excepted, thereunto belonging and apperteyning to him, the said Abraham Isaacson Plank, his heirs, Executors, administrators or assigns as of the Manor of East Greenwich in Free and Common Socage—Yielding and Paying to the said Lords Proprietors, their Heires or assigns, on every XXVth day of March, according to the English account, one halfpenny lawful English money for every one of said acres therein contained, the first payment whereof is to be made on the 25th day of March, which shall be in the year of our Lord, 1679,

⁴⁴ Given under the Seal of the Province the 12th day of May, 1668, and in the 20th year of the Raigne of our Sov^{rn} Lord Charles the Second of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The property remained in the possession of the Planck family up to Aug. 2, 1699, when it was sold to Cornelius Van Vorst for three hundred pounds "current money of New York." Some of the neighboring lands had long been in possession of the Van Vorst family.

The Hook was used solely as farming land until 1764, when its quiet was in some measure disturbed by the travel which was brought to the place by the establishment of the first ferry. Then Michael Cornelissen built just north of what is now Grand Street a house which became the first tavern in the limits of Jersey City. It was long and low, and had a huge Dutch roof, which covered a hospitable piazza; it was near the water, and served both as ferry-house and tavern.

Horse-racing was introduced at the Hook as early as 1762 by Cornelius Van Vorst, who had cut a mile track along the high ground and around the sand-hills, with which the island abounded. These races, which were kept up until the Revolution, were largely attended by lovers of sport from the city and the surrounding country, and fox hunts were occasionally introduced in Bergen woods to vary the entertainment of those who sought the pleasures of out-door life.

The story of the British occupation of Paulus Hook, and of Light Horse Harry Lee's successful attack upon the garrison on Aug. 19, 1779, has been elaborately told by an able writer elsewhere in this volume.

After the close of the war Paulus Hook was a place of little consequence, save as the scene of Lee's exploit, and it was many years before it again became the theatre of human activity. One John Murphy had prior, to 1800, put up a small house, which became a rival of the ferry tavern, then kept by a notable character, Maj. David Hunt.

In 1802 the families of Hunt and Murphy and an individual named Joseph Bryant—thirteen persons in all—constituted the entire population of the place.

This spot of historic ground, upon which eighty years have made such vast changes, was in its natural state little more than a cluster of sand-hills, some of them of considerable height. It comprised about sixty acres, and may be described by modern boundaries as reaching from about midway between Hudson and Green Streets to Warren, and from Essex to a portion of Green. It is surrounded on the north and east by Harsimus or Ahasimus Cove and the Hudson River, on the south by the river and Communipaw Cove, and formerly was bounded upon the west by tide creeks and swamps, which made it virtually an island.

THE BEGINNING OF PROSPERITY.—In 1804 the Hook, which had until then remained in the ownership of the Van Vorst family, passed into the possession of the men who were to begin the work of building a city. On the 26th of March it was conveyed, with the ferry privileges, to Anthony Dey, of New York, for an annuity of six thousand Spanish milled dollars. On the 18th of April following he conveyed it to Abraham Varick, who, upon the 20th of the same month, transferred it to Richard Varick, Jacob



H. S. Manner

James A. Adams, Jr., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839,

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District, George C. Carter, Robert S. Jordan, Second District,
 George C. Carter, Third District, George C. Carter, Henry
 Puster, Fourth District, George C. Carter, William H. Puster, First
 District, George C. Carter, George C. Carter, George C. Carter, Sixth
 District, Pearl C. Hilliard, Henry Puster.

Presenting: Richard S. Jordan, A. Harvey Smith, Scott A. Smith, James A. Smith, Jr., Robert L. Thomas, Jr., John H. Wooten, Jr., and William H. Funnell, Jr. Address: Institute of Management Studies, University of Illinois at Chicago, 606 S. Dearborn, Chicago, IL 60607-7143.

ELIAS DUDLEY S. GREGORY, first mayor of Jersey City, was born in Reading, Fairfield Co., Conn., Jan. 5, 1800. His ancestors, who took an active part in the Revolutionary war, removed to Albany, N. Y., in 1808, and five years subsequently he was appointed clerk in the comptroller's office, filling the position nearly fourteen years, and declining the deputy comptrollership. Mr. Gregory held several important commands during that period in the New York militia, and was one of the guard of honor that received the Marquis de Lafayette on his second visit to this country.

Mr. Gregory removed to Jersey City in 1834, and soon became conspicuous in public life. He represented Bergen township, as Hudson County was then called, three successive terms in the Board of Freeholders, was twice elected to the Board of Selectmen of Jersey City, and became the first mayor under the charter, being elected three times and feeling compelled to decline positively when nominated for a fourth term. In 1846 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District—comprising Bergen, Essex, Passaic and Hudson Counties—by a majority of two thousand five hundred and sixty, receiving eleven hundred and forty-two votes out of the sixteen hundred and seventy-one polled in his own county. He peremptorily declined a renomination.

Mr. Gregory was largely identified with many of our manufactories and public institutions. He organized the Provident Institution for Savings (the first savings-bank in our State), as also the first bank of discount established in Jersey City, namely, the Hudson County Bank; and he was likewise one of the commissioners to introduce water into our city.

There was, in fine, scarcely any enterprise or industry calculated to increase the wealth and prosperity of this community in which he was not prominent; and he was equally well noted for his acts of public and private benevolence. After an active and successful life, his demise took place in this city on Dec. 8, 1874.

DAVID S. MANNERS.—The character and actions of its public men constitute the history of every community, and Jersey City is no exception to this unwritten law. David Scott Manners, the subject of

this sketch, was for so many years connected with its progress and actively identified with its public interests that any history of Jersey City, no matter how brief, would be incomplete without reference to "Mayor Manners," as he was so long and familiarly known by name.

Mr. Manners was born at East Amwell, in Hunterdon County, N. J., Jan. 12, 1808, and was descended from an ancestry honorably mentioned in the military annals of the Revolution. His grandfather, Capt. John Schenck, bore a conspicuous part in the struggles preceding the battles of Monmouth and Princeton, and in those contests was recognized as a gallant and intrepid officer. His father, Capt. David Manners, was an officer in the war of 1812, and won honorable mention in several important engagements. The early years of David S. Manners were spent on the farm as aid to his father, who, besides the cultivation of the farm, was also employed in surveying large tracts of land in various parts of the State. It was during the winter months that young Manners attended the village school, where from the start he evinced the utmost interest in his studies, carrying his books in his pocket when at times engaged on the farm. His favorite study was that of mathematics, and it was by close application he was enabled to lay that basis of character which, in the occupation of surveying, rendered his services so valuable to his father and gave direction to the labors of his manhood.

In 1840, Mr. Manners, then in his thirty-second year, left the county of Hunterdon, with the small proceeds derived from the sale of the old homestead, to make his first venture in the mercantile world. His success was assured. Close and earnest attention to business as a wholesale grocer in New York City, with a steadfast and unyielding integrity which frowned on the trickeries of trade, found an early and merited reward, and enabled him in the short space of fourteen years to retire from the business. He came to Jersey City in 1844, which then had a population of about seven thousand, and invested largely in real estate. Always interested in the public welfare, his counsels were eagerly sought and civic honors awaited him at every step.

He was chosen in 1848 a member of the first Aldermanic Council elected by general ticket, and became chairman of its committee on finance, then, as now, a most important position, as giving direction to the progress and improvement of the city and shaping its great destiny. In the discharge of these duties the public confidence to an unusual degree was awarded him. A new charter having been obtained to meet the requirements of the fast-growing city, he was elected an alderman from the Second Ward, and immediately president of the Common Council, by virtue of which office he became a member of the Board of Water Commissioners, whose duty it was to obtain the introduction of pure and wholesome water into Jersey City. In 1854 the work was completed.

and in the summer of that year the great event was celebrated in a becoming manner, the whole population, by imposing processions and the thunder of artillery giving announcement to their joy at the manner in which the great work had been accomplished. Previous, however, to the completion of the works Mr. Manners had been elected mayor of the Citizens' party, had been elected as mayor by a very handsome majority, and he had thus the proud satisfaction of the public acclamations yielded to him as the chief executive for his untiring fidelity and unceasing labor, in conjunction with Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Hon. John D. Ward and others, in summoning from their course the waters of the Passaic for the healthful purposes of the city he had loved and served so well. For five terms in succession he was re-elected to the mayoralty, and was only allowed to withdraw when, weary with the burdens of official station, he gave assurance of his readiness to join with his successors at all times in perfecting by every aid in his power the plans of municipal government he had so successfully inaugurated and now so confidently bequeathed to them.

As mayor he never hesitated to interpose the executive veto against any measure which his far-seeing wisdom deemed hasty or imprudent, and it was this that attached to him through life the familiar title of "Old Veto."

Mr. Manners early manifested an interest in the question of insurance, and after repeated services as a director, he was elected, in 1854, president of the New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, at No. 20 Wall Street, then one of the leading companies of New York City. During his presidency the company leased and rebuilt the northwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Streets, and there conducted its business until its career was arrested by the great Chicago fire of 1871, an event unprecedented in insurance annals.

Perhaps there was no trait of the character of Mr. Manners more pronounced than that of steadfast adherence to principle and an unflinching courage in the maintenance of his convictions. In the long contest through the courts of the State he struggled manfully for the interests of the city to save the magnificent water-front from the encroachments of monopolies, and to permit the extension of its thoroughfares to tide-water, and thus give development to its commercial interests, beyond all others the most important to a city located as Jersey City is, at the very gates of commerce. It was for others such as this that Mr. Manners was repeatedly tendered a seat in the State Senate and in Congress; but he resolutely declined further promotion and retired from the field of politics.

Whatever gave promise of benefit to the best interests of the city in its moral or social enterprises found always in Mayor Manners a warm and earnest advocate. He connected himself with Grace Episcopal

Church, and was a regular attendant, with his family, upon its services. His charities were numerous and unostentatiously bestowed.

He was married, in 1843, to Miss D. P. Johnes, of New York City, who died in 1876. Mr. Manners was fond of agricultural pursuits. He owned a valuable farm at Haddonfield, in Delaware County, to be the property of his wife, and he devoted much time to be spared from the varied trusts under his control and the care and management of his city property. In the early summer of 1884 he was stricken with the disease which proved fatal, and on the 19th of August he passed quietly and peacefully away. He left surviving him four daughters and three sons,—Virginia (married John W. Beckman, of Perth Amboy, a prominent member of the Middlesex bar), Marie Louise, Helen, Blanche, Sheridan (a civil engineer), Edwin (a young lawyer of prominence in Jersey City), and Clarence.

As a citizen and neighbor, Mr. Manners was greatly respected. In private life he was a conspicuous figure; he was genial, possessed of humor and a fund of witty anecdote. His home was the abode of a generous hospitality. From his extensive acquaintance with municipal affairs his counsel was often sought, especially by the young, to whom he was always ready to extend a helping hand, and by whom he will be greatly missed, as prominent among those who, by a long and honorable life of public and of private usefulness, have written their names in no doubtful characters upon the pages of Jersey City history.

JAMES GOPSILL, Mayor of Jersey City in 1867, was born in the city of New York, July 22, 1823. He was of English parentage, his father having come to this country in 1810, and established himself in business in New York. He was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. James Gopsill, after having the usual schooling then to be obtained in private schools, became a student of the school maintained by the Mechanics' and Traders' Society of New York, of which his father was a member, and graduated therefrom. He was then engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods house in New York, and was bred to a mercantile life. In 1840 he removed to Jersey City, and engaged in the dry-goods merchandise business in his own account, continuing in it for several years. The Hudson County Mutual Insurance Company elected Mr. Gopsill to be its secretary in 1856, and in that line of business the remainder of his life was spent. He displayed great energy and skill in managing the business, and a few years since, when the company was changed to a stock insurance company, under the name of the Hudson Insurance Company, Mr. Gopsill was made its president, and held that position until his death, making it, in connection with his brothers, a very prosperous and successful institution. Mr. Gopsill was best known to the public by his activity and influence in public

enterprises where public spirit and benevolence were prominent, and by all concerned and persons work as a prominent citizen and a prominent and benevolent member of the Republican party. During the last forty years there has been no work undertaken in Jersey City for the public good in which James Gopsill was not prominently engaged. In this category of activities his life was full of good works. He was always among the first to be consulted, the first to give his time, labor and means in forwarding any enterprise of a charitable, reformatory or publicly beneficent character. He was one of the founders and the originator of the Children's Home, for orphans, and its success is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Gopsill in its behalf. He, with Mr. David Taylor, and more than any other man to help the poor colored people of Jersey City in organizing and maintaining their church; in all practicable ways his counsel, his encouragement, his means were always at the service of the poor, the needy and the afflicted. In his charities he was generous even to lavishness; he had a womanly tenderness of heart that responded to any appeal to his sympathies; by his death the poor lost one of their best and kindest friends.

In his action as a citizen and a politician Mr. Gopsill's hearty and energetic nature found full scope, and where his feelings were interested his zeal was unbounded and his activity intense and effective. He was especially adapted to be an organizer, and never lacked either the courage of his own convictions or that which is required in a leader of an enterprise. Hence those who sympathized and acted with him were always ready to follow where he led. The outbreak of the war of the Rebellion aroused in him all the fire of patriotic feeling, and during all that long and terrible contest James Gopsill was conspicuous among the friends of the Union cause, and especially zealous in aiding in all things needed to support the government. He rendered excellent service in many ways to the Union cause, and was widely known for his uncompromising hatred of treason and his earnest love for the cause of the Union. As a member of the Republican party, Mr. Gopsill was among the foremost men in New Jersey. No man did more than he in this locality to advance the fortunes of his party, and he was the recipient of its trust and honors. Four times he represented his district in the National Republican Conventions, and had long terms of service on its State and local committees. He was never himself a seeker after office, but labored often and effectively to advance his political friends to positions of honor and trust. In 1867 he was elected mayor of Jersey City, the first Republican mayor the city ever had, his election being a great surprise at the time both to his political friends and opponents. In the office of mayor Mr. Gopsill displayed the same characteristics which marked his conduct as a business man and politician. He held advanced views as to what the best interests of the city demanded, and

expressed them with fearlessness and energy. But he was in his views far in advance of the public, and but few of his wise and progressive suggestions were acted on.

On the subject of temperance and the liquor traffic Mr. Gopsill held very positive views, and he had the moral courage, as the city's chief magistrate, to act upon them. He refused to give his sanction to the indiscriminate licensing of grogeries, and his vetoes of the licenses granted by the aldermen were counted by the score and hundred; nothing like it had ever been known before; he was remonstrated with by some of his friends, who told him that such a course must be fatal to any political ambition; but James Gopsill was not the man to yield any conviction of duty or impulse of his own conscience to any consideration of personal advantage. He persevered in his consistent, courageous course, saying that he, at least, would never make himself responsible for the making of drunkards by the wholesale. He continued his official protest and opposition throughout his term of the mayoralty. Jersey City never had a more sagacious, public-spirited, conscientious mayor than James Gopsill. He was a Freemason of the highest attainable, or thirty-third degree, and, besides, was a member of a special order of Supreme Counselors or Princes in the Masonic order, which made him the highest ranking Mason in the State. He was the president of the Abraham Lincoln Association of Jersey City, and one of its most zealous and efficient promoters. He had also been at various times a trustee and officer of several financial and other institutions of the city. The death of Mr. Gopsill, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, in his sixty-second year, was lamented as that of a manly, high-minded, honorable gentleman, a most highly valued citizen, and a faithful, generous, helpful friend.

James Gopsill was married, on the 23d of May, 1849, to Rachael A. Garretson. Their children are Mary S., John G., Thomas Millburn, Josephine D., William, James, Alfred A. L. (deceased), Caroline and Emma L.

Jersey City as a Port of Entry.—By act of Congress, March 2, 1799, the territory now embraced in Hudson County was placed within the district of Perth Amboy. The district then included all of East Jersey, except such parts as were within the district of Little Egg Harbor.

March 8, 1806, "the town or landing-place of Jersey, in the State of New Jersey," was made a port of delivery, within the district of Perth Amboy.

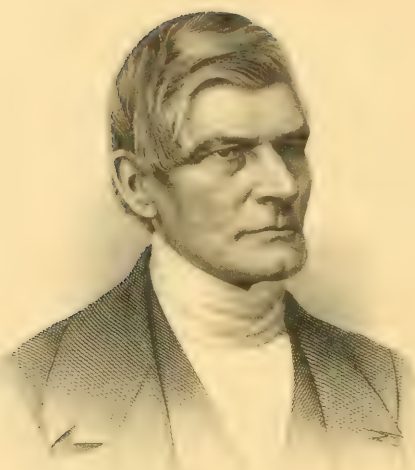
March 2, 1811, the whole county (then Bergen) was annexed to the district of New York.

June 30, 1834, the westerly part of the county was annexed to the district of Newark.

From 1811 to the time the office was abolished (1845) Col. Aaron Ogden was assistant collector, residing in Jersey City.



James G. Thompson



John D. Wood

Feb. 21, 1863, the whole county of Hudson was annexed to the city of New York. The city is provided for an assistant collector, to reside in Jersey City, with power to erect and repair wharves for the purpose of such sales and regulations as the collector of New York might establish.

Feb. 23, 1865, the city of Hudson was annexed to enroll and license vessels engaged in the coasting trade and fisheries owned in whole or in part by residents of the county of Hudson and Orange.

Postmasters. The first post office was established until 1831. William Lyon was the first postmaster, and served until 1835. Since his time the succession has been as follows: William R. Taylor, 1835-37; Samuel Bridgart, 1837-41; David Smith, 1841-45; John Ogden, 1845-46; Samuel Bridgart, 1846-49; David Smith, 1849-50; Samuel M. Chambers, 1853-61; Henry A. Green, 1861-79; John G. Gopsill, 1879 to the present time.

Water-Works.—After several ineffectual attempts to provide a proper water supply for the city, the present works were constructed in the years 1851-54. A Board of Water Commissioners, consisting of Edwin A. Stevens, Edward Coles, Dudley S. Gregory, Abraham J. Van Boskerck and John D. Ward, was appointed March 18, 1851, and empowered to take measures to provide the townships of Hoboken and Van Vorst and Jersey City with pure and wholesome water. They selected as engineer William S. Whitwell, of the Boston Water-Works, and he began operations near Belleville on Aug. 26, 1851. His perfected plan, however, was not submitted until December. An act of the Legislature, passed March 25, 1852, granted authority to construct the works, and operations were from that time pushed with such rapidity that on the 30th of June, 1854, water was let into the pipes at Belleville, and on the 15th of the following August distributed through the city. The cost of the works up to that time was \$652,993.73. The cost eventually reached \$4,918,498. The works are owned by the city and managed by the six commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

The Passaic River, at Belleville, furnishes the supply, where the water is pumped into a settling reservoir on the ridge east of Belleville, and one hundred and fifty-seven feet above tide-level. It flows thence by gravity, through one twenty-inch and two thirty-six-inch conduits, to the distributing reservoir in Jersey City. The low-service district is supplied direct by gravity, while the high-service district receives its supply by pumping. There was in 1882 eight hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty lineal feet of distributing pipe, varying from three inches to thirty-six inches in diameter, some of which are cast iron, wrought iron, and others of cement lined. The pumps used at the pumping-station are two Worthington pumps, with a capacity of eight million gallons each, one Cornish pump of eight million gallons, two Cornish pumps of seven

million gallons each, one Worthington pump of one million gallons and one Knowles pump of one million gallons.

JOHN DOD WARD was born at Mendham, in Morris County, N. J., Jan. 6, 1795. His youth was passed in this State, but on reaching manhood he left home, and at the age of twenty-four established himself in business at Montreal, Canada. Thence he removed, in 1829, to Vergennes, Vt., and in 1837 came to New York City. In 1844 he fixed his final residence in Jersey City, where he died May 19, 1873.

His grandfather, Samuel Ward, born in 1724, emigrated from Virginia about the middle of the last century, and settled at Morris Plains, in the vicinity of Morristown, N. J. Here he died in 1799. Left an orphan in his boyhood, he had been reared by an older brother in one of the frontier settlements on the south branch of the Potomac River. The offer by Governor Gooch of free farms in the rich meadows of this valley, coupled with a guarantee of religious toleration, had, about the year 1735, attracted to it a large number of immigrants from the colonies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and from Europe. These colonists, not having taken the precaution to secure titles in due form to their farms, found themselves subsequently obliged to choose between vacating them or remaining on most onerous terms as the tenants of Lord Fairfax.

This nobleman, the early patron of Washington, emigrating to Virginia after these settlements had been made in good faith, was able, by a construction of the terms of the Culpepper grant, which he inherited, to include them within the bounds of one of his great manors. The surveys for this purpose were made by Washington in 1748, and were followed by a general exodus of the original settlers, who deeply resented the injustice of their treatment.

Through his mother, Mr. Ward was descended from Daniel Dod, a settler at Branford, Conn., about the year 1646, two of whose sons were among the early colonists of Newark, N. J., whence a branch of the family removed to Mendham about 1745. This branch of the Dod family has been long noted for the possession of rare mathematical and mechanical ability. This talent is to a large extent inherited, descending from father to son and developing from generation to generation.

Daniel Dod, whose son was the distinguished Professor Dod, of Princeton, removed, in the year 1812, from Mendham, where, up to that time, he had been engaged with his two brothers in the business handed down to them by the father, Lebeus Dod, of manufacturing mathematical instruments, clocks and light machinery. He established himself at Elizabethtown, N. J., where, with the aid of capital which was furnished him, he erected work-shops for the construction of machinery for

the community in which he lived, he devoted as a rule to be a candidate for public honors and sought a residence in Jersey City on nearly thirty years, only yielding once to the persuasions of his friends in order to serve a term in the State Legislature. He was a clear, forcible and accurate writer, and his professional reports and occasional papers were models of composition. His ambition lay in the pursuit of science, and few sons of New Jersey have won a more brilliant fame.

Fire Department.—The paid Fire Department of Jersey City was organized June 6, 1871, quickly succeeding the consolidation of the cities. John Coyle was the first chief. From the time of its organization to the present the department has undergone numerous improvements and increased in efficiency and discipline. The following persons have served as commissioners: John Fox, Albert B. Deane, D. L. S. Gray, Jr., Thomas W. Allen, John H. Carter, John B. Drayton, Samuel W. Stirling, Thomas Speers, John S. Edwards, William A. Fisher, Frederick P. Budden, Jacob J. Van Riper, Charles Parsons, James Meehan, Charles L. Krugler, Edward O'Donnell, Henry Windecker, Andrew J. Martin, John McDonough, Bernard McCarty, Thomas Leather, Charles A. Roe, Samuel M. Adams, John Brennan, John Egan, Michael Kuntz, Caspar J. Speck, Gideon Isley, James H. Henderson. The chief engineers have been John Coyle, Jacob J. Van Riper and Henry E. Farrier, and the assistants in succession Thomas Leather, Thomas Mahoney and John T. Denmead. The following-named have served as clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners: John T. Denmead, James Doremus and John I. Van Alst, Jr., the present incumbent.

The present force of the department consists of six commissioners, one clerk, one chief engineer, one assistant engineer, one superintendent of telegraph, one inspector of horses, one telegraph lineman, eleven engineers, ten stokers, twenty-one drivers, five fillermen, eleven permanent hosemen, ten permanent truckmen, sixteen foremen and one hundred and twelve men at call.

The apparatus of the department consists of ten steam fire-engines, one double-tank chemical engine, eleven hose-tenders, five hook-and-ladder trucks and one steamer, one tender and one truck in reserve.

The fire-alarm telegraph is run upon the Gamewell system. Sixty-four signal boxes are distributed throughout the city, and there are four large bells in towers located at proper places for the purpose of ringing general alarms.

The officers and men attached to the department are as follows: Henry E. Farrier, chief engineer; John T. Denmead, assistant engineer; Peter F. Fallon, superintendent of telegraph; William E. J. Saunders, V. S., inspector of horses; Peter Danhart, telegraph lineman; Henry T. Lee, driver of supply wagon; Charles H. Mullikin, headquarters stableman.

The several companies are constituted as follows :

[illegible][illegible]

Henry McNally, Thomas K. Halstead, housemen at call.

Shirley (female), No. 2, 18 months, 3 years, and 40 years. March
Dietary: 100% corn, 100% alfalfa, 100% soybean. Wheat, clover;
March 100% corn, 100% alfalfa, 100% soybean. May 100% corn,
100% alfalfa, 100% soybean. June 100% corn, 100% alfalfa, 100% soybean.
June 100% corn, 100% alfalfa, 100% soybean.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

H. Quinn, driver; P. J. Rooney, James Doyle, permanent truckmen; S. Pierce, J. Gibson, C. W. McCarthy, George Kallman, S. Blakey, Thomas J. Liddell, Andrew Farley, truckmen at call.

[illegible][illegible]

Hudson County, New Jersey, 1864. Portland Avenue, near Piquette Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. The building is a two-story structure, with a central entrance, and is surrounded by a high wall. The building is now used as a warehouse for the Hudson County Board of Health, and is in the possession of the Board of Health, Jersey City, N. J.

Belman, W. Birmelli, truckmen at call.

Central Stock-Yards and Transit Company.—

The most successful aggregation of outlayards, pens, sheds, slaughter-houses, refrigerating buildings and numerous other accessories forms one of the most important business establishments in the state. The place is commonly known as the "Abattoir," and was originally located at Communipaw, it being established there in October, 1866. In consequence of the increase of business, more convenient quarters were required. The present location, on the shore of Harsimus Cove, at the foot of Sixth Street, Jersey City, was selected, and the works removed to that place in January, 1874, where they cover a vast area of land and water, the entire construction being on the most improved scientific principles.

No more healthy locality for the production of wholesome human food could possibly be found in or near the city. The works are far removed and completely isolated from other buildings, and thoroughly ventilated.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of business transacted here when it is known that more than one thousand beef cattle, thirteen hundred sheep and two thousand hogs reach the yard daily.

Homes and Asylums. HOME FOR Aged WOMEN.

—This institution was incorporated Feb. 13, 1868, by Anne E. Miller, Irene Wilbur, Katharine J. Sauzade, Mary S. Williamson, Harriet W. Ames, Aurinthia Doremus, Mary F. Hougland, Maria B. Mason, Cordelia McElroy, Sarah J. Morrow, Anna L. Olendorf, Sophia A. Van Vorst, Eliza A. Van De Venter, Abby A. Weaver, Ednah C. Woolsey and Emily H. Van Vorst. The society owns property at 46 Wayne Street, but is soon to occupy a new home upon the Heights. Dr. Van Vorst is the attending physician. The control of the institution is vested in the following officers, viz.:

First Directress, Mrs. Anne E. Miller; Second Directress, Miss M. E. Craig; Secretary, Mrs. Mary L. Williamson; Treasurer, Miss F. D. Booraem; Managers, Mrs. C. McM. Bailey, Mrs. Letitia A. Cronham, Mrs. A. P. St. John, Mrs. C. A. DeWitt, Mrs. J. S. Richardson, Mrs. S. A. Dickinson, Mrs. C. W. Pendexter, Mrs. F. C. Barlow, Mrs. Robert G. Lyle, Mrs. Charles T. Shone, Miss Gertrude Van Winkle, Miss J. E. Bunce; Collectors, Miss C. M. Earle, Mrs. Harriet E. Metcalf; Advisory Committee, Mr. James A. Williamson, Mr. Thomas Earle, Mr. Joseph F. Randolph, Mr. H. A. Booraem; Matron, Miss M. C. Dooley.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY was incorporated

by act of Nov. 22, 1864, the corporators being John Armstrong, Edward F. C. Young, Charles E. Gregory, Alexander H. Wallis, Michael Lienau, Elias B. Bishop, Jr., Benjamin G. Clark, James Gopsill, John Olendorf, John A. Kingsbury, John W. Schanck, Theodore F. Randolph, Jacob R. Schuyler, Abraham Hooley, Jr., John H. Carnes, James A. Williamson, Alfredrick S. Hatch, John Owen Rouse, Joseph Colgate, Edgar B. Wakeman and Hampton A. Courten. The society has been devoted to the care and future welfare of such children committed to their protection as were friendless or whose surroundings were such as to make them objects of charity. The society originally had possession of the building now occupied by the Orphan Asylum of the Sacred Heart, at Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street, but in 1875 removed to the present handsome building erected especially for its asylum, on Glenwood Avenue, on the Heights. The institution will accommodate about eighty children. Drs. Forman and Buffet are the attending physicians. Following are the names of the persons most prominently identified with the support and management of the asylum: Board of Trustees, E. F. C. Young (president), Charles Siedler, Francis Jenkins (vice-presidents), John H. Carnes (secretary), George W. Conklin (treasurer), James A. Williamson, James L. Ogden, Thomas Earle, Peter Henderson, H. J. Hopper, W. T. Evans, George F. Perkins, George W. Clerihew, Thomas J. Pope, Daniel Toffey, George Miller, J. O. Rouse, James Gopsill, Simeon H. Smith, F. S. Emmons, J. D. Gillette. Board of Domestic Control, Mrs. George Miller (president), Mrs. James A. Williamson, Mrs. Amadee Spadone (vice-presidents), Mrs. N. W. Condict (secretary), Mrs. C. K. Dusenbury, Mrs. James Flemming, Mrs. Herman Siegler, Mrs. Francis Jenkins, Mrs. Samuel Barber, Mrs. G. W. Clerihew, Mrs. Thomas J. Pope, Mrs. B. Illingsworth, Mrs. Samuel Forman, Mrs. Daniel Toffey, Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, Mrs. Charles Ward, Mrs. De Vinne, Mrs. S. P. Martin, Mrs. J. K. Pangborn, Miss Julia Pearsall, Miss Allison, Miss Caroline Earle.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM OF THE SACRED HEART is in St. Michael's (Catholic) parish, and is located at Pavonia Avenue and Erie Streets. It was founded in 1875, and occupies the building which prior to that time was known as the Children's Home. The society carrying on the last-named institution having erected a large building on the Heights, Mr. H. Henwood purchased the vacated property for about thirty thousand dollars, and presented it to St. Michael's Church. It is now held in the name of the Sisters of Charity of St. Elizabeth. The asylum is in charge of Sister Thais, and at present about one hundred and twenty-five children enjoy the benefits of a home within its walls.

ST. MARY'S ASYLUM is a large Catholic institution, on Jersey Avenue, the object of which is to afford a

home to orphan children. A select school is also held at this building.

THE HOME OF THE HOMELESS on North Street, opposite Hamilton Park is an admirable and excellent institution founded by Mrs. H. M. Tinsley, its present superintendent, in March, 1884. Its object is to help respectable men and women who are left with small children. Children can be left at the Home during the day, week or month, and the parent is charged only what he or she may be able to pay. The deficiency is made up by voluntary subscriptions. About two hundred children have been cared for since the Home was opened, and at least fifty mothers have been helped. There are now about twenty-five children who receive the benefit of the Home, and their parents are thus enabled to perform work which would be impossible were they not relieved of the care of their children.

Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Battle of Paulus Hook.—The greatest gala-day which the people of Jersey City ever enjoyed was the 19th of August, 1879, when, in commemoration of "Light-Horse" Harry Lee's audacious attack upon the British at Paulus Hook, a hundred years before, an unusually enthusiastic demonstration was made and a universal holiday indulged in. The chief exercises were instructive as well as enjoyable, and led many who were ignorant in regard to the local event of the Revolution to obtain a knowledge of it, and eventually to learn more of the great struggle which resulted in planting liberty upon the western continent. At sunrise ringing bells, sounding whistles and booming cannon awakened the people of the city and of the western side of New York, and reminded them that the long-looked-for day had come. Every flagstaff in the city threw its banner to the breeze, and the masts and rigging of the ships and steamers on the Jersey side were liberally decked with bunting. Even the ferry-boats were gaily decorated. Business was generally suspended, and at an early hour the streets were alive with men, women and children in their holiday attire. Every incoming train brought reinforcements from the neighboring towns, and early in the forenoon the principal streets were thronged.

The civic exercises of the day opened at the Tabernacle promptly at noon. The church was tastefully festooned with flags and bunting and made bright with flowers. Among the great audience were the following:

Ex-Governor Joseph D. Bedle, Hon. John R. McPherson, Hon. L. A. Brigham, Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, Hon. I. W. Seudder, Hon. Robert Gilchrist, Hon. Rudolph F. Rabe, Hon. Leon Abbott, Hon. John J. Toffey, Hon. Asa W. Fry, Hon. Jonathan Dixon, Hon. B. F. Randolph, Hon. J. N. Davis, Hon. John Garrick, Hon. W. T. Hoffman, Hon. J. Owen Rouse, Hon. T. J. McDonald, Hon. S. W. Stilsing, John G. Fisher, Abraham P. Newkirk, James Reid, John E. Smith, Dr. T. R. Varick, Dr. D. L. Reeve, Dr. Wil-

liam A. Durrie, Dr. William C. Lutkins, Dr. J. H. Vondy, Dr. John D. McGill, Dr. I. N. Quimby, F. O. Matthiessen, H. A. Greene, Amadee Spadone, A. Zabriskie, Jacob Ringle, George W. Helme, B. G. Clarke, Hon. Henry Dusenberry, Hon. G. A. Lilliendahl, Hon. James Stevens, Major D. A. Peloubet, ex-Mayor Charles Seidler, ex-Mayor Henry Traphagen, ex-Mayor Charles H. O'Neill, ex-Mayor Orestes Cleveland, ex-Mayor James Gopsill, ex-Mayor William Clarke, ex-Mayor David S. Manners, ex-Mayor B. F. Sawyer, ex-Mayor G. D. Van Reipen, Hon. Henry Meigs, Hon. William B. Ranken, James H. Love, Rev. C. H. Benson, E. W. Kingsland, Marcus Beach, John Mullins, M. M. Drohan, Isaac Tausig, Simeon H. Smith, Jeremiah Sweeney, Henry Pattberg, Edward O'Donnell, John McDonough, Bernard McCarty, Thomas Leather, Simeon M. Ayres, Charles A. Roe, F. W. Wright, John Q. Bird, John S. Smith, David C. Joyce, Charles Stier, Otto W. Meyer, Edward P. Eastwick, J. H. Gautier, Benjamin Gregory, Charles Somers, E. M. Pritchard, W. Harvey Waite, Peter Henderson, Patrick Sheeran, J. F. Crandall, E. O. Chapman, James R. Thompson, Matthew Armstrong, David Taylor, George W. Clerihew, Charles H. Murray, Walter Neilson, John A. Blair, B. W. Throckmorton, H. A. Booraem, I. S. Long, I. I. Vanderbeek, Smith W. Haines, William D. Garretson, Samuel M. Chambers, Charles L. Krugler, John Coyle, H. H. Farrier, James M. Brann, John Hart, J. W. Knause, William Buck, James McCrae, William Hogenkamp, Robert Bumsted, William King, William Hughes, P. F. Meschutt, Garret Haley, Jr., John McLaughlin, Stephen Yoe, Benjamin Van Keuren, H. R. Vreeland, Lewis E. Wood, M. W. Kelly, Michael Reardon, Thomas Reilly, Frederick Payne, Thomas Doran, William F. Kern, C. A. Woolsey, E. N. Wilson, John G. Berrian, Hiram Wallis, Hayward Turner, J. B. Cleveland, Lyman Fisk, M. Mullone, Alexander Bennell, Louis A. Leinau, Henry Lembeck, James Flemming, F. G. Wolbert, John E. Scott, Alexander T. McGill, Henry S. White, William A. Lewis, Benjamin Edge, William Muirheid, H. R. Clarke, James B. Vredenburg, Peter Bentley, E. W. Kingsland, Jr., George H. Farrier, E. C. Wolbert, John W. Harrison, Robert C. Bacot, Z. K. Pangborn, E. F. Emmons, Hudson Clarke, F. P. Budden, Gilbert Collins, A. D. Joslin, Frank Stevens, Thomas S. Negus, Charles H. Hartshorne, George W. Edge, E. F. C. Young, William Pearsall, John H. Cable, Flavel McGee, H. E. Hamilton, William Taylor, William R. Laird, D. E. Culver, D. C. McNaughton.

Mayor Henry J. Hopper presided, and after prayer by Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, D.D., he made the opening address. He was followed by James B. Vredenburg, Esq., and then the platform was occupied by the Hon. Charles H. Winfield, who delivered the principal oration of the day, the historical account of the battle of Paulus Hook (which is reproduced in

this work). B. W. Throckmorton, Esq., delivered a brief address, and the exercises were concluded with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, dean of the diocese of New Jersey.

The parade of civic and military organizations, the Police and Fire Departments, at 3.30 o'clock P.M., was probably the most popular feature of the day's programme. At an early hour the various organizations that intended to participate in it assembled at their respective rendezvous and mustered. Maj. Gen. John Ramsey, the marshal of the occasion, established his headquarters at Taylor's Hotel, where he received reports and issued orders to the detachments under his control. He was assisted by a staff consisting of Maj. D. A. Peloubet and Capts. William B. Mason, Frederick T. Farrier, Robert Clark, Henry E. Farrier, Thomas J. Armstrong, Roderick B. Seymour, Frederick Payne, L. E. Brown and Michael Nathan. Caspar Speck acted as staff bugler. At half-past two o'clock the different organizations marched to the ground assigned to them and effected their formations. The first division, Col. Dudley S. Steele commanding, with staff, formed with its infantry on Grand Street, right resting on Washington Street, the artillery on Mercer Street, right resting on Henderson Street, and the carriages on Washington Street, right resting on the south side of Grand Street. The second division, Marshal William A. Fisher commanding, formed in Sussex Street, right resting on Washington Street. The third division, Col. John G. Fisher commanding, formed on York Street, right resting on the west side of Washington Street. The fourth division, Chief of Police Murphy commanding, formed on Washington Street, the right resting on Grand Street. The fifth division, Capt. John Hart commanding, formed on Newark Avenue. The sixth division, Chief Coyle commanding, formed in Bright Street, right resting on Grove.

Maj. Gen. Hancock, though prevented by his other engagements from being present, sent three companies of the Third and one company of the First United States Infantry from Governor's Island, under Maj. Gibson. They presented a magnificent appearance, and their execution of the manual excited general admiration among the throng of spectators that assembled to witness the exhibition. One battery of Bragg's artillery from Fort Hamilton was also in attendance, and contributed largely to the military effect of the parade.

At three o'clock Marshal Ramsey and his aids rode to the head of the first division, and the march commenced. The procession passed through Washington Street to Sussex, to Greene, up Montgomery to Newark Avenue, thence through Grove Street to Ninth, around Hamilton Square into Jersey Avenue, to Mercer Street, to Barrow, to Grand thence to Washington Street, where the commands were dismissed.

The reviewing stand had been erected across Fourth

Street at the junction of Jersey Avenue, and was handsomely draped with flags, streamers and bunting of every description. The windows of the houses along the line of march, and especially opposite the stand, were occupied by ladies in brilliant costumes. On the grand stand were Mayor Hopper, Maj. Gen. Mott, Maj. Gen. Ward, Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, ex-Governor Price, Aldermen Wood and Reardon, Freeholders Gannon, Dean, McArdle and O'Greedy, Mayor Besson, of Hoboken, the committee of arrangements (F. G. Wolbert, George H. Farrier and B. W. Throckmorton) and a large number of the members of the municipal government of this city and Hoboken.

The parade, preceded by Sergt. Wilson and a platoon of police, marched past in the following order:

Marshal John Ramsey and Staff.

First Division

Col. Dudley S. Steele commanding, with Staff.
Band.

Fourth Regiment National Guard, commanding Lieut.-Col. W. B. Shaffer.

South Regiment Band.

North Regiment National Guard and B. F. Hart, commanding.

Jersey City Solution Corps, Capt. B. Lippmann.

Regiment Infantry, Men, Colosseum, commanding.

Battery, Second Regiment, U. S. A., Capt. Sinclair.

Capt. Ehler's Battery.

Carriages containing Guests and Committee of Arrangements.

Second Division

Marshal William A. Fisher and Aids.
Finn's Band.

Washington Battalion, No. 1, Uniformed Patriarchs.

Lodges of I. O. O. F. from the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Washington Band, Chapter No. 4, Patriotic Sons of America.

Third Division

Marshal John G. Fisher and Staff.
Muller's Band.

Van Houten, Wilson, Thomas, Zaph and Elsworth Posts, G. A. R.,
forming one Battalion.

Veteran Battalion, commanded by F. T. Farrier.

Van Houten Cadets.

Wilson Guard.

Fourth Division

Paterson Municipal Band, commanding.

Muller's Band.

Carriages containing the Police Commissioners, Clerk McAgdon and ex-Sheriff Lavery.

Police Department.

Jersey City Turners' Association, Capt. H. E. Nissen.

Jersey City Turners.

Fifth Division

Finn's Band.

Hibernia Rifles, Capt. John Hart.

Emerson's Zouaves, Capt. Richard Gill.

Armed and Uniformed Hibernians.

Sixth Division

Blackard's Band.

Carriages containing the Fire Commissioners, Clerk Doremus and Superintendent Ashurst.

Fire Department, commanded by its Chief, John Coyle.

The crush of people at the reviewing stand was very great, and at one time it seemed as if a serious accident was inevitable. Several women were nearly

crushed to death, and many of them who were carrying babies handed up the little ones to gentlemen on the platform for protection. *Samuel Wilson*, however, succeeded *Greene* in leading back the crowd and opened a passage for the procession. Most of the detachments marched sixteen file front, and it is computed that nearly five thousand must have been engaged in the parade.

After the parade a collation was served at Taylor's Hotel to a large number of guests invited by the committee. Toasts were there responded to by Col. D. S. Gregory, ex-Governor Price, A. A. Hardenbergh, Esq., Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, Mayor Hopper, Maj. D. A. Peloubet, Maj. Gen. Ramsey, Hon. John A. Blair and others, and Capt. George H. Farrier read an original poem of much merit.

In the evening a grand display of fireworks was made, and thus the festivities were concluded.

The Heroes of Paulus Hook.—Following are sketches of the heroes of the affair at Paulus Hook, taken from the memorial pamphlet published soon after the centennial celebration of the event.



Henry Lee

"LIGHT-HORSE HARRY LEE."—Henry Lee was born in Westmoreland County, Va., Jan. 29, 1756. He received his early education from a private tutor, and was afterwards sent to Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated in 1774.

Though young, at the breaking out of the Revolution, he at once espoused the cause of the colonists, and soon became noted, under the sobriquet of "Light-Horse Harry," as one of the most vigilant, daring and successful cavalry officers. His troop of horse,

"Lee's Legion," were famed throughout the South for their fearless bravery, as well as for their sterling patriotism, and it was undoubtedly the most courageous and effective body of troops raised by the struggling patriots. In the famous retreat of Gen. Greene before Lord Cornwallis, it formed the rear-guard, the post of honor, and covered itself and its intrepid leader with glory; at the battles of Guilford Court-House and Eutaw Springs the corps were particularly distinguished; Lee's signal bravery at the sieges of Forts Watson, Grierson, Motte, Granby and Augusta made his name conspicuous where all were brave, and through Georgia and the Carolinas is, to this day, a synonym for fearless courage and intrepid leadership.

At the age of twenty-three he led the attack on Paulus Hook, one of the most daring and brilliant events of the war; so hazardous was the attempt considered that Washington's prudence and caution gave but a half-willing consent to it. Lee's energy and skill carried it through successfully; with less than two hundred men, he surprised the British works and brought off one hundred and sixty prisoners, although the forts were covered by the guns of the enemy's fleet lying in the bay, and was within a short distance of their headquarters in New York. Congress quickly appreciated the value of the achievement, and one month subsequently voted a gold medal and resolutions of thanks to Lee, and also thanked those engaged with him in the enterprise.

After the war he was sent to Congress as a delegate from his native State; he soon became eminent as a debater, and was instrumental in the adoption of the Federal Constitution. In 1792 he was elected Governor of Virginia, and his administration was marked by wisdom and prudence. He was an eloquent speaker, and was chosen to deliver the public oration at the obsequies of Washington, extracts from which might, with impartial justice, be applied to himself:

"How, my fellow-citizens," said he, "shall I signal to your faithful hearts his pre-eminent worth? Where shall I begin, in opening to your view a character throughout sublime? Shall I speak of his warlike achievements, all springing from obedience to his country's good? . . . He commiserated folly, dismayed treason, and invigorated despondency. . . . He was second to none in the humble and endearing scenes of private life. Pious, just, humane, temperate and sincere; uniform, dignified and commanding; his example edifying to all around him, as were the effects of that example lasting. To his equals he was condescending, to his inferiors kind, and to the dear objects of his affection exemplarily tender. Correct throughout, vice shuddered in his presence, and virtue always felt his fostering hand; the purity of his private character gave effulgence to his public virtues."

He was also the author of the resolutions passed by Congress on the demise of Washington, in which

originated the glowing eulogium which has since become so familiar, "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Lee's great and varied talents so varied, and fewer still use them so worthily. His whole life was devoted to his country. He was a deep thinker and trenchant writer, and in 1809 published a valuable work entitled "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States," which had a wide circulation, and is now highly prized by all students of Revolutionary history. In 1812 he was lamed for the remainder of his life while striving, during a riot in Baltimore, to protect the life, and property of a friend; Gen. Lingan, who was with him at the time, being killed.

Lee's eventful life peaceably closed at Cumberland Island, Ga., March 25, 1818. He was a devout Christian, a firm patriot, a brave soldier, a learned scholar, a wise statesman and a kind parent; not a meteor, whose sudden brilliancy dazzles for a moment and leaves the succeeding darkness more profound, but a star whose radiance scintillates across the page of history.



Stirling

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL OF STIRLING.—There are few of our Revolutionary generals about whom so little is known as Lord Stirling. To attribute a reason for this fact is difficult, unless it be explainable by his dying in the last year of the war; for his services to his native country and adopted State were so many and devoted as to entitle him to a far higher position than is accorded him.

His father, James Alexander, a native of Scotland, in consequence of being involved in the political dis-

turbances of his time, came to this country in 1716, and shortly after received an appointment under the crown in the office of the secretary of the province of New York. He soon became prominent, and, with Benjamin Franklin, Francis Hopkinson and others, founded the American Philosophical Society.

William Alexander, his only son, the subject of this memoir, was born in New York City in 1726. He received an ordinary school education, with private tuition from his father, commencing life as clerk to his mother, and subsequently entering into partnership with her. The firm supplied the king's troops with clothing and provisions, and he thus became acquainted with many army officers, acquiring by this association a knowledge and love of the military art. Being offered the position of aid-de-camp and private secretary to Gen. Shirley, then commander-in-chief, he accepted it, and served in that capacity during the French and Indian campaigns.

In 1756 he accompanied Gen. Shirley to England, where he won the friendship of many of the statesmen and nobles of the kingdom, particularly the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Bute, and was advised by them to assert his hereditary right to the vacant earldom of Stirling, in Scotland. We cannot in this brief sketch give the reasons why he failed to establish his claims; but probably his sympathy with the colonists, who had begun to remonstrate against the arbitrary acts of the crown, finally prevented his being awarded the title and estates which belonged to him.

Lord Stirling returned to America in 1761, and settled in New Jersey, making Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., his home. Being elected to the Provincial Council of the State shortly afterwards, he was one of the first to oppose the odious Stamp Act, and warmly defended the rights of the colonists. Upon the organization of the independent State government, two battalions of infantry were ordered to be raised, and Stirling was appointed to the command of the first, with the rank of colonel. The language of his first "General Order," dated Oct. 18, 1775, is unique; we extract the following from it:

"Every man, young or old, with his arms, his accoutrements, and those who have no means of procuring them, is desired to attend as other arms will be furnished."

The arms were furnished at his own expense. He was soon after commissioned by Congress and received orders to watch the British forces around New York City, during the performance of which duty he was in constant correspondence with President John Hancock. Congress, on Jan. 29, 1776, passed resolutions of thanks to him for capturing a British armed transport off Staten Island. The same year, while in command of two thousand men, he was made prisoner in the disastrous battle of Long Island, but was exchanged for Gen. Montford Brown.

On Feb. 19, 1777, by recommendation of Washington, he was appointed major-general, and commanded

decisions at the battle of Brandywine, and Greene's tactics, which also made the commander successful during the terrible winter of 1777 at Valley Forge. He it was who made possible the famous conspiracy against Washington—called in the language of the day the "caul"—instigated by Gates, Clinton, and Mifflin, who secretly endeavored to influence leading members of Congress to remove the commander-in-chief at the moment at which they were pleased to term his "Fulcan policy." At the battle of Monmouth fought June 28, 1778, Gen. Mifflin and Greene commanded the right wing of the American forces, Gen. Lafayette the centre, and Lord Stirling the left. The first attack was made by the British against the latter's command, who repulsed and drove them on Greene, he repulsing them in return, and they retreated in hot haste, leaving the right to Stirling and Hook. After the battle Stirling was detailed to preside over the court-martial which tried and condemned Maj. Gen. Charles Lee for disobedience of orders.

In August of the same year he organized the attack on Paulus Hook, in conjunction with Maj. Henry Lee, for which he received the thanks of Congress. In 1781 he was appointed to command the Northern Department, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y., Washington fearing a British attack from Canada. The second battle of Saratoga was fought by the forces immediately under his command, the enemy soon after retiring from that part of the country.

Lord Stirling died at Albany on Jan. 15, 1783, while in the performance of the active duties of his department. The whole country deplored the loss of so brave and energetic an officer, and the State of New Jersey, most especially, one of its firmest patriots. No man had rendered more efficient service in that grand struggle for liberty. He had commanded every brigade in the Revolutionary army except those of South Carolina and Georgia. He placed his fortune and his life on the altar of his country, and sacrificed both. There are few who have done so much, and again with the more.

Congress, upon being notified of his death, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the following words be inscribed on a tablet, and that the same be placed in the hall of the House of Representatives: 'The brave Lord Stirling, who, during the American Revolution, rendered distinguished services to his country, died on January 15, 1783, at Albany, New York.'"

We cannot close our short memoir of this famous Revolutionary general without showing the estimation in which he was held by Washington. In his letter of condolence to his widow, the Countess of Stirling, the "Father of his Country" writes as follows:

"The brave Lord Stirling, who, during the American Revolution, rendered distinguished services to his country, died on January 15, 1783, at Albany, New York."

As an eminent author has remarked: "The man thus spoken of by Washington needs no other epitaph or monument."

"The Lay of Paulus Hook"—Is thus connected the following poem by Capt. George H. Farrier, produced on the occasion of the celebration, may properly be inserted:

THE LAY OF PAULUS HOOK

As the sun shone brightly on the morning of the day,
When the British were at the height of their power,
Here patriots the foe repelled, and made a tyrant see
That his rule was not to be.
When the British were at the height of their power,
Here patriots the foe repelled, and made a tyrant see
That his rule was not to be.
When the British were at the height of their power,
Here patriots the foe repelled, and made a tyrant see
That his rule was not to be.
When the British were at the height of their power,
Here patriots the foe repelled, and made a tyrant see
That his rule was not to be.

"Many patriot hearts had yearned to hurl that ensign down,
All knew death was failure's forfeit; time brought at length the day,
And the hero, too, to lead them, and well he led the way."

"And the hero, too, to lead them, and well he led the way,
Wearied, footsore, but undaunted, they halted by the mill."

"Stand you ready, men, for orders; our scouts will soon report
But to follow all were ready, when Light Horse Harry led."

"And prayed, 'Lord be our shield tonight, and help Thou us, oh God!
Thine the power is, only Thine, through Thee comes victory;
And Thy will be done, our Father, Thine all the glory be!'"

"Amen" was softly said by all that fervent voice who heard,
As they calmly stood there waiting their brave commander's word;
Touched his comrade's elbow lightly, all ready for the start.

"They all felt that in the darkness there was stubborn strife,
But the power was only Thine, through Thee comes victory;
And Thy will be done, our Father, Thine all the glory be!"

"Far on their left Harsimus lay all silent in the night,
The shores of old Communipaw shed forth no guiding light;
Before, the sentry of the foe his lone and watch kept."

"Nor musket fire, for all depends on bayonet and sword."



Isaac Edge

Always busy and energetic, he received from the Associates a grant of the block of ground above the Pennsylvania Railroad depot is now built, and commenced the erection of a large wind-mill about one hundred feet east of the present line of Greene Street, which he completed about the year 1810. Mr. Edge imported the mill-stones and machinery, and for years the mill maintained its reputation for the superior quality of its flour and meal. The great September gale in 1821 almost destroyed the mill and seriously damaged the bulkheads, so that Mr. Edge was almost ruined financially, but he restored and improved the mill with iron fans, and it worked till 1839. To make place for the railroad track, it was removed to Southhold, L. I., where it remained until within a few years. A fire finished the work of the mill, and left its reputation to tradition. For years Edge's mill served as a landmark for those approaching New York by the river or from the sea, and it is yet remembered as a distinguishing feature of the landscape at that time by many now living, who would hardly feel complimented if classed among the oldest inhabitants. Mr. Edge lost his wife, formerly Frances Ogden, to whom he was married in Chesterfield, England, and by whom he had eight children, six living at her death. She died in 1857 at the age of sixty-two years. After the death of his wife Mr. Edge was not engaged in active business. He was a great reader and independent thinker, and having an extraordinary memory as a controversialist, he was held in high respect among his neighbors and friends.

Jersey City had grown from a hamlet with a few scattered houses to a large, flourishing city. The rail-car had supplanted the stage-coach, and the steamer the easy-going sailing-vessel. It took Mr. Edge thirteen weeks to cross the ocean, a journey he lived to see a Cunarder perform to Jersey City in eleven days.

For years Mr. Edge passed a quiet, retired life surrounded by his family. His sons Isaac and Joseph were married, and each had brought up a large family; and his daughter Alice had married James Flemming; so, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, Mr. Edge passed the closing years of his life, and on the 7th day of July, 1851, he died at Jersey City, after a continuous residence there of nearly fifty years. He left surviving him his sons Isaac, Benjamin, Washington and Joseph, and his daughters Alice Flemming and Elizabeth Edge, all of whom are now dead except Miss Elizabeth Edge, who is still living in Jersey City a quiet life illumined by unobtrusive charities.

Previous to 1839 the manufacturing industries seem to have been limited to two or three individuals, of whom Isaac Edge, proprietor of the wind-mill, was one, and Peter Sandford another. At that time Jersey City had next to no transportation facilities, and nothing to induce capitalists to invest in the manufacture of anything more than for home con-

sumption. All the products of Edge's mill were consumed by the few farmers of the "Hoek" and Sandford's bridge, and dock business, that had been established ten years earlier (1829), was not known outside of old Bergen County. But upon the advent of the New Jersey Railroad and the Morris and Essex Canal new life was given to the "sand-hills" of the Hoek yet it was not until 1840 to 1848 that manufacturing enterprises, beyond the old pioneers, seem to have taken root in the sandy and marshy grounds of what is now the second city of the State, both as to population and industries.

One after another the railroads, the great populating agencies of the country, began to make the "Hoek" their terminus; and in 1848 we find that both population and manufacturing industries had increased more than five hundred per cent. since 1829, the date at which Sandford established his works. At present there are a large number of manufacturing establishments of all grades of the various branches of industries, of which we herewith give a few of the leading ones.

Manufacturing Establishments—**LORELLARD'S SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTORY**—One of the oldest business houses in the country, and the largest manufacturing establishment on the Western Hemisphere, is that of the well-known firm of P. Lorillard & Co. It was founded in 1760 as a snuff-factory, and through the long period of over one hundred and twenty-four years it has been gradually growing in importance, increasing its business and facilities for manufacture, until it stands to-day almost unrivaled as a business concern in the whole world. The factories cover ten acres of ground, extending from Washington to Warren Streets, and from Bay to Second Streets, the buildings being large, high, well-ventilated and lighted, and giving employment to men, women, girls and boys to the number of four thousand, who are kept busily at work, during at least ten months of the year, in the various processes of manufacturing tobacco into the forms in which the smoker, the chewer or the snuff-taker delights to use it. The manufacture of snuff, which is the oldest branch of the business, amounts to about one million two hundred thousand dollars annually. It takes from six to eight months to cure the leaf and bring the product into a condition fit for the market, but none is sold until a full year has elapsed from the first steps towards its manufacture.

Another extensive branch of the works is that devoted to making plug tobacco, in which several hundred women and girls are constantly engaged in "stemming," or stripping the leaf from the stem. Automatic machines press the tobacco into shape and cut the plugs into required sizes and weights, after which hydraulic pressure is used to make them hard and compact, as they reach the hands of the consumer. Some idea of the volume of business in this department may be had when it is remembered that two

hundred pounds of plug tobacco alone are manufactured every minute, or one hundred and twenty thousand pounds daily. Nearly two millions of dollars revenue tax is annually paid to the United States government, and before the revision of the revenue laws, ten years ago, the establishment's yearly income from this establishment was three millions five hundred thousand dollars. Twenty-nine millions in taxes have been paid to the government within the past fifteen years by P. Lorillard & Co. Out of one hundred and twenty-five million pounds of tobacco consumed in this country annually, about twenty-two million pounds are manufactured by this firm, and it is further calculated that, as the average consumption of tobacco for each person is about two pounds and a half, nine million people may be said to use the product of the Lorillards. The capacity of the works is forty million pounds per annum. Of course, in such a large establishment extraordinary precautions are necessary to protect the lives of the inmates in case of fire. A well-drilled fire brigade is maintained, and at night a corps of thirteen watchmen is on duty, under command of Capt. Robert P. Dixon. There are one hundred and sixty signal-stations, to which each watchman has to make the rounds during the night. Every room is provided with water-pipes running along the ceiling, with plugs, at short distances apart, of metal fusible at a low temperature, so that in case of fire breaking out that portion of the room where the temperature was above the fusing-point would instantly be deluged with water.

In the absence of any provision by the Jersey City Board of Education for the maintenance of free evening-schools, the Messrs. Lorillard have organized a night-school for the two hundred and fifty children in their employ, in order that they may still continue at work without losing the advantages of an education. The school was formally opened in the main library-room in Booraem Hall, on the 29th of September, 1884, under the charge of Dr. L. S. Gordon. A principal has been engaged, and all the children employed in the factory are enrolled in the school. This is done to meet the requirements of the State law, which provides that no child between the ages of twelve and fifteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mine or establishment, where the manufacture of any kind of goods whatever is carried on, unless such child shall have attended within twelve months immediately preceding such employment some public day or night-school, or some well-recognized private-school; such attendance to be for five days or evenings every week during a period of at least twelve consecutive weeks.

The firm is composed of Pierre Lorillard, P. Lorillard, Jr., and ex-Mayor Charles Seidler, who holds the position of general manager. Dr. Leonard S. Gordon is the chemist, and acts as physician to the ailing employés. Mr. M. Mason is superintendent of the fine-

cut and smoking tobacco department, and Mr. White of the snuff department. The New York office is at No. 114 Water Street.

THE MATTHIESSEN & WIECHERS SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, formerly the New Jersey Sugar Refining Company, is an immense establishment at the foot of Washington Street, adjoining the canal basin. It was incorporated by a special charter of the New Jersey Legislature, on March 20, 1867, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: Conrad Poppenhusen, Frederick König, Michael Lienan, Henry R. Kunhardt, Herman Stursberg and Johannes Lienan. An organization was effected on April 8th, with the following directors and officers: Henry R. Kunhardt, Hermann Stursberg, Conrad Poppenhusen, Frederick König, Johannes Lienan, Franz O. Matthiessen, William A. Wiechers as directors, F. O. Matthiessen as president, and W. A. Wiechers as secretary and treasurer. The buildings were erected during the years 1867 and 1868, at a cost of five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. On Feb. 8, 1870, the original name of the New Jersey Sugar Refining Company was changed to that by which the company is now known, and the property of Messrs. Matthiessen & Wiechers was purchased and amalgamated with that of the company.

The works have a capacity for refining one million two hundred thousand pounds of sugar per day, and give employment to about one thousand persons. Mr. Matthiessen is president of the company, Mr. Wiechers vice-president, Mr. J. Jurgensen secretary and treasurer, who, together with E. A. Matthiessen, H. R. Kunhardt, W. R. Elmenhorst and H. E. Niese, constitute a board of directors. The offices of the company are at No. 106 Wall Street, New York City.

THE HAVEMEYER SUGAR REFINING COMPANY has a large establishment in Essex Street. It was organized in August, 1880, with Hector C. Havemeyer, William F. Havemeyer, John E. Searles, Jr., Henry Havemeyer, Charles W. Havemeyer, D. H. Bultmann, E. P. Eastwick and James Havemeyer as trustees. The first officers were Hector C. Havemeyer, president; William F. Havemeyer, vice-president; John E. Searles, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The works were built by Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co. in 1873, at a cost of about three hundred thousand dollars, and were gradually enlarged until 1880, when the amount expended on the buildings reached four hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars. A fire in November, 1883, damaged the works about sixty thousand dollars. The damaged part was restored, and work resumed in February, 1884.

This house can produce three hundred and fifty thousand pounds of refined sugar daily, and employs about one hundred and fifty hands.

The present officers of the company are H. C. Havemeyer, president; W. F. Havemeyer, vice-president; John E. Searles, Jr., treasurer; C. R. Heike, secretary; D. H. Bultmann, James Havemeyer, Henry

HAYMOND, and Charles Hayward are constituting, with the president, the president of the American Board of Trustees. The New York office is at No. 117 Wall Street.

NATHANIEL THOMPSON'S MECHANICAL HOUSE, at Hudson Street, has been established about fifteen years. The buildings were erected in 1848, and employment is given to about fifty persons.

COLGATE & COMPANY. The celebrated Colgate & Co. is known to the world for its beauty and toilet soaps. It was established in 1806, in John Street, New York, by William Colgate, father of the senior member of the present firm. In the days of its origin soap and candles were commonly manufactured at the same establishment, the fats used being applicable for either purpose. The making of candles is still kept up by the firm, but they are not of the ancient type of tallow. A superior quality of stearine or oriental candles are now made by the Colgates, and are almost exclusively exported to South America. For toilet soaps this house stands pre-eminent, their products being largely exported to Europe, China and South America. The machinery in their factory is claimed to be the most perfect in the world, in support of which it may be stated that they have taken prizes for machine-made soaps over French products made by hand.

About thirty years ago the works were removed to Jersey City, and now cover the whole block bounded by York, Hudson, Greene and Grand Streets, with docks at the foot of Hudson Street, and large storage-yards. The buildings are of brick and five stories high, and are furnished with three immense iron structures called pans, each with a capacity of from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand pounds. The annual product amounts to many millions of pounds. In the various departments of the works employment is given to about three hundred persons. In addition to the soap and candle business, this house manufactures a variety of perfumery at their New York house, No. 55 John Street.

The firm is composed of Samuel Bowles Colgate and Richard M. Colgate. They make their own chemicals and do all their own printing, keeping five presses in operation for their labels, wrappers and other necessary printed matter. There is also a special department for making boxes, of which several thousand are turned out daily.

The Steel Manufactures of Jersey City.—The manufacture of steel in this country is of comparatively recent date, and it was not until 1848 that the industry made any mark whatever. Its progress was slow, our citizens being blindly prejudiced in favor of English and other European steel, until the enormous duties on all foreign imports during and subsequent to our civil war compelled them to purchase the home manufacture. They then began to recognize the fact that in this department of industry, as in so many others, America was at all events the peer of her rivals,

but so ingrained was the prejudice that our manufacturers of all descriptions of steel goods found it necessary, during a long period, to represent them as of English production.

The present successful development of the steel manufacture of the United States is due to a small number of far-seeing, energetic men, and notably to three of our own citizens,—Mr. James L. Thompson and the late David Henderson and Dudley S. Gregory. The two establishments founded by these gentlemen are among the most important of our city's industries.

The James L. Thompson Steel Works.—This extensive establishment giving employment to two hundred men, is situated at the foot of Warren Street, the buildings covering a block and a half. It was established in 1861, and has long been known by the firm-name of James R. Thompson & Co. Under Mr. Thompson's management the business has steadily grown to its present large dimensions, and enlargements have been made from time to time to facilitate the increase of business until the capacity of the works now reaches eight thousand tons of steel, in rods and bars, annually. On the 1st of July, 1884, the firm was merged into a stock company, of which James R. Thompson is president, B. Illingworth vice-president, R. G. Bushnell secretary and D. G. Gautier treasurer.

THE ADIRONDACK STEEL-WORKS, foot of Warren Street, is devoted to the manufacture of crucible steel for a large variety of purposes, such as railroads, cutlery, agricultural implements, etc. It was organized in 1848, and is now run by Andrew Williams, under a lease. The general manager is ex-Mayor H. J. Hopper. The buildings were erected in 1848, and cost in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One hundred persons are employed in the works, the capacity of which is twelve tons of steel per day.

The West Bergen Steel Works.—These works, in West Bergen, Jersey City, were established in the winter of 1880 by the present proprietors, Thomas H. Spaulding and Robert E. Jennings. The location is upon the Newark and New York Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, a side track of which runs into the yards, facilitating the delivery of supplies and the shipping of the company's manufactures. The location is one of the best in the country. Among the classes of steel made here are those known as tool, tap, die, cutlery, file, spring, roller and spindle. The specialties are cutlery, tool, roller and spindle steel. For the manufacture of the two last-mentioned Messrs. Spaulding and Jennings have appliances controlled by patents, and such has been the excellence of the manufacture that they have secured the greater part of the trade in these lines of goods throughout the country.

Some idea of the extent of the West Bergen Steel Works can be obtained from a few figures. The buildings, four in number, cover the greater portion

of five acres of ground. They contain twenty-four melting furnaces, four steel hammers, one train of 18-inch rolls, one train of 10-inch rolls, one train of 9-inch rolls, also one train of 12-inch rolls for cold rolling and a patent disc rolling machine for finishing round steel. The engine power consists of a large horizontal engine of three hundred horse-power, a Westinghouse engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power and a small horizontal engine of seventy-five horse-power. Seven boilers are in use. Electric light is used for night work. From one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and fifty men find employment here, and with the aggregate power of more than five hundred horses and the superior machinery, turn out about thirty-five hundred tons of crucible steel per year, which is principally sold to New England manufacturers.

Mr. Spaulding, senior partner in the firm owning these works, who was formerly in the woolen commission business in New York, is a son of Henry F. Spaulding, who until recently was the president of the Central Trust Company of New York. Mr. Jennings, who is a native of Rochester, N. Y., from 1871 to the organization of the present partnership had charge of the outside affairs of Benjamin Atha & Co., of Newark.

Miscellaneous Mechanical Industries.—The **WALLIS IRON-WORKS** are located at from Nos. 7 to 15 Morris Street. The company was incorporated in 1878 under the general laws of New Jersey with Hamilton Wallis, (president;) William T. Wallis (secretary and treasurer,) and George M. Clapp, as incorporators. The present works were erected in 1881, at a cost of ten thousand dollars. About one hundred men are employed on the average in the various departments of the establishment. The Wallis Works manufacture every variety of architectural iron-work, wrought-iron roofs, bridges, buildings, fire-proof shutters, and all the various parts necessary for large constructions of iron. The New York office is at No. 95 Liberty Street.

THE VULCAN IRON-WORKS.—The specialty of this house is the manufacture of steamboat boilers and machine-work generally. The proprietors are Messrs. McWilliams & Brown, who started the business at 10 and 12 Morris Street in 1883, and in June, 1884, purchased the large machine-shops at Nos. 42 and 44 Hudson Street. The total value of the buildings in Morris Street and of the machinery in the two places will aggregate nearly eighty thousand dollars, and the capacity for production is from half a million dollars upwards annually. The average number of persons employed is one hundred and twenty-five.

THE JERSEY CITY CUPPER-WORKS, 65 to 76 Hudson Street, have been under the proprietorship of Thomas Gannon for nearly twenty-five years. He succeeded, in 1860, John Benson, who was the oldest established coppersmith in the country. This estab-

lishment manufactures all the apparatus necessary for the refining of sugar or the distillation of rum or alcohol. The stills made here are largely exported to Cuba, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Brazil and other parts of South and Central America. Some of them are monstrous affairs, of a charging capacity of ten thousand gallons. The works employ eighty-five men, and are capable of turning out a million dollars' worth of copper annually.

THE JERSEY CITY SPIKE AND BOLT WORKS, Washington, Morgan and Steuben Streets, manufacture twenty thousand tons of iron spikes for boat, ship and railroad use, bolts, splice-bars, nuts, bar-iron, etc., annually, and employ one hundred and fifty men. The firm is composed of W. & J. H. Ames, who founded the business in 1860.

R. HILLIER'S SON & Co., importers and drug millers, 75 to 79 Hudson Street, have been in the business twenty-three years. They have a large five-story brick building in which the grinding and pulverizing of all kinds of drugs, roots and barks for medicinal purposes is carried on, giving employment to twenty-five persons. The firm is composed of George R. Hillier, Francis A. Moore and Isaac V. S. Hillier. They have an office at 46 Cedar Street, New York.

THE JERSEY CITY MACHINE-WORKS, foot of Morris Street, were established in 1869 by N. B. Cushing for the manufacture of passenger and freight elevators, and machinery of every description for mills, factories, mines, dry-docks, dredging and marine work. The works were rebuilt in 1876. Mr. Cushing employs about eighty men in his shops. The business extends over a large part of the United States, and the value of the annual product is estimated at two hundred thousand dollars.

THE NIAGARA LABORATORY, 82 and 84 Pearl Street, is a large establishment conducted by Messrs. Battelle & Renwick, in the manufacture of saltpetre, in which from fifteen to twenty employes are engaged.

JERSEY CITY PLANING AND MOULDING-MILLS, 306-310 Washington Street, corner of Steuben Street. These mills have been running about twenty years and give employment to thirty-five men. All kinds of wood mouldings, architraves and hand-rails are manufactured, besides which every variety of scroll and straight sawing and turning is done in fine and hard woods. R. A. Knight is the proprietor and F. B. Chidester superintendent.

THEODORE SMITH & BROTHER, machinists and boiler makers, foot of Essex Street. This firm has been established about twenty years, and does an extensive business in the construction of boilers and the manufacture and repair of machinery. The building in which the works are carried on was erected in 1879 at a cost of eleven thousand dollars. The capacity of the works is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. Employment is given to one hundred and seventy hands.

KEARNEY BROTHERS, BUILDERS, corner of Morgan and Washington Streets. They and Seventh Streets have large shops for the prosecution of their work as contractors and house-builders. The firm was started twenty-eight years ago, and in busy times employ from thirty to forty experienced men in all the departments of carpenter-work.

THE STANDARD WOOD TURNING COMPANY was incorporated in 1880, with Charles Siessler, William J. Tait, L. H. Broome, James Davies, and F. B. Chidester as incorporators. The factory is at 315 and 317 Washington Street, in a building leased by the company. A specialty is made of balusters, which are turned by improved machinery almost automatic in its workings. The company employs forty hands, and can turn out five thousand balusters daily, besides which a large business is done in turning, scroll-sawing and wood-working generally. Charles Siessler is the president, and William J. Tait secretary and treasurer.

L. J. TURNER, sash and blind maker, 100 1/2 Washington Street, has been in the business twenty-two years. He removed from Green Street in 1871; the old shop being torn down to make room for railroad improvements. The present factory has a capacity to turn out one hundred thousand dollars' worth of work in a year, giving employment to twelve persons. In addition to their manufacture, this house deals largely in stock work, such as sashes, doors, etc., from mills in New York State.

L. W. MESTEL, St. Nicholas Street, makes a specialty of stair-building, and employs some fifteen to twenty hands, according to the pressure of business. He has been four years in his present location, and for ten years previous to his removal carried on the same business in Morgan Street. The buildings are rented from the owners.

THE JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY—The widely-known firm was established by the late Mr. Joseph Dixon in 1827. Its immense premises in Jersey City occupy no less than fifty thousand square feet, and are covered with four-story brick buildings, the principal items of manufacture being crucibles for all purposes, stove polish, graphite, axle lubricant, lead-pencils, etc.

The mines of the Dixon Company, at Ticonderoga, N. Y., cover fifteen hundred square acres, their mill there for preparing the ore being sixty feet square and four stories high. Another portion of their property is at Tampa, Fla., whence they obtain cedar-wood for their celebrated pencils. Their steam-mill at Tampa is one hundred feet square. The hands employed by the various branches of the company number over five hundred; but so extensive and improved is their patented machinery that the above figures afford only a small idea of their operations. Their products amount annually to over four million lead-pencils, six million of quarter-pound cakes of stove polish, six hundred tons of axle lubricant, one

thousand tons of graphite for other purposes, and more than one million of pencils for home and foreign sale in the United States.

A. M. DODGE & Co., lumber merchants, Green Street. An important industry of Jersey City is the lumber trade, which has long occupied and employs a great number of work-people in its various departments. One of the leading firms engaged in this business is that of Messrs. A. M. Dodge & Co., whose lumber-yards and docks are the largest in the vicinity, covering nearly three acres, bounded by Green, Bay and Morgan Streets and the Hudson River. The yards are heavily stocked with a large and varied assortment of timber, the growth of the Western and Canadian forests. In the prosecution of their business and for the handling of lumber at their yards and docks the firm requires the services of fifty employes. To guard against the dangers of fire they have adopted every precaution, the employes being regularly organized into a fire brigade, and being familiar with the premises, can readily check a fire as soon as discovered. Throughout the yards and on the docks are six fire-hydrants, and there is also a hose-cart carrying five hundred feet of hose. The individual members of the firm are Arthur M. Dodge, Edward K. Meigs and Cleveland H. Dodge, all largely identified with the commercial prosperity of Jersey City.

THE DODGE & BLISS BOX COMPANY.—This company was incorporated and commenced business in 1877, and from modest beginnings has grown to mammoth proportions. The manufactory is extensive, comprising several large, substantial buildings, box-factory and planing-mill, occupying a very large space on the grounds of A. M. Dodge & Co., lumber merchants. The buildings were erected expressly for the purposes of the business, and are furnished with a large quantity of machinery operated by a powerful steam-engine. One hundred and fifty hands are employed in the different departments in the manufacture of packing-boxes of all kinds and sizes for all purposes. The president of the company, Mr. A. M. Dodge, is a senior member of the firm of A. M. Dodge & Co., and the general manager is Mr. D. Bliss. As a precaution against fire, the box-factories and planing mill are well guarded with ten Babcock fire extinguishers, many hundreds of feet of rubber hose, and the Worthington pump, which feeds the steam-boilers, is specially fitted for throwing a powerful stream of water in any direction several hundred feet.

DODGE & BLISS.—Mr. Bliss is descended from New England stock, the family having resided for more than three centuries in Massachusetts. Peter Bliss, his grandfather, was born in Rehoboth, in that State, where he was an industrious farmer during his lifetime. He married Miss Mary Perry, and had seventeen children,—nine sons and eight daughters,—of whom George, born also in Rehoboth, in 1799, settled in the place of his birth. He married Charlotte Ames, of

Massachusetts, and had nine children,—George W., Francis, Arabella (Mrs. Henry Baldwin), Sarah E. (Mrs. E. Rice), Eliza J. (Mrs. W. S. Edick), De los. Thornton A. and three who died in infancy. Mr. Bliss on his marriage removed to Truxton, Courtland Co., N. Y., where he purchased a farm and was also extensively engaged in lumbering. Here his son Delos was born on the 26th of January, 1841, though his boyhood was spent in Alleghany and Steuben Counties, N. Y., whence his father had removed. His studies were pursued at intervals, his education being principally of a practical and business character. His earliest business venture was made at the age of sixteen, under the auspices of John McGraw, Esq., of Ithaca, N. Y., who controlled an extensive lumber and milling interest in Jersey City, and employed Mr. Bliss as assistant in his office. At the expiration of the third year an extensive establishment for the manufacture of wooden boxes was started, the business capacity and practical knowledge of Mr. Bliss having caused him to be chosen as the manager of this interest. Mr. McGraw disposed of the business to the firm of Dodge & Co., with whom Mr. Bliss remained two years, when their valuable property was destroyed by fire and a field was opened to him for the continuance of box manufacturing. He first introduced the method, now in general use, of manufacturing the material at the mills (then located in New Hampshire) and joining the boxes at the establishment in Jersey City. Mr. Bliss had removed to New York, and while there also suffered from a disastrous conflagration. Nothing daunted, he returned to Jersey City, and formed a copartnership with Arthur M. Dodge, under the firm-name of Dodge & Bliss. While pursuing their very extensive business he originated the idea of printing on wood, which is now in general use, and the firm first utilized the method of nailing by machine. Mr. Bliss was married, on the 5th of September, 1864, to Miss Emily Fielder, daughter of James F. Fielder, of Jersey City. Their children are Emily F., Susan, Laura, Bertha, Grace B. (deceased), and Ethel A. The extensive business interest controlled by Mr. Bliss leaves no leisure for participation in matters of political and public consequence, though he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and manifests a laudable interest in its success. His religious creed is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his membership with St. John's Church, Jersey City, in which he is a warden.

VANDERBEEK & SONS' lumber-yard, planing-mill and box-factory, corner Greene and Steuben Streets. This firm was founded in 1846, and was the pioneer of the lumber trade in Jersey City. The senior member, Isaac I. Vanderbeek, was one of the original proprietors who formed the firm of Morrell & Vanderbeek, in 1846. At the death of Mr. Morrell, some twenty-six years ago, Francis I. Vanderbeek was admitted to the firm, and since that time William E.

Pearson, a son-in-law, and Isaac P. Vanderbeek have been admitted. They are large box manufacturers, and own and operate an extensive planing-mill, and carry a stock of eight million feet of lumber, the sales amounting to about twelve millions of feet per year. The planing-mill is of brick, seventy-five by one hundred feet in extent, and fitted with all the best machinery for the business, and operated by a hundred horse-power steam-engine. The lumber-yard and stores cover two blocks, and are kept in perfect order, and the most complete organization and system pervades the entire working operations of this firm. Their planing-mill has facilities which are unsurpassed in this part of the country. One hundred and twenty-five men are regularly employed in the several departments. The box-factory has a capacity for turning out ten thousand boxes per week, the general average per day being fifteen hundred of all sizes. The mill was erected in 1870, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The firm is composed of Isaac I. Vanderbeek, Francis I. Vanderbeek, Isaac P. Vanderbeek and William E. Pearson.

HOLLINSHEAD BROTHERS, manufacturers of sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, etc., No. 316 and 318 Central Avenue, corner of Griffith Street. This firm is composed of Messrs. D. R. and William P. Hollinshead, who have been in the business for sixteen years. They have a large, substantial factory, the only one of the kind on the Heights, two stories high, and fitted up with every description of wood-working machinery and all the necessary appliances for the business, also a large steam-engine. A large force of workmen are employed, the number varying with the demand for buildings.

JERSEY CITY LEATHER CORD AND BELTING WORKS, No. 332 Henderson Street, Charles F. Tensfield, proprietor. These works were established in New York, and in 1881 were removed to Jersey City. Machinery is supplied for the diversified work of manufacturing belting from one to forty inches in width, round leather belting twist from one-sixteenth of an inch to one inch in size, and round solid belting from one-eighth to five-eighths of an inch.

ROSS & SANDFORD, builders of docks and bridges, contractors for dredging and harbor improvements, No. 104 Hudson Street, are the oldest and largest concern in this line of business, having been established in 1839 by Peter Sandford, who has been engaged continuously in business for the past fifty-five years. They have a complete equipment of tugs, dredges, pile-drivers, scows, cars, etc., and all the modern appliances for use in harbor improvements, docking, bridging, dredging, etc., and have done most of the dock-work for all of the large railroads connecting with New York, besides large government contracts for improving channels, reclaiming land, etc. They also have an office at No. 58 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md., where they keep a large equipment for prosecuting Southern work.



D. Bliss

BILLINGTON BROTHERS, soap-makers, No. 291 to 295 First Street. The works occupy a large brick building at the corner of First and Oak Streets, three stories in height and fifty by one hundred and dimensions. A large number of workmen are employed in the manufacture of family and laundry hard soaps and hand-pressed soaps, also brown potash and white soda soft soaps for family and hotel use, and laundry blue. They also manufacture American and lusterine polishing powder and standard axle-grease. This business was established in 1847 by M. S. Billington, and continued by him until 1872, when he came into the possession of his son, S. H. and H. W., and recently the business has been carried on by Mr. H. W. Billington, the present proprietor.

G. C. GORDON, manufacturer of iron railings, gratings, doors, shutters, etc., Nos. 183-185 First Street. One of the most important and growing manufacturing industries carried on in Jersey City is the manufacture of iron railings, gratings, shutters, doors, window guards, bank railings, bank doors, safes, cemetery railings, crestings for French roofs, etc. Mr. Gordon has been engaged in this business in Jersey City since 1863. The factory building is fifty by eighty feet in dimensions. A large force of workmen is employed.

EXCELSIOR SILK REEL COMPANY, J. E. JENNINGS, manager, No. 65 Bay Street. The silk trade is one of the leading features of the manufactures of New Jersey, and every improvement introduced in machinery or frames for winding silk is a matter of much importance to the manufacturer. The Excelsior Silk Reel Company was established in 1856, and is now manufacturing under a patent purchased from Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Paterson. These reels are now extensively used by a large number of silk-throwsters throughout the United States and Canada, and nearly all those engaged in the trade at Paterson. The factory is located on the first floor of the brick building on Bay Street, and gives employment to about ten experienced hands.

STEEL & CONLEY, foundries and machinists, Pearl Street, between Greene and Washington Streets. In 1842 this business was founded by Slater & Steele, who were succeeded by Henry Steele & Son, and they by the present firm in 1869. They now occupy a leading position as founders and machinists, and make to order all kinds of machinery, castings, forgings, steam-pumps, mine machinery, etc., and do all classes of repairs. Their works and premises occupy a large area of land, and are equipped with machinery operated by a steam-engine of eighty horse-power, employment being given to one hundred and twenty-five hands. The foundry has a capacity for casting fifteen hundred tons of iron per annum. The premises consist of machine-shop, blacksmith-shop, forge and pattern-shop. The trade covers a wide area of this country and of South America. Sales are estimated at three hundred thousand dollars per annum. The firm mem-

bers are D. S. Steele and N. W. Conley, who have spent nearly all their lives in the development of the trade.

JAMES C. CHASE, William James C. Dubois & Son, 112 and 114 Stephen Street. This is one of the most extensive chain-works in the State of New Jersey, and has been established eight years. Mr. Louis B. Dubois, the successor to Harris & Dubois, manufacture crane, cable, dredging and crown-proof coil chain, log and raft chains, safety chains, railway car, ship, bridge and every other known description of chains. The works cover four lots, and are fitted with furnaces and all the necessary machinery for the business, and gives steady employment to from sixteen to twenty mechanics.

MASLIN MACHINE-WORKS, J. Maslin & Son, engineers and machinists, No. 198 Green Street, between Bay and First Streets. Among the prominent firms who have added their names to the list of the houses engaged in the building of machinery in Jersey City is that of Messrs. J. Maslin & Son, the proprietors of Maslin Machine-Works, who founded these works nearly seven years ago. The machine-shop is a frame building of two stories, with forge and blacksmith-shop in the rear, fitted with machinery for the requirements of the trade. Steady employment is given to from twelve to twenty mechanics. A leading specialty is made of the manufacture of steam-pumps, and all machinery is built and every class of repairs done. The firm is composed of J. D. Maslin, a native of England, who came to America forty-four years ago, and his son, William D. Maslin.

THE DAVENPORT & TREACY COMPANY, founders in iron and brass and phosphor-bronze, corner of Eleventh and Grove streets. The foundry of this company stands on the line of the Erie Railroad, and covers one-half a block, there being several buildings, each representing a department, supplied with every device and appliance required in the business. Constant employment is given to a large force of workmen. Light and heavy castings of great variety in iron and brass are turned out, and pulley castings are made by a new process, the machine for this purpose being invented by Mr. Davenport. The firm also give special attention to the manufacture of fly-wheels without patterns, and make a specialty of phosphor-bronze castings, including everything used in general machine-work, the great toughness, strength, and elasticity of phosphor-bronze metal being such that it is admirably adapted for use where those properties are required. The president is John Davenport; Superintendent, Daniel F. Treacy; and Secretary, William P. Jones.

E. A. WILLIAMS & SON, brass and bell founders and dealers in metals and manufacturers of anti-friction metals, Nos. 107-111 Plymouth Street. This concern has been in existence since 1857, and is one of the most successful and enterprising in the city.

The business is conducted by Thomas H. Williams, son of the founder of the house. In addition to the castings of bells for churches, fire-alarm signals, ships and other purposes, in which bells are used, they are largely engaged in the manufacture of Babbitt and anti-frictional metals, bronze and brass castings, foundry supplies and crucibles. They employ fifty men. Their works have a capacity of 100,000 pounds of brass castings, 10,000 pounds of bell metal and 25,000 pounds of Babbitt metal per month.

C. HEIDT & SON, Jersey City, coopers, dealers in sugar and flour barrels, office Nos. 28 and 30 Hudson Street. There are but few firms engaged in the cooperage industry of Jersey City, for the whole trade is chiefly controlled by the extensive houses already established in it, one of the leading and most prominent being the firm above mentioned. After an experience in the trade for thirty years, the proprietors of this establishment founded their present one, through which they now give steady employment to seventy-five experienced hands and six horses. The works comprise a large two-story frame building, fifty by one hundred feet, completely equipped for the trade, producing one hundred thousand barrels per month, nearly all of which are taken by the sugar refinery houses of the city. The individual members of the firm are C. Heidt and W. J. Heidt, father and son. Mr. Heidt, Sr., has for thirty-five years been a resident of the United States.

JERSEY CITY FLINT-GLASS WORKS, H. O'Neil, factory Nos. 102 to 112 Fairmount Avenue. This is the only establishment in Jersey City, or, in fact, in this part of the State of New Jersey, engaged in the manufacture of flint glass-ware. The employes are practical workmen, who are always kept constantly engaged in supplying the demands for the specialties for which the works are noted. Among the specialties manufactured are every description of druggists' glass-ware, show bottles, funnels, mortars, pestles, percolaters, retorts, receivers, rings, urn jars, French counter jars, etc., also table and bar glass-ware, table sets, lamps, vases, fish-globes, globes and chimneys for lamps, and a general assortment of all kinds of plain, pressed, molded, and cut flint and colored glass-ware of every conceivable kind. Mr. H. O'Neil established these works in 1861.

DOMESTIC SPRING-BED COMPANY.—A comparatively new, but rapidly growing industry, in Jersey City is the manufacture of spring-beds, or, as they are commonly known, "spring mattresses." The combinations of springs and chains which of late have been so deftly formed are rapidly driving out the old-time, unhealthy feather-bed, and a spring-bed is almost an absolute necessity in most households. The Domestic Spring-Bed Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The officers are as follows: George E. Watson, president and treasurer; Frank M.

dent. As soon as the organization was effected the company began work. A large factory was opened at the corner of Jersey Avenue and Tenth Street, machinery was set up, a full complement of operatives was engaged and the busy factory was put in motion manufacturing the "Domestic" or "roll-up" spring-bed, which is the most popular of the several patents controlled by the company. The company's main office in Jersey City is at No. 51 Montgomery Street, where the president, Mr. Watson, gives the business his personal supervision.

BARNES & EVANS, manufacturers and dealers in doors, sash and blinds, etc., No. 44 Morgan Street. This firm founded their present business about nine years ago, and since then have established a successful and extensive trade in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, store sash, hot-bed sash, etc. They make a specialty of boat-work, in pine or hard wood. They occupy a large two-story frame building, completely fitted and equipped. The factory is located at the corner of Steuben and Washington Streets, and is a large structure containing all machinery for the manufacture of the goods handled. They give steady employment to twenty-five hands in the several departments. Sales are estimated at about \$50,000 per annum, the trade done extending over a wide range of country. The firm is composed of J. T. Barnes and Lewis Evans.

M. S. ALLISON'S SONS, dry-dock and ship-yard, foot of Morgan Street. This is another old established firm doing an extensive business in ship repairs. The business has been carried on for the last twenty-four years by Edward and Samuel C. Allison, and is conducted under the general superintendence of Mr. R. Morgan. The dry-dock is capable of lifting vessels of from five hundred to two thousand tons, and the yard is the largest of the kind in Jersey City. Vessels of every description are built and repaired, the trade being very extensive with steamboats, ferry-boats, etc. Steady employment is given to about fifty hands, and often the number is increased to one hundred and fifty, as the work demands.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, Warren, corner of Morgan Streets. This company is chartered by the State of New Jersey, and has at the head of its board of directors A. B. Loeb as president, and A. Goldman secretary and treasurer. The company manufactures tartaric acid, cream of tartar, etc. The factory covers three-fourths of a block, and is a large brick building, wherein are employed thirty hands. The machinery is operated by a steam-engine of four hundred horse-power.

JERSEY CITY PAPER BOX COMPANY, corner Greene and York Streets. The manufacture of paper boxes is fast becoming an important item among the industries of Jersey City, and one of the most prominent representative firms engaged in this branch of trade is that of Messrs. Leo & Neff, proprietors of the concern named, who manufacture all



W. G. Clarke

lines of plain and fancy paper boxes. This is a business of great importance, and the factory is situated in the heart of the city, near the docks, and is one of the most important manufacturing establishments in Jersey City and New York. The factory is situated in the heart of the city, near the docks, and gives steady employment for sixty hands in the several departments of the house. The stock and machinery of the factory is valued at more than twenty-five thousand dollars, and the sales are estimated at fifty thousand dollars per annum, and are steadily increasing. The factory is composed of two buildings, one of which is situated on the corner of the city, and the other is situated on the corner of the city.

DAVIES & RUSSELL, engineers and machinists, 40 Morris Street. The proprietors founded this business in 1860, and erected a machine-shop twenty-five by one hundred feet, where they commenced the trade of machinists and engineers, doing all kinds of job-work, and building marine and stationary engines, tow-boat machinery, etc. About thirty hands are employed, and the products of the works will exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. The proprietors are Martin Davies and Michael J. Russell.

M. FARLEY, carriage manufacturer, 133 Provost Street. The carriage-building establishment of Mr. Farley gives employment to a large number of workmen in the different departments of the business, which include the making of every description of wagons and carriages. Every facility is at hand for a large trade, and the repository contains many stylish and fashionable vehicles, comparing favorably with the productions of New York and London. The business has been carried on here since 1871.

PATENT STEAM CARPET BEATING WORKS.—The necessity of having carpets thoroughly cleaned at least once a year, and at the same time having it done properly, without injury to the fabric, has led to the invention of special machinery for the purpose, and Mr. Thomas J. Stewart, the proprietor of these works, has secured several patents upon machines designed expressly for this kind of work. These machines are so constructed that when the carpet passes through them they are beaten on the under side only; at the same time a number of revolving bristle brushes thoroughly cleanse the face or nap, and a revolving fan of immense power is constantly sending a strong current of air through the carpet, carrying off the dust, larvae, or impure gases, which pass out at the top of the building. The works are located at 222 and 224 Fifth Street, corner of Erie Street. They are equipped with machinery for a large business, and have been running since 1879.

MRS. H. S. HALL, lace nets, No. 118 Steuben Street. As a variation to the numerous establishments mentioned in this chapter where the labor is generally heavy and the work performed by the muscle of the strong man's arm, we here notice a light and lucrative manufacturing industry in which women alone are employed. Mrs. Hall manufactures a large quantity of lace and silk nets weekly, and

fifty or more girls are kept busy finishing the nets as they come from the machines, which arrange the fibres into the finest kind of nets, tying the knots so firmly that no ordinary pressure can disturb them. The looms are kept busy throughout the season turning out large quantities of manufactured goods. The factory has a capacity of one hundred gross per week, and the greater portion of the time the machines are run to their full extent. Mrs. Hall has been about seven years building up this business.

GRAPHITE LUBRICATING COMPANY.—This company was organized Sept. 1, 1883, with Jacob Weart as president, John Smalley, treasurer, and Samuel Thomas as secretary. The capital of the company was composed of Jacob Weart, John Smalley and James B. Throckmorton. On the 15th day of January, 1884, John Smalley died, and his son, William W. Smalley, was elected treasurer and a director, *in* his father's stead. The company has its office in Jersey City, and its factory is at Bound Brook, N. J.

The object of the formation of the company was for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of graphite journal boxes, carriage-wheel boxes, bushings for loose pulleys, sheaves, etc., requiring no grease or oil to successfully run machinery, carriages, etc.

The manufacturing is done under letters patent issued to John Smalley and William W. Small, and assigned to the Graphite Lubricating Company.

The inventions consist of casting a journal bearing or bushing, with grooves cast in the same, which grooves are filled with a composition, the chief ingredient being graphite, which is placed in the grooves under heavy pressure and then vulcanized, the same making a good lubricating surface, which polishes up the shaft or axle and overcomes the friction and successfully does the work.

This new and novel mode of lubrication by the use of graphite and dispensing with oil is one of the most recent and useful inventions of modern times, and its progress will be watched with much interest. When the president of the company was asked for the facts for this article, he replied by saying that the graphite box was too young to go into history, and its success not yet fully assured, and the public prejudice against it very strong; but the facts could be made known, and future historians could write its success or final failure.

For more than fifty years graphite (or the article more generally designated as black lead or plumbago) has been known to be the best lubricant extant. The difficulty in the way of its use consisted in the fact that it could not be confined and held in position so as to do its work. These difficulties were overcome by the invention of the grooved box by William W. Smalley, and the composition and vulcanizing process by John Smalley. Soon after the discovery of the graphite bushing it was successfully introduced into the block trade by William H. McMillan, of New York City, who became the general agent for that trade

and for the last five years the graphite bushing has been in use on sheaves and pulley-wheels used in the block trade, and is gradually displacing all other bushings in that trade, and while it was a great success in this business Mr. Smalley failed to introduce it into any other class of business, or to find any person or persons with capital willing to purchase the patent, notwithstanding Dr. C. M. Field, of Bound Brook, had successfully run a carriage without grease or oil for twenty-two months, and a loose pulley with graphite bearing had been run in the navy-yard for nearly fourteen months, running seven hundred and fifty revolutions a minute and ten hours a day.

In the summer of 1883, Jacob Weart, of Jersey City, joined with Mr. Smalley for the purpose of the general introduction of the graphite box, which resulted in the formation of the Graphite Lubricating Company. Mr. Weart did not expect much trouble in the introduction of the same, but in this he was greatly disappointed; no carriage-maker could be found who was willing to try a set of axles; and there was no other mode of introduction left except for Mr. Weart to put a set in use on his own carriage, which have now been running for over fourteen months without grease or oil, and with but very little wear on the boxes, and at this time sets are running in ten States and without hot boxes, and time alone will settle the fact whether the boxes are of sufficient durability to come into general use. Mr. Weart encountered the same difficulty to get it started on machinery, but by giving away a few journal bearings he obtained a foothold for the graphite box, and its use is now rapidly extending upon all classes of machinery, and wherever placed, has proved successful.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE¹ was born at Easton, Pa., March 5, 1820. He received an academic education, and was prepared to enter college in 1838. At that time his father was engaged in milling and keeping a store, and became financially embarrassed owing to the great financial disturbance of 1836, which eventually carried down most of the active business men of the country. This event changed the purposes of Mr. Clarke, who entered the dry-goods business and continued in it for six years, when he removed to New York City, and joined his father-in-law, William Muirhead, as a partner in keeping the Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt Street, New York City, and Mr. Clarke continued in this business until 1861, when he retired to engage exclusively in the coal and iron business.

Mr. Clarke's business at the Merchants' Hotel was very successful, so much so that he became a capitalist, and when the Messrs. Thomas were seeking financial assistance to develop their own interests, Mr. Clarke joined them in 1855, and became the agent of the Thomas Iron Company, having his office first at the Merchants' Hotel, and afterwards in Wall Street.

He still continues to be the agent of the company. He has been either vice-president or president for the whole period. The company has been one of marked success. It started with a cash capital of three hundred thousand dollars, and now has a cash capital of two million dollars.

Mr. Clarke is vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and chairman of its executive committee. This is one of the largest concerns in the country. He is president of the New Jersey Zinc Company and president of the Columbia Chestnut Hill Iron Company. These four corporations combined have a capital of sixteen million dollars.

Mr. Clarke has been for the last ten years a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He is also a director in various banks and other corporations. At one time he was a director in fourteen corporations, but finding it impossible to attend the meetings of the directors of so many companies, he has gradually retired from most of them.

Mr. Clarke is devoting his life to the coal and iron interests, and especially to the latter; he endeavors to keep pace with all modern improvements and inventions in that direction, and he does not allow anything to pass without notice that is likely to promote these interests; so watchful is he in this direction that he has visited Europe several times to study and examine all the iron industries of England, France and Germany, and he watches all new discoveries and processes with the greatest diligence.

In 1856, Mr. Clarke took up his residence in Jersey City, and resided there until 1880, when, owing to the encroachments of business upon the residence portion of the city where he resided, he reluctantly gave up his residence there and removed to New York City. While a resident of Jersey City Mr. Clarke took the deepest interest in everything which pertained to the interests of the city, State and nation, and upon the breaking out of the late civil war he became one of the leading patriots. When President Lincoln, on the 15th of April, 1861, issued his proclamation for seventy-five thousand volunteers, Mr. Clarke joined in the effort to raise the men. The Second Regiment of Hudson County volunteered to go; but there was no clothing, overcoats or blankets, and no means or organized measures to procure them. The citizens of Jersey City held a meeting and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Clarke, David Smith and Henry M. Traphagen, to equip and send this regiment to the front, and provide for the families of the volunteers during their absence in the field. To equip the regiment with clothing would cost thirty thousand dollars. Several clothing houses of the city of New York were willing to equip the regiment and wait the action of the authorities, if proper security could be given for the ultimate payment of the bills. There was no lack of patriotism on the part of the citizens, but the financial panic of 1857 had impoverished most people as to

financial matters, and later on, in 1862, Mr. Clarke gave forward and became security for the whole amount, which put the regiment in the field, and it was one of the first regiments which entered Washington in the body, and the first considerable force which reached that city and gave to the government and citizens an assurance of safety. This committee discharged their duty to the satisfaction of the government and great fidelity, and the public authorities raised and paid the thirty thousand dollars in question.

Again, in 1867, Mr. Clarke showed his patriotism to his country. President Johnson had removed nearly all the Republican collectors of internal revenue and put Democrats in their places, to the great detriment of the public treasury. Mr. Clarke was shortly thereafter the Rebellion had been suppressed in the field, the nation might still be destroyed by the weakness of the public treasury and inability to pay the war debt. In his district he took the lead to turn an inefficient collector out and put a suitable gentleman in, and took the public position in advance of any appointment that he would help to secure a proper appointment, and he one of five gentlemen to raise a bond for one hundred thousand dollars for the collector when appointed, and this Mr. Clarke carried out to the letter. These acts of patriotism endeared him to the people of New Jersey, and he has been frequently solicited to run for the highest political offices, but to these appeals he always gave one answer: "I have devoted my life to commercial pursuits, and I am developing the coal, iron and railroad interests of the country, and can be more useful in these fields than I could hope to be in the political field;" and adhering to this policy, he has never held any public office, but has been an ardent supporter of the Republican party and an advocate of the protective tariff.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

JERSEY CITY.

BANK AND NATIONAL COLLECTIONS.

Hudson County National Bank.—This is the successor of the Hudson County Bank, which was established in August, 1851, with a capital stock of one hundred and eighty thousand four hundred dollars, and was the first bank in Jersey City under the free banking law. The directors were W. S. Gregory, John Cassedy, James Keene, John Griffith, Samuel Westcott, Richard Morrow, Matthew Armstrong, Minot C. Morgan, John Van Vorst, Abram Becker and James R. Thompson. John Cassedy was elected president and Albert T. Smith cashier. The former resigned in 1856, and John Griffith was elected to the office. He served until 1858, and was succeeded by Matthew Armstrong, who held the place until the

death of the latter. J. E. D. and J. E. M. Smith gave place as cashier to Lewis N. Condit. He resigned in 1878, and was succeeded by A. A. Hardenbergh who had entered the bank as assistant cashier in 1854. He has been identified with the bank ever since, and his ability has done much towards insuring its prosperity. In May, 1865, the Hudson County Bank was reorganized under the name of the National Bank. The organization was effected with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the following officers were elected: Directors, Matthew Armstrong, Abram Becker, W. S. Gregory, John Griffith, Job Male, J. Dickinson Miller, Minot C. Morgan, Garrett Sip, Charles G. Sirson, James R. Thompson, and John Van Vorst. Matthew Armstrong was elected president, John Van Vorst vice-president and A. A. Hardenbergh cashier. Mr. Armstrong died during the year, and his son John was elected to the vacancy. John Armstrong died in 1873, when Job Male was elected president. Mr. Male resigned in 1878, and A. A. Hardenbergh was chosen to the position, which he has since held. Mr. Van Vorst resigned the vice-presidency in December, 1877, and was succeeded by O. J. Garrison, president, Thomas Earle. Edward A. Graham, the present cashier, was elected in May, 1882. David W. Taylor had filled the position from the time of Mr. Hardenbergh's resignation to 1882. The present directors are Robert C. Bacot, Peter Bentley, Gilbert Collins, Hampton A. Coursen, Thomas Earle, Augustus A. Hardenbergh, John Lamb, Job Male, James R. Thompson, Garrett D. Van Reipen, Richard C. Washburne, Augustus Zabriskie, Cornelius Zabriskie.

The assets of this bank amount to about one and three-quarters millions of dollars.

JOHN GRIFFITH.—The family of Mr. Griffith emigrated to America from Wales during the latter part of April in the year 1800. On the 5th of the succeeding month the subject of this biography was born. When but twelve years of age he entered the employ of the great Robert Fulton, and five years later was sent as that gentleman's agent to fit out an engine to be used in the first steamer that sailed on the Mississippi River. He arrived in New Orleans in June, 1817, set the engine, and in the fall of that year accompanied the steamer on her trial trip. He next, in connection with a partner, engaged in the patent-leather business in Newark, and continued to make that place his residence until 1833, when he removed to Jersey City, and with his brother, established, under the firm-name of E. & J. Griffith, a commission flour business. On the dissolution of the firm, in 1840, he sailed for Europe to contract for the supply of iron for one of the New York railroads, and on his return was for some years actively engaged in business. In politics Judge Griffith was formerly a pronounced Democrat, but during the war embraced the principles of the Republican party, though never a strong partisan. In 1843 he was appointed a lay judge of Hudson County, and held the

as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, and was during the late war an earnest supporter of the Government. He was appointed one of a war committee to equip soldiers, and, together with an associate member of the committee, made himself personally responsible for the purchase of clothing and other equipments. In all his official relations Judge Griffith was an earnest, efficient and devoted official. He was one of the founders of the Hudson County National Bank, one of its presidents, and for twenty-one years on its board of directors. He was also for twenty-five years director of the Provident Institution for Savings, and much of the time chairman of its committee on loans. Judge Griffith was twice married,—first to Martha A. Mulford, and a second time to Phebe M., daughter of Jeremiah Mulford, of Newark. He was in religion a supporter of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City. The death of Judge Griffith occurred July 21, 1872, in his seventy-third year.

AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH, of Jersey City, who represented the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey in the Congress of the United States, was born on the 18th day of May, 1830, at New Brunswick, N. J. His father, Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, LL.D., was one of the most eminent members of the bar of the State, and for many years prominently connected with Rutgers College (originally called Queen's College), of which the Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D.D., his grandfather, was the founder, in 1770, and the first president. Mr. Hardenbergh entered Rutgers College as a student in 1844, but before the end of his course was called home to act as amanuensis for his father, who, in middle life and in the full tide of practice, had become suddenly blind. Though failing for this reason to graduate, so favorable had been the impression made by the young student upon the faculty that the college, in 1851, conferred on him the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In 1846 he entered a counting-house in the city of New York, and became a resident of Jersey City, which continues to be his home. In 1852 he associated himself with the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, and has continued with it in almost every capacity until the present, having been elected its president in 1878, which position he still occupies. But he never abandoned his first inclination to study, and at the early age of twenty-one had established an enviable reputation as an eloquent speaker, which was considerably enhanced by a speech made by him that year on the engaging theme of "The National Bank." In 1854, he was elected to the State Legislature from a strong Whig district, and, although the youngest member of that body, he soon became one of the most prominent by his services in securing the passage of the General Banking Act, fixing the rate of interest at seven instead of six per cent., and by his strong and manly opposition to granting

further powers to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, a monopoly then almost as powerful as its gigantic successor is, that now dominates the policy and fortunes of the State. From 1857 to 1863 he was a member of the Common Council of Jersey City, part of the time its president, and during a portion of the war period chairman of the war committee, and the records of the city during that trying time contain many evidences of his untiring energy, patriotic action, and judicious counsels. In 1863, Mr. Hardenbergh became state director of railroads, and in 1874, being then a resident of Bergen County, he was sent as a delegate from the Fourth Congressional District to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore. The same year he was chosen president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, and in the fall, having moved back to Jersey City, he was nominated for the Forty-fourth Congress by the Democracy of the Seventh District, without solicitation on his part and even much to his surprise, and was elected by a large majority. He was re-elected in 1876. In 1878, having been elected president of the bank with which he had so long been connected, he declined being a candidate for renomination for Congress. But in 1880, at the imperative demand of the leaders of his party throughout the State, he again became a candidate, and was elected by five thousand majority, notwithstanding the popularity of his opponent and the sharply-drawn party lines of a Presidential contest. His nomination saved the State to the Democracy in that contest. During his first term in Congress he was a member of the Military, Centennial, and District of Columbia Committees; and during his second and third terms he was on the Banking and Currency Committee. He was a war Democrat of the most outspoken and determined character, and is a protective tariff and hard money man. In one of his public speeches against the wild schemes of the inflationists, he says: "I turn, sir, with an abiding faith, from the new-fangled doctrines of our modern financiers to the cherished opinions of the great lights of our history as enunciated by Jefferson, by Jackson and by Benton, and give value to the coin that can only be extracted by the giant arms of labor from the bosom of the earth, and not that which is the representative of indebtedness and issued by millions within the brief limit of a day or of a week."

During 1876, when the public depression was great, and bitter feeling prevailed against national banks as great monopolies, Mr. Hardenbergh made a speech on the subject of "The National Banks and their Relation to the Union," in which, referring to the necessities which called the national banking system into being, he said,—

"It is a well-known fact that the currency of this country is entirely in the hands of a few great banks, and that the Government has no power to issue a single dollar of currency without the consent of these banks. This is a dangerous condition of affairs, and it is the duty of the Government to take steps to secure the independence of the currency."



John Griffiths)



Wm. H. L. L.

and the citizens of Hackensack and upon his retirement from Congress a similar honor was conferred upon him by his constituents, without regard to party. In 1883, Mr. Hardenbergh was appointed by the mayor of Jersey City a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation, and in 1884 by Governor Abbott a trustee of the New Jersey State Industrial and Reform School, situated at Jamesburg, and subsequently was selected by the Democracy as Presidential elector in the canvass of 1884.

First National Bank.—This institution succeeded the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, and was organized Feb. 19, 1864. The first directors were John S. Fox, M. B. Bramhall, A. O. Zabriskie, James S. Davenport, Ephraim Marsh, S. Alofsen, P. Rafferty, H. G. Ellshemius and A. H. Wallis. John S. Fox was elected president and M. Sandford cashier. On Jan. 1, 1865, two additional officers were elected,—James S. Ogden, vice-president, and Edward F. C. Young, assistant treasurer. In 1871, Mr. Fox died, and A. H. Wallis became president. In 1874, Mr. Sandford resigned his position as cashier, and E. F. C. Young was chosen to fill the vacancy, George W. Conkling being appointed assistant cashier. In 1879, Mr. Wallis died, and E. F. C. Young succeeded to the presidency, Mr. Conkling to the cashiership and John W. Omberson was elected assistant cashier. These are the present officers. The present directors are Joseph L. Ogden, Andrew Clerk, Bennington F. Reynolds, Benjamin G. Clarke, W. A. Weichers, Alfred M. Fuller, James D. Bedle, E. F. C. Young, Hamilton Wallis, Charles Leichler, Thomas M. Gopsill. The bank has a paid up capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus of about equal amount, while its average deposits are two million three hundred thousand dollars.

The Second National Bank, which has its house at the corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets, was organized December 23, 1864, the first directors being Blakeley Wilson, Joseph M. Brown, H. M. Traphagen, Daniel T. Hoag, Robt. McLaughlin, Joseph McCoy, I. I. Vanderbeek, H. N. Ege, John Neilson, William Pearsall and Joseph M. Fuller. The first president, Blakeley Wilson, served eleven years and was succeeded by William Hogenkamp, who was the original cashier. His place as cashier was taken by James G. Hasking, the present incumbent. I. I. Vanderbeek was chosen vice-president, and still holds that position. The present directors are William Hogenkamp, I. I. Vanderbeek, H. N. Ege, William Force, A. A. Lutkins, Thomas E. Bray, M. H. Gillett, Marcus Beach and James G. Hasking. The bank was established with and now has a capital of one million and 600 thousand dollars.

Provident Institution for Savings.—This house was incorporated Feb. 27, 1839, and its first officers, elected Dec. 6, 1841, were as follows: President, D. S. Gregory; Vice-Presidents, John F. Ellis, Jonathan Jenkins, John R. Goodwin, Cornelius Van Vorst,

Peter Bentley; Trustees, David Henderson, Henry Traphagen, John Gilbert, Cornelius Kanouse, J. Dickinson Miller, Phineas C. Dummer, Thomas A. Alexander, Job Male, John Dows, D. F. Rockwell, Stephen Garretson, David Jones, John Frazer, H. Van Waggonen, A. Van Santwood, Peter McMartin, John Griffith, James W. Palmer, Luke Hemmingway, William B. Jenkins, Thomas Kingsford, Thomas Weldon, William Glaze, Timothy L. Smith.

Thomas W. James was elected treasurer Sept. 29, 1843, and held the position until May 12, 1856, when he resigned. E. W. Kingsland was upon the latter date chosen secretary and treasurer, and still retains that position. President Gregory died Dec. 8, 1874, and Andrew Clerk was subsequently chosen to the office, which he yet holds. The institution now has assets amounting to almost five and three-quarters millions of dollars, and a surplus of nearly half a million. The present officers are: President, Andrew Clerk; Vice-Presidents, David Smith, David Taylor, Benjamin G. Clarke, R. C. Bacot, Isaac I. Vanderbeek; Trustees, James A. Alexander, Thomas C. Brown, Peter Bentley, George W. Clerihew, John D. Carscallen, N. W. Condict, Jr., John E. Cronham, Henry S. Drayton, Horatio N. Ege, Benjamin Edge, Smith W. Haines, John W. Harrison, Francis Jenkins, William Keeney, John Lamb, John McBride, Minot C. Morgan, William E. Pearson, Freeman A. Smith, William F. Taylor, James B. Vreedenburgh, Jacob Weart, W. B. Williams, Richard C. Washburn.

ROBERT COCHRAN BACOT is a descendant of the Huguenot families of Bacot-De Saussure, who settled in South Carolina about the year 1670, together with a large number of other French families.

His grandfather, Thomas Wright Bacot, was the first postmaster of Charleston, having received his appointment and commission from President Washington, and was continued in that position under the ten succeeding administrations of the government,—a period of over forty years.

Mr. Bacot was also president of the Bank of South Carolina; his son, Peter Bacot, (father of Robert C.), was cashier of the Branch Bank of the United States at Charleston from its establishment in that city to its termination, during the administration of Gen. Jackson, after which, upon receiving an appointment as head of a financial institution in the city of New Orleans, he left his native city, and while on his way thither died while temporarily sojourning in the city of New York. His family then took up their residence in Jersey City, N. J., where they have since resided.

On the maternal side, the great-grandfather of Mr. Bacot was Capt. Robert Cochran, a native of Massachusetts, who settled in Charleston previous to the Revolutionary war, and held an important military position under the provincial government of the colony. On the breaking out of the war he immediately threw up the King's commission, and was appointed



R. C. Sweet

by the State government to the command of one of its armed forces, the "New Jersey Volunteers," to protect the coast against depredations by the Spanish troops, which duty, aided by the diplomacy of Dr. Franklin, then the representative of the interests of the colonies at Paris, he successfully accomplished, returning full-freighted with all articles essential for the impending struggle.

Upon a mission to Gen. Washington, who was encamped with his army at Valley Forge, he then headed the intended assault by Sir Peter Parker with his squadron upon Charleston, then in a defenseless condition. He procured relays of horses and after a ride of twenty-one days reached Charleston, and gave information of the intended attack, which resulted, from the timely preparations made to receive the enemy, in the memorable victory of Fort Moultrie.

Capt. Cochran received from the State of his adoption full recognition of the distinguished services he had rendered to his country on the termination of the war.

Robert C. Bacot, was born in Charleston, S. C., Sept. 18, 1818. After receiving his education at the College of Charleston he commenced the practice of his profession, that of a civil engineer, and was engaged in railroad explorations in New Hampshire, and subsequently in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Kentucky, surveying and laying out the contemplated extension of the South Carolina Railroad to the Ohio River.

He settled in Jersey City in the year 1838. The city then comprised but few inhabitants, who resided east of Warren and south of York Streets.

In 1841 he married Mary, a daughter of the late Robert Gilchrist. He was elected city surveyor of Jersey City in 1840, and in 1861 published, by request of the corporation, the map of Jersey City, embracing the territory lying east of Mill Creek, then the westerly limit of the city. In 1857 he was elected registrar and soon afterward chief engineer and superintendent of the Jersey City Water-Works, which position he held until 1864, when he resigned to take charge of the examinations ordered to be made by the Legislature to determine the extent and value of its riparian lands. His report on this investigation was made to the Legislature in 1865.

He was a member of the State Assembly from Hudson County, representing the district composed of parts of Jersey City and Hoboken, during the sessions of 1857 and 1858. His report as chairman of the committee on the geological and topographical survey of the State led to the reconstruction of that department, and placed the work on its subsequent efficient basis. Upon the reorganization of the Riparian Commission of the State, in 1868, and the adoption of the recommendation contained in his report of 1865, he was appointed chief engineer of the commission, which position he now holds.

In 1874-75 he was elected by the aldermen of Jersey City a member of the Board of Finance.

He is a director of the Hudson County National Bank, one of the vice-presidents of the Provident Institution for Savings in Jersey City and president of the Hackensack Water Company, which furnishes water from Hackensack River to the city of Hoboken and North Hudson County. This company and its works he was chiefly instrumental in promoting and constructing.

Through all his varied public services Mr. Bacot has retained the public confidence and respect; his career has been eminently a useful one, and yet without other ambition than such as attaches to the faithful performance of those duties which have been from time to time assigned to him in the community in which his lot has been cast, and in which it is hoped many years of active usefulness will remain for him as the wise counselor and public-spirited citizen.

His family consist of three daughters—Eugenia, wife of John Roundey, since deceased; Anne, wife of Benjamin B. Roundey; and Elizabeth; and five sons,—H. De Saussure, Robert C., Jr., John Vacher, William S. and Richard Watright.

Hudson City Savings-Bank.—This institution was incorporated March 27, 1868, and commenced business on the 15th of the following August. Benjamin F. Sawyer was the first president, George A. Toffey vice-president, G. D. Van Reipen secretary and treasurer and John J. Toffey assistant secretary. The trustees were G. D. Van Reipen, Benjamin F. Sawyer, George V. De Mott, Joseph E. Culver, Charles Gobisch, Andrew McLane, Charles J. Roe, Jno. R. McPherson, Pat'k. McNulty, Jno. Roemmelt, George A. Toffey, Andrew Leight, Joseph Montgomery, Cornelius J. Rooney, Frederick A. Goetz, Jno. Leitz, Clinton W. Conger, Willson M. Hosier, Thomas E. Bray, Alex. H. Laidlaw, Charles Kamiah, Jno. Hogan, Jno. Bott, Jno. B. Stanton, George Glaubrecht, Arend Steenken, George Och, Asa W. Fry. G. D. Van Reipen was elected president Jan. 9, 1873, and still holds the position. John Hedden, Jr., became secretary Jan. 8, 1874. The present officers and trustees are: President, G. D. Van Reipen; Vice-President, E. H. Davey; Secretary, John Hedden, Jr.; Trustees, G. D. Van Reipen, Joseph E. Culver, Jno. R. McPherson, Patrick McNulty, Andrew McLane, Jno. Leitz, Alex. H. Laidlaw, Jno. Bott, Arend Steenken, George Och, Asa W. Fry, Jno. J. Toffey, Jno. Hedden, Jr., Daniel Toffey, William Beach, R. H. H. Steel, Edmund H. Davey, William General.

German Savings-Bank.—This institution was chartered March 29, 1871, and opened for business on May 21st following. The first officers were: President, Michael Lineau; First Vice-President, F. O. Matthiessen; Second Vice-President, Louis A. Lineau; Secretary and Treasurer, C. M. E. Schraeder. The present officers are the same as the above, with the exceptions of Louis A. Lucien as first vice-president and Dr. A.

and measures were immediately taken to accomplish that purpose. On the 16th of February the petition was immediately acted upon, a sanctuary was located, and obtained, and the Rev. Stephen H. Meeker of Bushwick, Long Island, N. Y., was called and duly installed as pastor on the 9th of May. On the 20th of October the connection was dissolved, and he returned to New York.

During the pastorate of Rev. Matthias Lusk, which extended over a period of near fifteen years, the church had been largely neglected, and a convenient lecture-room constructed under it. The indebtedness of the church was entirely liquidated.

On the 22d of September, 1853, the corner-stone of a new provision for the church was laid, but owing to financial embarrassments and the fact that the church could not be built for the sum stipulated, the work was delayed for two years. In 1854 the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York rendered valuable aid, and a new subscription of fifteen thousand dollars was raised, with which the sanctuary was completed. The dedication service was performed on Sunday, April 5, 1857, the Rev. Matthias Lusk, A. W. McClure, D.D., John Garretson, D.D., and David Riddle, D.D., officiating.

The first building was removed to the opposite side of the street in 1853, and converted into Park Hall. It was destroyed by fire on the 12th of December, 1864.

The pastoral record of this church is as follows:

Revs. Stephen H. Meeker, from May 9, 1830, to Oct. 20, 1830; James R. Talmadge, from Feb. 8, 1831, to Jan. 30, 1833; Matthias Lusk, from Nov. 19, 1833, to Oct. 26, 1848; John Austin Yates was called July 31, 1849, but died August 26th, before the date fixed for his installation; Daniel Lork, from June 16, 1850, to May 5, 1851; Alexander W. McClure, from May 19, 1852, to April 18, 1854; David H. Riddle, from April 19, 1857, to Dec. 22, 1862; Henry M. Scudder, from Dec. 5, 1864, to May 23, 1865; George H. Pecke, from Aug. 1, 1865, to Dec. 6, 1869; William W. Hallock, Jr., from June 11, 1871.

First Reformed Dutch Church of the Township of Van Vorst. (now known as Second Reformed Church of Jersey City) was organized March 15, 1846, with the following-named persons as constituent members: Antoinette Van Vorst, Mary Brower, Maria Brower, Ann Craig, B. W. Ryder, Earl B. Sippell, Lavinia Sippell, Lydia Baxter, Stephen Garretson, Hester Garretson, John Garretson, Catharine Ann Garretson, Sarah Traphagen, Henry Traphagen, Anna Traphagen, Clarissa B. Anderson, Eliza Gough, Clara R. Cobb, Benjamin Bell, John Berry and Sarah Berry. These, with others, making twenty-two families in all, having privately petitioned the Classis of Bergen to authorize the formation of a church in the then township of Van Vorst, Hudson

Co., the Classis granted the request, whereupon the petitioners presented to the Classis the following: Elders, Barzillai W. Ryder, Earl B. Sippell, Stephen Garretson, and John Garretson, Deacons, John Berry and Benjamin Bell. On the 18th of March of the same year the Classis responded as "The First Reformed Dutch Church in the Township of Van Vorst." The first services were held in the Congregational Church, a small frame building on the southeast corner of Grove Street and Railroad Avenue. The new church on organizing called Rev. William J. R. Taylor to the pastorate. This arrangement was consummated on the 24th of September, 1846. As the congregation had as yet no edifice of their own, the installation services were held in the First Church, in Grand Street, Rev. A. H. Warner, Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D., and Rev. James Scott, D.D., officiating. Having secured a pastor, the next pressing requisite of the congregation was a church. A subscription was opened for the raising of the necessary funds, but these for a time came in slowly. At length the much-needed stimulus was afforded the enterprise by a donation of three valuable lots of land on Wayne Street, between Grove and Barrow, together with the handsome sum of one thousand dollars in cash. The gift was thankfully accepted, and on the 24th of August, 1847, the corner-stone of the present church was laid by the pastor, assisted by Rev. James Romeyn, Rev. J. C. Gulden, and Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D. On the 16th of January, 1848, the lower story was so far completed that services were held in the lecture-room, and on the 28th of May following the entire building was completed and dedicated.

The present church edifice is a substantial one of brick, with brown stone trimmings. The main audience room will seat about five hundred and fifty persons. The pews are grained in oak, trimmed with mahogany, and the frescoing of the walls and ceiling, while of simple design and "quiet" color, is characterized by general symmetry and good taste.

Under Mr. Taylor's energetic ministration the church grew rapidly in numbers and resources. The failing health of the pastor's wife, however, compelled the former's resignation on the 4th of October, 1849. The congregation had at this time increased to ninety families. About one month after Mr. Taylor's resignation an unanimous call was extended to Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, then pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Coxsackie, N. Y. The call was accepted, and on the 30th of December, 1849, Mr. Van Cleef was formally installed. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D., and to the congregation by Rev. John Garretson. On the first Sabbath in January, 1850, the pastor preached his inaugural sermon, from 1 Corinthians iv. 1: "Let a man so account of us as of the ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of

¹ From the *Annals* of the Rev. P. D. Van Cleef, D.D.

1774. This began a pastorate which is now the oldest in the city. At that time the corporate limits of Jersey City extended only as far west as Grove Street. The region north and west was known by the names of Harsimus and Pavonia, but was actually the township of Van Vorst, whence the name of the church. The population of Jersey City was then about eleven thousand. The first serious check to the growing congregation now took place. On the night of Dec. 13, 1851, the church building took fire, and the interior, with the organ, was almost wholly destroyed. The building having already proved inadequate in size for the rapidly increasing congregation, it was deemed advisable, in connection with the repairs, to enlarge it to the full depth of the lot. This was accordingly done, and on the 13th of June, 1852, the building, enlarged and greatly improved, was reopened for divine service. About this time a number of families were dismissed to organize a separate church in the upper part of the city. The parish so formed—now known as the Park Reformed Church—is under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Howard Suydam, and is one of the most flourishing in the city.

In March, 1861, the church joined with the other Reformed Dutch Churches in Jersey City in establishing the Morgan Street Mission Sunday-school. This mission has proved very successful. Its property consists of a lot and a commodious chapel on First Street. A new church has grown out of the mission. It is known as the Free Reformed Church, and Rev. H. Mattice is its pastor.

In March, 1871, Mr. D. Van Winkle, Jr., who was afterward joined by a number of the young people of the church, organized a mission Sunday-school in the western part of the city. This enterprise has also proved highly successful, and a German Church has grown out of this mission.

The Sunday-school of the church was organized Jan. 16 and 23, 1848, under the direction of the consistory, with eleven teachers and about forty scholars. Of the original scholars, two are now serving in the school as teachers. One of the former scholars, now Rev. E. T. Corwin, D.D., is pastor of a large congregation at Millstone, N. J., and is already known as a scholar and an author. Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, was one of the original teachers, and is still actively connected with the church. The first superintendent was B. W. Ryder, followed by A. D. Hope, J. D. Lawrence, James Lauder, M. Bailey, A. S. Whiton, Thomas M. Gopsill (who held the office for sixteen years), and the present incumbent, Charles J. Dodgshun.

The society now numbers one hundred and twenty families and two hundred and twenty communicants. Since the beginning of Dr. Van Cleef's pastorate he has received more than seven hundred persons into the communion of the church. The value of the church property in 1884 was thirty thousand dollars.

The officers of the church for 1884 were as follows.

Pastor, Rev. Jacob D. Van Cleef, Elder, A. A. Fortnes, M.D., Deacons, F. Morris, M.D., M. J. Sonderlitz, Isaac I. Vandermeulen, Deacons, N. D. Wittenlyke, Peter Van Derlip, William S. Nowell, William J. Hough.

Third Reformed Church.—A meeting of persons friendly to the organization of a Third Reformed Dutch Church in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City was held in April, 1852, and on frequent subsequent dates, the prominent persons in the movement being Stephen Garretson, Thomas Taber, John Smyth, Henry M. Traphagen, Lewis D. Hardenbergh, Philip Fraeigh, Jr., William Gaul, Samuel Knapp and others. On the 20th of April the Classis granted the petition for the organization of the church, appointing as a committee the Rev. Drs. Taylor and Abeel and Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef. On the 7th of May the committee received on certificate fifteen communicants, and immediately afterwards the first elders and deacons were elected. The persons chosen were Stephen Garretson, Thomas Taber, John H. Smyth, L. D. Hardenbergh as elders; Peter Hart, John Ludlum, and Robert Moore as deacons.

They were duly ordained on the 23d of May, the Revs. B. C. Taylor and P. D. Van Cleef officiating. These services took place in a hall owned by Mr. Smyth, in Grove Street. The certificate of incorporation was signed and filed the next day. A call was proffered to Rev. William J. R. Taylor, whose term of service commenced on July 25th. A deed for three valuable lots of ground on Grove Street, between Pavonia Avenue and North Second Street, on which to erect a church, was presented by Miss Anna V. H. Traphagen. A neat and commodious tabernacle, accommodating four hundred and fifty persons, was erected on the southeast corner of Erie and South Third Streets, and occupied until the permanent edifice was built. The whole cost of the building and lot was borne by Judge Stephen Garretson, on the condition of the payment of interest at six per cent. by the church. The permanent building was erected on the corner of Eighth Street, fronting on Hamilton Square. On Sept. 20, 1859, the cornerstone was laid, and dedication services were held in the Church on May 6, 1860.

The several pastors of this church have been as follows:

Revs. William J. R. Taylor, from Aug. 19, 1852, to Nov. 14, 1854; J. Paschal Strong, from Jan. 21, 1855, to Nov. 25, 1856; Calvin Selden, from May 10, 1857, to Oct. 5, 1857; Cornelius L. Wells, from June 13, 1858, to March 5, 1863; J. Romeyn Berry, from Nov. 25, 1863, to Nov. 1, 1868; J. Howard Suydam, from Jan. 21, 1869.

Second Reformed Church,¹ of Hudson City, corner of Central Avenue, near Franklin Street. This congregation was organized on Nov. 6, 1859, and

received the ministrations of Rev. C. Doepenschmidt, of Jersey City, as a missionary. In 1861 was united, with a mission to Washington, D. C., under the pastorate of Rev. Leopold N. Adams. The church edifice, which it was destined to occupy, was erected in Dec. 11, 1861. Mr. Hammarsted was installed July 29, 1861. The church was reorganized in Sept. 1861.

Lafayette Reformed Church of Jersey City.—This church is located on Compagny Avenue, corner of Pine Street, and was organized in 1863, with seventeen persons, dismissed for that purpose from Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor's Church, near the Second Reformed Church of Jersey City. Two months after confession of faith and another a short time afterwards. The following-named persons were the original members: Abraham Duryee, John I. Van Horne, Michael Simmons, Justus Slater, Epaphrus Warren, Stephen St. John, John Van Horne, Jr., Jacob Van Horne, John A. Bouker, James Stevens, James P. Zabriskie, Henry I. Vanderbeek, Justus Slater, Jr., Mrs. Abraham Brittin, Mrs. Rebecca Van Horne, Mrs. Valentine Havens, Mrs. Jane Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Peter Vreeland, Mrs. Henry Vanderbeek, Mrs. James P. Zabriskie, Mrs. John Van Horne, Jr., Mrs. Jacob Van Horne, Mrs. John A. Bouker, Mrs. James Stevens, Mrs. John Post, Mrs. Justus Slater, Mrs. Stephen St. John, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Slater.

A Sunday-school, with about one hundred scholars and teachers was connected with this new church organization, and services were held in the upper rooms of the public school building. Public services were, for some length of time, conducted by Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Van Cleef and other ministers of neighboring congregations. Among those who preached for this people in 1863 was the Rev. James B. Hardenbergh, D.D., who for forty years had been ministering to various Reformed Churches, and was then living in New York without a charge. Mr. Hardenbergh, however, declined a call to the then youthful congregation.

Plans for building a plain chapel and church edifice were drawn, four ordinary city building lots secured, and the plans carried out, so far as the lecture-room was concerned which was completed prior to July, 1864. The subscriptions were then exhausted, yet the foundation walls of a church edifice had been laid and some building material purchased. A contract had been made to put up the side walls of the church, when, for want of funds, work upon the temple ceased for a while. In 1866 money was raised to put up the spire and roof the building, when another forced cessation of operations was met with. However, in November, 1866, the edifice was completed and dedicated, but not till 1873 was this working, struggling society free from debt.

In 1877, by a generous donation of one of the elders of the church, of two building lots on Pacific Avenue, a fresh impulse was given to the parsonage committee; the energy and devotion of the congregation carried to a successful completion the building of a comfortable and delightful home for their minister, which was completed in 1879.

In May, 1864, William Rankin Duryee, a young man of twenty-six summers, was laboring in the vineyard of his Master, near Williamsburgh, Long Island, having preached there about fifteen months, and manifesting during this time unmistakable evidences of his solid worth and devotion to the cause of Christ, to which he had consecrated his best energies, was called upon by Justus Slater, and asked to "Come over and preach for this people." Young Duryee had left the theological seminary in 1861, and for a few months in 1862 was employed in a Kentucky regiment of Union soldiers; then entered the mission field, near Williamsburgh, N. Y. Here his peculiar tact and talent was discovered by a Presbyterian Church which had been long established, and which extended to him a call to become its pastor. He very courteously declined the offer to be pastor of a rich congregation, and accepted the invitation to "Come over and preach to this people," which resulted in his being installed as pastor of this church, on the last day of July, 1864, by the South Classis of Bergen, which sacred office he still fills to the honor of the cause and the satisfaction of a large and flourishing membership and congregation, he being the first and only pastor of this church.

During his pastorate of twenty years over this church, he has baptised 206 children, 11 adults; officiated at 109 marriages and 225 funerals. There was on Jan. 1, 1884, a membership of 140, with a church property valued at \$35,000.

The following is a list of those who have served as elders and deacons, in the order of their election. Where re-elected the names are not repeated.

Elders: Abraham Duryee, James St. John, Van Horne, James P. Zabriskie, John Van Horne, Jr., John A. Bouker, John I. Van Horne, Jr., Michael Simmons, Justus Slater, Epaphrus Warren, Stephen St. John, John Van Horne, Jr., Jacob Van Horne, James Stevens, James P. Zabriskie, Henry I. Vanderbeek, Justus Slater, Jr., Mrs. Abraham Brittin, Mrs. Rebecca Van Horne, Mrs. Valentine Havens, Mrs. Jane Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Peter Vreeland, Mrs. Henry Vanderbeek, Mrs. James P. Zabriskie, Mrs. John Van Horne, Jr., Mrs. Jacob Van Horne, Mrs. John A. Bouker, Mrs. James Stevens, Mrs. John Post, Mrs. Justus Slater, Mrs. Stephen St. John, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Slater. Deacons: John A. Bouker, James Stevens, James P. Zabriskie, Henry I. Vanderbeek, Justus Slater, Jr., Mrs. Abraham Brittin, Mrs. Rebecca Van Horne, Mrs. Valentine Havens, Mrs. Jane Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Peter Vreeland, Mrs. Henry Vanderbeek, Mrs. James P. Zabriskie, Mrs. John Van Horne, Jr., Mrs. Jacob Van Horne, Mrs. John A. Bouker, Mrs. James Stevens, Mrs. John Post, Mrs. Justus Slater, Mrs. Stephen St. John, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Slater.

Reformed Church of Greenville.—corner of Danforth and Ocean Avenues. The first services of this congregation were held in the former township school-

house on the 1st of January, 1871, by the Rev. B. C. Taylor, D.D., of Bergen. Addresses were also made at this meeting by F. Jones, of Bergen Point, and W. L. Jones, of Jersey City. The society was put upon a permanent basis on the 19th of February of the same year, and soon after called the Rev. Alexander Young, who accepted the call, and remained with the congregation nine years, and was followed by the present pastor, Rev. P. T. Pockman. A brick building was erected at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, and on Jan. 16, 1876, was dedicated for divine worship by Rev. Dr. Taylor. The following persons constituted the original membership of the church: Stephen B. Vreeland and wife, Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. George W. Howe, Mrs. Jesse D. Abrams, Mrs. Cornelius R. Van Riper, Miss Georgina Dillaway, Mrs. Catharine B. McAveny, William Currie, Peter V. Voorhees and wife, Isaac N. Kershaw, Edwin Battley and wife, Miss Fanny Stockdale, Mrs. Michael Schultz, Mrs. Lisette Jacobs, John Morrell and wife, Mrs. Charles H. Winfield, Mrs. Stephen Gorham, Michael Terhune and wife.

The first officers of the church were Stephen B. Vreeland, Edwin Battley, Michael Terhune, elders; William Currie, Peter V. Kershaw and John Morrell, deacons.

The present officers are Michael Schultz, Albert Chestro, Stephen B. Vreeland, Samuel H. Conklin, elders; G. B. Boice, S. L. Harvey, M. H. Smith and H. Brooke, deacons.

The church is prospering under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Pockman, and has a membership of one hundred and twenty-eight. A large and energetic Sabbath-school has always been the pride of the church.

Central Avenue Reformed Church of Jersey City.

—This church was organized July 10, 1872, with the following-named persons as constituent members: Willard T. Eddy, Susan Eddy, Peter D. Vreeland, Lavina Frederick Vreeland, Peter Conover, Catharine Conover, James Christie, Charity I. Christie, Henry B. Robinson, Margaret G. Robinson, William D. Smith and John Fletcher.

The first elders of the church were Willard T. Eddy and Peter D. Vreeland. The deacons were James Christie and W. D. Smith.

The church edifice, located on the corner of Central Avenue and Bowers Street, is a frame structure, purchased by the congregation in 1884, at a cost of eight thousand two hundred dollars.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. George H. Pool, installed Nov. 30, 1872, and dismissed April 15, 1873; Rev. George L. Wolfe, installed May 19, 1874, and dismissed April 20, 1875; Rev. Algernon Matthews, Aug. 2, 1875, to June 17, 1876; Rev. W. T. Griffin, June 20, 1878, to April 4, 1881; Rev. W. C. Handy, Oct. 17, 1881, to Dec. 4, 1882; Rev. C. S. Wright, the present pastor, was installed April 1, 1883.

The elders of the church in 1884 were Jacob Newkirk, William Willy, T. Fireloch and W. T. Chestow.

The deacons were A. Shepherd, Samuel Miller and Duncan Campbell. Membership, one hundred and twenty-five.

The Sunday-school connected with this church numbers two hundred pupils and teachers, and is in charge of W. T. Chestow.

Free Reformed Church.—177 and 179 First Street. In March, 1861, the Bethel, or Morgan Street Mission-school, was instituted with thirty scholars and eighteen teachers. In 1863 the chapel was dedicated, and subsequently a regular service was held, first on Thursday evening and then on Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Shaw officiating as missionary. The members of the church gathered by Mr. Shaw met on April 29, 1872, and chose as elders Thompson Harris and James Murphy, and as deacons James C. Lindsay and John Sheridan. On May 5th the church was fully organized, with the Rev. Mr. Shaw as pastor, the following being the original members: Mrs. Margaret Craig, Mr. James Lindsay and wife, Mary Ann Brown, Thomas S. Harris, David Smyth, John Sheridan and Mary M., his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, George Randal and Elizabeth, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Whitford, Robert Greig and wife, Mrs. Jessie Todd, Robert Thompson and wife, Mrs. Mary O'Hare, James Murphy and wife.

On December 4th in the same year the Rev. A. J. Park was called, and on Jan. 12, 1873, he was installed. He remained in pastoral charge until succeeded by Rev. Henry Mattice, the present pastor, in January, 1879. The Morgan Street Chapel passed out of existence long ago.

The present edifice on First Street cost about eight thousand dollars. Two years ago the church paid off a mortgage and floating debt of four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars and repaired the building at an additional expense of two thousand five hundred dollars, all of which has been paid. It has a membership of one hundred and thirty four. The officers of the church are Robert Thompson, James C. Lindsay and Alexander Hunter, elders; John Davidson, George Bryan, Robert Hare and John V. Eastland, deacons.

First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City Heights.—It became evident in the summer of 1855 to recent residents in what was then known as South Bergen, Hudson Co., N. J., that the community required enlarged facilities for hearing and diffusing the Gospel of Christ.

Report was accordingly made to the Third Presbytery of New York. Its committee surveyed the ground, and held occasional services for divine worship during that autumn in a building known as Miss Carpenter's Seminary, on Hudson (now Storm)



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS.



Emmet H. French

NEW JERSEY. — JERSEY CITY. — THE REV. EDWARD WARNER FRENCH, D.D.

Dr. French is a native of Baldo, Vt., and was born in 1829. He was graduated with high honor at Williams College in 1852. He studied theology at Union Seminary, New York and at Newport, R. I.

He was licensed by the Third Presbytery of New York in 1856. During that year he aided in the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Baldo, Hudson Co., (now Jersey City), to whose pulpit he was unanimously called. He has had no other charge, and is just now completing the twenty-eighth year of his pastorate in the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, in which he is greatly beloved.

Dr. French is esteemed one of the eminent clergymen, not only of the Presbyterian denomination, but of the Protestant Church of the United States.

This reputation is not undeserved, but has its foundation in justice and in true merit. He is profound, analytical, logical and psychological. Being deeply reflective and studious naturally and by practice, he is introspective, and his sermons deal with the thoughts that influence human conduct, with the operations of the mind, with the sentiments of the heart, with the motive impulses and relations of the inner man to God, to the springs and sources of character rather than to the superficial appearances, that often mislead and are frequently misunderstood.

Dr. French conducts worship in the sanctuary. This is impressed from the beginning of the services upon every attendant. There is solemnity without self-sufficiency on the part of the preacher, humility without abasement, dignity of office without pride of person and elevated thought without rhapsody.

The doctor speaks with measured slowness, in clear-cut, distinct utterance, using extreme care in the selection of words that they may express the thought with utmost precision and vigor. It would be difficult to find another preacher more terse and comprehensive in language. He avoids hackneyed phrases as one would shun a pestilence. This habit does not, as one would suppose, rob his sentences of polish, but it demands close attention, since one cannot know what is coming, and mental abstractions cause one to lose the thread of the discourse. "*Multum in parvo*" might most aptly be applied to all that he utters.

By consequence Dr. French is most impressive and educational. His hearers carry his thoughts with them from the house of worship. This power of concise expression and the habit of concentrated thought become expansive instead of narrow, comprehensive instead of focal. They suggest whole regions of thought of which the speaker has only deftly indicated the outline, as the true artist, with only a few touches of the brush here and there, will reveal the human face divine, or by a single stroke change the whole expression of the countenance.

Dr. French is not unimaginative. On the contrary, his illustrations and metaphors are most apt and pictorial. They instruct, while elucidating the promulgated ideas. He uses them, however, sparingly, yet to good purpose, for they are always new and telling.

His personal appearance does not strongly suggest the clergyman, though his broad and high forehead stamps him as a man of large capabilities. While there is no elocutionary effort displayed in his sermonizing, he attracts by the very peculiarities of intonation and manner, which may almost be called eccentricities. By the universal rule of associations and affinities, Dr. French has a church membership including many intellectual, learned, professional and wealthy people, who nobly aid the work of spreading the gospel here and elsewhere, and who are attached by the strongest ties of admiration and love to their able, earnest and spiritual pastor.

It may not be amiss to close this sketch with the thought that in the exercise of his mental endowments and acquisitions, and in all the keen and learned discourses which Dr. French preaches, the gospel of salvation through Jesus Christ is always the principal theme, as in all the varied styles of gold and silver chronometers of value the mainspring is always operative, thus giving them worth and effectiveness.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1 Pavonia Avenue, near Summit Avenue, Jersey City Heights. This society was organized June 13, 1871, at the house of John Gordon, No. 534 Summit Avenue, with James Dunn and George P. Howell, elders; James Martin and James Munroe, deacons; Henry Dusenbury, George P. Howell, Charles C. Jewell, John Gordon and Robert T. Rogers, trustees. The church was a branch from the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen (Dr. French), and passed through many trials and difficulties incident to and during its infancy, but has happily emerged from them all, and for the past five years has steadily prospered. The building is of wood, and cost originally eleven thousand dollars; it is now valued at seven thousand dollars. Before another year has elapsed the congregation confidently expect to be worshiping in a new and commodious building, corner of Summit and Magnolia Avenues.

The pastoral record of this church is as follows:

By Henry Farmer

Rev. John S. Glendenning, installed Oct. 26, 1871; he served about five years. Rev. O. B. Bidwell, installed April 26, 1877, remaining about two years. He was succeeded, May 10, 1880, by Rev. Israel W. H. Harvey.

The officers of the church for 1884 are:

Trustees, George B. Hanson, John C. Scott, Charles C. Jewell, William H. Hughes, William C. Lee, Kenneth C. Booth, Trustees; 21 North Kent St., Asbury Park, N. J. Rev. Mr. Harvey, pastor.

Second Presbyterian Church,¹ Third Street, near Jersey Avenue. This church had its origin in Mission School No. 7, of Harsinians. Its organization dates back to December, 1851, when about twenty members took their first communion in Smith's Hall, corner of Grove and Fourth Streets, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Charles Hoover, who remained with the congregation about seven and a half years. He was succeeded by Rev. James M. Stevenson, who ministered to the flock nearly seven years. Subsequently Rev. Hiram Eddy, D.D., officiated three years; Rev. John R. Fisher, nine and a half years, who was succeeded by Rev. Alexander McKelvey, the present pastor, his installation taking place March 13, 1884. The first elders who served under Rev. Mr. Hoover as moderators of the session were Thomas S. Doremus, Darius S. Crosby and William Rhodes. The church edifice, which is of brick, was dedicated Jan. 17, 1858, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hoover.

The property is valued at fifty thousand dollars, and the membership of the church is one hundred and seventy. The officers of the church for 1884 are

Rev. Alexander McKelvey, installed; J. H. Fry, William Gibson, William Magill, J. F. Schmitt and W. S. White, elders.

Second United Presbyterian Church,¹ located on Hancock Avenue, south of Bowser Street, was organized on the 4th of April, 1871, and was opened for worship in December, 1873. The original constituent members were William Magill, Margaret Magill, Jane McDonald, Robert S. Stewart, Ann Stewart, Samuel Martin, Christina Martin, William McCune, Rachel McCune, Thomas Martin, James Henry and Martha Henry. Samuel Martin and James Henry were the first elders, and Rev. Robert Armstrong, D.D., the present pastor, was the first and only minister the church has had since its organization, while Samuel Martin and James Henry still remain in the office of elders, together with William Magill, Robert S. Stewart and Daniel Black. The trustees are Lyle Reed, Samuel V. Reed, David Banks, Peter Randal, Arthur Fry, David Shurie and Thomas Martin. When instituted, the congregation had neither church building nor ground on which to build, nor a dollar toward procuring either. Now they have a handsome church edifice, of wood, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, and the church is free from all incumbrance.

Summit Avenue United Presbyterian Church.—

This is one of the young churches of Jersey City, it having been organized June 13, 1882, with the following named persons as constituent members: Kenneth Dingwall, Maria Dingwall, James Heggans, Sr., Sarah Heggans, Alfred Scott, Mrs. Ellen Scott, Thomas Gallagher, Mrs. Ada Gallagher, R. G. Booth, James A. Booth, Mary J. Booth, Joseph McConet, Jr., Mrs. Anna McConet, Mrs. Eliza J. McCaw, Hamilton McCaw, Miss Alicia J. T. McCaw, H. F. Burlew, Mrs. Samantha Burlew, Thomas Stewart and Mrs. Amanda Stewart.

The first elders of the church were Hamilton McCaw, James Heggans, Sr., and Thomas Stewart.

Trustees, Kenneth Dingwall, president; H. F. Burlew, secretary; Hamilton McCaw, treasurer; Thomas Gallagher, Thomas Stewart, James Heggans, Sr., and R. G. Booth.

The church edifice is a comfortable two-story frame building, the lower story divided into lecture and Sunday-school and janitor's rooms, while the main audience-room is in the second story. The church is conducted on the free-seat plan. There is connected with this church a flourishing Sunday-school of one hundred and twenty-eight pupils, a Young People's Literary Society and a Ladies' Missionary Society.

First Congregational Church of Jersey City,² located on the corner of York and Hudson Streets.—

At Iroquois Hall, April 14, 1858, an organization of this church was effected, mutual pledges being entered into by nineteen persons, male and female, on profession of faith, and by letters from sister churches.

On April 25, 1858, public religious services were held, attended with great interest when under direction of Council. The new church was welcomed to the brotherhood of Congregational Churches in Lyceum Hall.

The original members were Mrs. E. E. Allen, Charles H. Dummer, J. V. W. De Hart, N. P. Dennison, A. S. Hatch, Miss Theodocia Hatch, A. H. Farlan, F. W. B. Fleming, Mrs. Mary M. Fleming, Mrs. Jane E. Hatch, S. F. Lund, Mrs. Catharine Lund, Harriet T. Storrs, Stephen W. St. John, Mrs. Laura E. St. John, Wm. S. Taylor,³ Mrs. Julia L. Taylor,³ Illinois Winter, Mrs. Elmira Winter. The above-named persons constituted the membership of the Tabernacle Church, or First Congregational Church.

On April 17, 1861, John Milton Holmes, of Andover Theological Seminary, received an unanimous call, which he immediately accepted, and thus before completing his course of study at the seminary entered upon his work as pastor and teacher, and on May 23, 1861, was ordained and installed to the work of the

¹ By Henry Farmer.

² The only remaining members of this church are—

City Henry Farmer.

zealous ministry as pastor of the First Congregational Church, which position he occupied with increased usefulness, unremitting in efforts to enlarge and strengthen the growing interests of "the beloved church."

But hard work among his people, and the deep interest which he took in all matters growing out of the intense excitement of the times brought on a long health and he was obliged to give up, and with deepest feelings of grief and sorrow, after a pastorate of something over eight years, was, on May 5, 1869, regularly dismissed, and on Sept. 20, 1871, died in Jersey City, in the midst of a beloved and sorrowing people. The church and society extended an unanimous call to Rev. G. B. Wilcox, of New London, which he accepted on Dec. 5, 1869 (the same year that Mr. Holmes was dismissed), was installed, and after a pastorate of about six years was dismissed to take charge of a church in New London, April 27, 1875.

The third and present pastor, Rev. Addison P. Lorter, of Chelsea, Mass., received a call to the Tabernacle Church in April, 1877, and was installed May 23, 1877.

During the two years the church was without a pastor services were maintained both Sunday mornings and evenings, as well as its weekly meetings, with great regularity.

The church met for religious services in Lyceum Hall, Franklin Hall and in other halls, migrating from place to place as seemed necessary to accommodate the growing needs of the church, until June 16, 1862, when the corner-stone of the Tabernacle was laid with appropriate ceremonies at the corner of York and Henderson Streets, and on May 3, 1863, was formally dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The building is brick, standing on five full lots, fronting on Henderson Street seventy-five feet, and on York one hundred and twenty-two and a half feet, and worth not far from thirty thousand dollars.

The interior of the main building is divided into an audience-room, seventy-five by ninety feet, with lecture and Sunday-school room and library-rooms in the rear, with ladies' parlor, pastor's study and ante-rooms on second floor.

The first officers of the church were:

Pastor, Rev. John Milton Holmes. Deacons, A. H. Estlin, Francis Winger, Stephen N. St. John, A. S. Foster, J. Clark, S. F. Foster, Treasurer, A. S. Hilditch.

Present membership: males, ninety-two; females, two hundred and twenty-nine; total membership, three hundred and twenty-one.

It is proper to add that the First Congregational Church has attained a membership of about seven hundred since its organization, in 1858; yet its loss by dismissal to sister-churches has been great, largely growing out of the fact that the church occupies intermediate territory, lying between New York City on one side and a great number of thriving villages and

out-towns, without easy access to numerous railway trains, fifteen to twenty miles away in New Jersey.

The officers at present are:

Pastor, Rev. Addison P. Lorter. Deacons, F. Clark, J. H. Winger, A. H. Estlin, Stephen N. St. John, A. S. Foster, J. Clark, S. F. Foster, Treasurer, A. S. Hilditch.

First German Evangelical Lutheran Church.—

This society was organized Oct. 31, 1874, as an offshoot of St. John's Lutheran Church, and comprised only six families. When Rev. Robert A. Hofer, the present pastor, assumed his position Sept. 15, 1879, twenty-five families were numbered in the membership, and the church was in a good state, possessing a lot of three thousand dollars. Now this fund has been lowered to a few hundred dollars, and the names of two hundred persons are upon the roll of communicant members. The church has raised during the eleven years of its existence over eleven thousand dollars for benevolent purposes. The present trustees are Philip Lindemeyer, Louis Lindemeyer, H. Gruenthal, L. Frank, Jacob Sander, Jr., A. Semke; the elders are Jacob Sander, Jr., Philip Lindemeyer, and Ernst Cattenhorn; the deacons, Herman Brueckner, Alexander Santer, Louis Frank. A Sunday-school, of which the pastor is superintendent, has two hundred and fifty members.

St. Matthew's Church (German Evangelical Lutheran).—

The church, one of the organizations is located on Fifth Street, between Erie and Jersey Avenues, in Jersey City, and was purchased from the Baptists in 1861, the society or church having been organized January 11th of that year, with the following-named persons as constituent members: William L. Brooking, William F. Schuman, John Koster, Gerhard Schuackenberg, Kenry Knop. Of the above all are still living except Mr. Brooking, and are members of the church.

The first officers were as follows:

Pastor, John Koster. Elders, F. Harns, Heinrich Staudach, Hermann, Bernhard Hagen, Christian Koch, Gottlieb Schuackenberg, Eugene Wehring, the being president, Thomas Koster, secretary, F. Harns, William Böing, John Koster, William L. Schuman, secretary.

At the organization of the church the little flock was in charge of Rev. — Worsidlow. Although not regularly installed, he remained until the early part of 1862, when Rev. Julius A. Bergeroth was installed, and remained till 1866. The next pastor was Rev. George Eroh, installed 1866 and remained until 1881, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. John C. J. Peterson.

The church officers for 1884 were:

John Koster, Elders, M. Harns and John Schuman, Deacons, H. Lindemeyer, Hermann Brueckner, and William Brueckner, Treasurer, John Koster, John Harns, president, John Hagen, secretary, W. Böing, treasurer, and A. Vorker, H. Thierfeld, H. Amlund, J. Schuackenberg.

The membership in 1884 comprised two hundred and twenty-eight families, and the value of church property was ten thousand dollars.

Salem Church of the Evangelical Association of North America.—This church was organized June 22, 1860, by Rev. G. Schart, H. Koch, C. Frandt, H. Hermann, J. Birmle, F. Eggert and H. Findekleer.

The church edifice is a frame structure located on Bergen Avenue, in that portion of Jersey City known as Greenville, the corner-stone having been laid Aug. 18, 1870, and the edifice dedicated October 9th of the same year by Rev. N. Goebel. A second edifice was built in 1874, and dedicated by Bishop R. Jaekel.

The first official board of the church was composed of Messrs. H. Koch and J. Birmle.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. G. Scharf, who remained one year; Rev. N. Goebel, two years; Rev. E. Glasser, three years; Rev. M. Guhl, one year; Rev. A. Straub, three years; Rev. C. B. Flicher, one year; Rev. C. Philiplar, one year; Rev. J. G. Marguardt, one year; Rev. H. P. Ball, the present pastor, who is serving his third year.

The official board for 1884 consisted of F. Eggert, J. Yackle and C. Perlenfein. Membership in 1884 was fifty-one; value of church property, nine thousand dollars.

The Sunday-school connected with this church comprises one hundred and sixty pupils, with twenty-two teachers and officers, and F. Eggert superintendent.

First Baptist Church,² located on Grove Street, Jersey City. The pioneer meetings of this church were held at private residences, and in Franklin Hall, on Montgomery Street, and March 1, 1848, the First Baptist Church of Jersey City was duly organized, with the following-named persons as constituent members:

William Bonstedt.
Mrs. Mary Ann Bonstedt.
Elizabeth Bonstedt.
Mary Louisa Bonstedt.
William Bonstedt.
Mrs. Benjamin Bonman.
Mrs. Jonathan Bonman.
Mrs. Maria Brand.
Mrs. Mary Brown.
Miss Caroline.
Rev. Emma Childs.
Mrs. Sarah E. Cleaver.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cleaver.
Frances Cleaver.
Evan Davis.
Mrs. Mary Davis.
Mrs. Abner Decker.
David Davis.
Mrs. Thomas Davis.
Mary Davis.
Mrs. Sophia Eber.
Evan Eber.
Mrs. Elizabeth Eber.
Antony Green.
Jane Green.
Mary Green.
Miss Green.

Mrs. Ruth Howe.
John P. Hill.
Mrs. Mary Hillman.
Elizabeth Harrison.
Catherine Hammond.
David Jones.
Mrs. Sarah Jones.
Evan Jones.
Mrs. Eleanor Jones.
Mrs. Hannah J. Jones.
William Jones.
Mrs. Ann Johnson.
Susan Kent.
Elizabeth Kressner.
Benedict Kressner.
Mrs. Ann Leath.
James MacBride.
Mrs. Ann MacBride.
William H. Minnugh.
Mrs. B. Ann Pegg.
Mrs. Ann Quade, Sr.
Mrs. Ann Quade, Jr.
Stephen Quade.
Eliot Smith.
Mrs. Sarah Ann Smith.
Hannah Shipley.
John Turnbull.
Miss Sarah Turnbull.

James H. W.
Mrs. Nathan Howe.
Thomas Howe.
Mrs. Rachel Howe.
Martha Howe.
Warren Howe.

John Fisco.
Benjamin Thompson.
Madame Thompson.
Isabel Waldron.
Christina Waldron.
William Young.

March 2, 1873, Mr. Parmlly preached a historical sermon, and at that time thirty-eight of the above sixty-eight had died, while others had removed, leaving only seventeen of the constituent members in March, 1873. The following named persons constituted the first board of deacons: William Bonstedt, William Boorman, William Young. The church clerk was John Turnbull.

The first church edifice, fifty by eighty feet, was of brick, built in 1872-73, and dedicated July 17, 1873. The preachers upon this occasion were Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., who preached in the morning; Rev. George C. Baldwin, D.D., preached in the afternoon; and Rev. William Hague, D.D., in the evening. The cost of the building, including the lot, was seventeen thousand dollars.

In 1875-76 an addition to the original building, twenty by sixty feet, was erected, which with repairs to the old building cost thirty-four thousand dollars. The rededication took place Feb. 13, 1876. The preachers on that occasion were Rev. Wheelock H. Parmlly, D.D., who preached in the morning; Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D., preaching in the afternoon, and Rev. John Dowling, D.D., in the evening.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. O. C. Wheeler, from April 6, 1848, to Nov. 21, 1848; Rev. William Verrinder, from Dec. 1, 1849, to April 1, 1854; Rev. Wheelock H. Parmlly, D.D., from Sept. 1, 1854, to the present time.

The church officials for 1884 were as follows:

Deacons, John T. Richards, Walter S. Conant, Albert D. Mills, George Van Dyke and William Kenney. Trustees, Albert D. Mills, Charles Carpenter, Abner H. Brown, George Mace, Benjamin E. Emery, William Kerr, Jr., and Cornelius B. Van Dyke; Clerk, William M. Lacy.

The membership of the church in 1884 was five hundred and eighty-six, and value of church property fifty-one thousand dollars.

Out of this church, chiefly, have been formed three other Baptist Churches in Jersey City, and all in a flourishing condition.

Summit Avenue Baptist Church.—This church was organized June 22, 1857, as the First Baptist Church of Hudson City, with the following-named persons as original members: John Shapp, Willet G. Tripp, Richard Slee, Jr., George Shapp, John Adams, James Glass, Edward Everre, Relief G. Tripp, Elizabeth Shapp, Ellen T. Slee, Mary Ann Shapp, Mrs. O. Sherwin, Mary Glass, Hannah Adams, Louisa Everre and Sarah Nolan. James Glass and Willet G. Tripp were the first deacons.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Marvin Eastwood, installed in June, 1858. Services at that time were held in Grove's Seminary on the Bergen road, and at Rapp's Hall, on the Newark plank-road, where they

¹ From data furnished by Rev. H. P. Ball.

² From data furnished by R. S. W. H. Parmlly.

were continued until 1858 when the lot upon which the present church edifice now stands was purchased. At the time of the purchase there was upon the lot a frame building, in which services were held until the completion of the present and better edifice in 1867. April 2, 1858, the name of the church was changed to Summit Avenue Baptist Church of Jersey City.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Samuel J. Knapp, to Oct. 25, 1859; Rev. Hassen W. Knapp, from Jan. 27, 1860, to April 1, 1866; Rev. J. W. Curtis, from Oct. 24, 1865, to January, 1867; Rev. Charles E. Cordo, from Sept. 25, 1867, to March 28, 1869; Rev. T. R. Howlett, from July 15, 1869, to March 27, 1871; Rev. William H. Harris from Nov. 13, 1871, to Feb. 1, 1874; Rev. James L. Lodge, from Oct. 27, 1874, to October, 1879; Rev. A. S. Gumbart, the present pastor, began his labors with this people Feb. 15, 1880. Present membership, three hundred and twenty. Value of church property, thirty-five thousand dollars.

North Baptist Church. This congregation was organized in Oct. 11, 1865, in the missions hall, corner of Grove and South 19th Streets. The original members were John Olendorf, Anna N. Olendorf, J. W. Pangborn, Charles O. Potter, Diana Potter, Ann Potter, Ruth Howe, Albert J. Dewey, Juletta Dewey, Charles F. Shone, May E. Shone, Henry Watson, Ann Watson, Alfred Watson, Catharine Wood, Elizabeth W. Terry, Sarah R. Collins, Maria S. Collins, Gilbert Collins, Jane Monnell, Frederick W. Tuxbury, Lewis Neil, Ambrose P. Moore, Susan M. White, Erastus Jones, Charles M. R. Smith, Emma Smith, Joseph L. Scott, Sarah M. Scott, George Williams, John Eltingham, Mary Eltingham, May A. Cairns, Stephen H. Demorest, William Penott, Isabella Penott, John Davies, Sarah J. Davies, Elizabeth Rosell, Ira H. Post, Minerva Post, Henry Russell, Mary C. Russell. The Rev. Henry A. Cordo was the first pastor, and was succeeded by Rev. George K. Allen. About thirteen years ago the congregation extended a call to Rev. George W. Nicholson, who was then pastor of a Baptist Church in Connecticut, and since that time Mr. Nicholson has had ministerial charge of this church.

The present edifice was dedicated on the 28th of April, 1867. It is a frame structure, and is valued at twenty thousand dollars. The first officers of the church were: John Olendorf, Albert J. Dewey, Henry Watson, deacons, who, together with Charles T. Shone, F. W. Tuxbury, Neil Lewis, William Howe (clerk), Henry Russell and Lewis Neil (treasurer), constituted the board of trustees. The present officers of the church are:

Pastor, Rev. George W. Nicholson. S. D. Moore, Deo. Huthorn, C. H. Sinton and K. H. Drake, Juniors. R. W. Bond, Hennessey, S. F. Gossell, Clerk. F. J. Miller, W. J. Carr, William Hawks, William Morgan, Deacons. R. W. Bush and R. A. Rindahl, trustees.

The present membership is three hundred and ninety-four.

St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church,¹ Duncan Avenue. This parish was organized in June, 1860, by John L. Sutphen, E. Ward, John Rudderow, L. P. Harrison, B. Throckmorton, E. Baldwin, Thomas W. James, W. P. Bleeker and Christopher H. Fash. A frame building was erected, and opened for public worship by Bishop Odenheimer, May 20, 1861. The Rev. F. C. Putman, D.D., was called at the organization of the church, and has been the only rector. The building has been twice enlarged and improved, and now has five hundred sittings. The value is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. The first wardens were John S. Sutphen and E. Ward; Thomas W. James was secretary and Christopher H. Fash treasurer. The present wardens are Edward Butler and William J. Hardy; Charles H. Hartshorn, secretary. The congregation embraces about one hundred and thirty families, or eight hundred individuals, of which two hundred and twenty-five are communicants. The rector, Dr. Putman, is also chaplain of Christ Hospital, of which he has had the spiritual oversight since it was opened, in 1873, as the successor of the Hudson County Hospital. St. Paul's is the fifth Episcopal Church, in the date of its organization, in Jersey City, having been preceded by St. Matthew's, Grace, Trinity (now St. Mark's) and Christ Church.

St. Matthew's Episcopal Church² is situated on the north side of Sussex Street, between Washington and Warren Streets. The parish was organized on Aug. 21, 1808, and the first services were held in the Jersey Academy. In 1831 the corner-stone of a church building was laid. The consecration took place Nov. 26, 1835. This edifice was destroyed by fire in December, 1869. The church was promptly rebuilt, and services were first held in the new building on Oct. 15, 1870.

The first rector was Rev. Timothy Clowes, who was succeeded in May, 1809, by Rev. Edmund D. Barry. Mr. Barry officiated until 1816; Rev. Cane Jones, from 1816 to 1824; Edmund D. Barry served again from 1824, and was instituted rector in May, 1831. He died April 20, 1852. A. C. Patterson was assistant rector from 1844 to 1847; Charles Aldis, from 1847 to 1849; James J. Bowden, from June, 1849, to May, 1852, and was rector from then to June, 1859; J. Brindon Smith, from November, 1859, to December, 1865; William A. Matson, 1866. Rev. Richard M. Abercrombie, D.D., took pastoral charge of the parish Jan. 7, 1872, which he retained until his death, on Dec. 7, 1884, which leaves the church at present without a rector.

Dr. Abercrombie was the son of a clergyman of the united parishes of Christ, St. Peter's and St. James' Churches, in Philadelphia. His father it was who,

¹ By Henry Farmer.

² By Henry Farmer.

from the pulpit of Christ Church, turned to President Washington and exhorted him to prepare for and receive Holy Communion.

Dr. R. M. Abercrombie was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and an alumnus of the General Theological Seminary. He was the rector of parishes at Washington Heights, Staten Island, and Hartford, Conn. In 1864 he became the rector of St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., which under his ministrations became a vigorous parish.

For many years, and until his resignation, he was the dean of the Convocation of Jersey City, and faithfully performed the labors of that office. He was one of the most popular ministers of the Episcopal denomination, and when New Jersey was divided into two dioceses he was prominently mentioned for bishop of the diocese of Northern New Jersey. His illness was very short. A week prior to his death he officiated at all the services in St. Matthew's Church. The following day he caught a severe cold, which terminated fatally. The deceased was in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Christ Church (Episcopal)¹ is located on the northeast corner of Claremont Avenue and Clerk Street, Jersey City Heights. The parish was organized in 1858, and incorporated May 21, 1859. The church was consecrated in August, 1867. Its several rectors have been Rev. Messrs. Orlando Harriman, Charles Ritter, Stephen H. Battin, Chetwood, Mumbert, Mortimer, and J. T. J. Danner, the present rector. The church has had a struggling existence, the rector having to bear nearly the whole responsibility of the parish affairs, but with the hope of a better prospect in the near future.

Holy Trinity (Episcopal) Church,¹ Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City. The first meeting was on Aug. 1, 1851, in the old school-house on Summit Avenue, where the congregation continued to worship until the church was consecrated.

The following is the record of the rectors: Rev. W. R. Grees, one year and nine months; Rev. N. W. Camp, two years and seven months; Rev. L. L. Noble, thirteen years and five months; Rev. James Chrystal, eighteen months; Rev. G. E. Packard, eighteen months; Rev. R. B. Hoyt, six years; Rev. E. F. Baker, two years; Rev. S. M. Rice, from September, 1882, to present date.

The church was consecrated May 19, 1853, by Right Rev. G. W. Doane, bishop of New Jersey. It is built of wood and has a seating capacity for five hundred.

The present membership is three hundred. The church property is valued at six hundred dollars.

Trustees: Alexander Russell, William S. D. Mackay, S. P. Van Loan, A. Stephen, John H. H. Smith, H. Anderson, J. Wright, Andrew Post, David W. Taylor, John Smith, D. Van Ness, William John E. Homan, Charles N. Smith, John E. Smith, Morris B. B. B.

This was the first Episcopal Church built on the high portion of Jersey City (formerly Hudson City and

Bergen City). St. Paul's was an offshoot of Holy Trinity, and St. John's an offshoot of St. Paul's. Holy Trinity has had a checkered career, but under the present rector is more prosperous than ever. It has now a large and flourishing Sunday-school. The church is out of debt. It was built on St. Paul's Avenue, and stood there until about three years ago, when the building was removed to Hoboken Avenue, between Oakland and Central Avenues, a much more desirable location.

The present rector is very popular, and since he has had charge has infused new life in the members, and the prospects for the future are very encouraging.

Grace (Episcopal) Church,² Van Vorst, is a handsome stone structure on the northeast corner of Erie and Second Streets. It was organized April 26, 1847, and was placed under the pastoral care of Rev. A. L. Patterson, a missionary for the county. The first church was built on Grove Street, north of Newark Avenue. On Dec. 6, 1850, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid, and the services of consecration were held on the 18th of May, 1853. The rectors of Grace Church have been as follows: A. L. Patterson, from May, 1847, to September, 1848; Milo Mahan; David H. McCurdy; Charles Avery; Spencer M. Rice, who was succeeded, in the fall of 1882, by W. H. Spaulding, D.D., the present rector.

The church has a large constituency, numbering about fifteen hundred persons, embracing three hundred and forty families, of whom there are three hundred and twenty communicants. The Sunday-school has over three hundred scholars.

Singer: Warden: Paul Baleske. Junior Warden: B. H. Hingworth. Vestrymen: John Van Vorst, H. R. Clarke, F. E. Palmer, J. Fleming, Charles E. Case, James D. Simons, H. A. Bostrom, Wright Baleske, George H. White, John G. Foskings, Secretary: J. Vestry, Charles T. Treasurer: James D. Simons. Sexton: A. Basmore.

At Easter-time, 1884, a new window was placed in the church, to the memory of Mrs. Spaulding, the wife of the rector. It is a beautiful work, the design of Mr. Charles Booth, of London. It represents Charity shielding a poor child and giving the cup of cold water to another. The work is finely executed in subdued colors, that give a most pleasing effect. It is a fitting and touching tribute to one whose unselfish life and devotion to the Lord preached the powerful sermon of example to all within her influence.

A flourishing Sunday-school of three hundred scholars is connected with the church. The superintendents are E. P. Palmer and James D. Simons. There is also a Parish Aid Society, a Young Ladies' Aid Society, a Relief Society and a Woman's Missionary Association, doing effective work, besides committees on Christ Hospital, on the Children's Home and the Home for Aged Women, in all of which the ladies of the parish take an active part.

St. Mark's (Protestant Episcopal) Church was incorporated Dec. 8, 1868, and secured the possession of

the church building at the corner of Grove and Montgomery Streets, which had been owned by the Unitarians in 1866 but had been occupied for seven years by Trinity Church, an organization which ceased to exist on the formation of St. Mark's parish. David H. McCurdy was the rector from March 1, 1869, to April, 1871; John F. Butterworth from June, 1871.

Church of the Ascension (Episcopal), located on the corner of South Street and New York Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was organized on St. Matthias' day, Feb. 24, 1868, in Luxton's Hall, Warren Street (now Congress Street), near Palisade Avenue, then in Hudson City. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. T. M. Thorpe, Messrs. J. B. Tucker, C. Merrill, W. S. Leigh, C. Luxton, Mr. Camp, Jr., J. B. Sarson, W. A. Weeks, C. T. Holsey, H. C. Goddard, H. J. Brown, L. A. Nelson, and M. Hann.

The church edifice is of wood, and the corner-stone was laid about Easter day, 1869, by Rev. W. W. Washburn.

Soon after the consolidation of Hudson City with Jersey City a meeting of those interested was held at the residence of R. C. Graham, 400 Grand Avenue, May 13, 1875, when there were present Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Rev. R. B. Hoyt, Messrs. Hobers, Graham, Chambers, Brown and others. The question of changing the name of the church was discussed, and finally decided to change from that of St. Paul's to the present name, by which the church has since been known.

The wardens in 1884 were R. P. Graham, J. H. Tucker and R. E. Cressey.

The rectors of this parish have been Rev. Messrs. Thorpe, Wardlaw, Adamson, Benet, Johnson, Pellitrosen and others. The present rector (1884) is John A. Denniston, A.M. The church has two hundred members. Value of church property, nine thousand dollars. The Ladies' Guild, composed of Mrs. Wordell, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Traker, Mrs. Greer, Mrs. Stales, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Whalen and others, is an active body of Christian workers in this parish deserving of great credit.

The Church of the Good Shepherd¹ (First Universalist), corner Grand Street and Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was organized Dec. 10, 1871. The ecclesiastical organization was effected June 2, 1872. The society met at Library Hall from Dec. 10, 1871, until Oct. 20, 1872, when it occupied the present edifice, corner Summit Avenue and Grand Street. The following are the names of the original members: David L. Holden, Samuel Ward, Amos F. Farrar, Mrs. Cornelia A. Post, Miss Lucy H. Sortwell, Mrs. Georgianna Farrar, Mrs. Harriet Hendrickson, Mrs. Irene F. Woodward, Mrs. Hannah E. Doggett, Mrs. Malvina Massey, Rev. Mrs. Aaron A. Thayer, Mrs. Agnes Washburne, Miss Harriet H. Long.

¹ By Henry Barnes.

The congregation was organized to its supplies to April 1, 1872; Rev. A. A. Thayer, April 1, 1872, to April 1, 1873; supply from April 1, 1873, to April 1, 1874, with no regular pastor; Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford, April 1, 1874, to April 1, 1877; Rev. J. Hazard Hartzell, from Nov. 18, 1877, to April 1, 1879; Rev. C. L. Asa Miller, Sept. 1, 1880, to May 1, 1882; Rev. I. P. Coddington, May 1, 1882, to present date.

The building is of brick; it was purchased from the Emery Methodist Society, Aug. 5, 1872. The church was consecrated Oct. 20, 1872, and occupied since as a house of worship.

A division of the church under the leadership of Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford withdrew at the expiration of her term of service (three years), and established the second society in Library Hall. This movement to establish a second society here, after a struggle of six years, proved a failure, and has been discontinued, and while she has sought other fields of labor, the people have largely returned to the old society to worship.

The first officers of the church of the Good Shepherd were as follows: D. L. Holden, Albert Munson, Amos T. Farrar. The officers of the church in 1884 were:

D. L. Holden, rector; A. B. Cressy, clerk; J. H. Tucker, warden; R. E. Cressey, warden; W. W. Washburn, warden; C. T. Holsey, warden.

The church property is valued at fifteen hundred dollars; the membership is forty-eight.

Second Universalist Church.²—This church or parish was organized in March, 1877, by the withdrawal of Albert Munson, Giles R. Crary, Garret Hendrickson, Robert T. Shafer, Ellen E. Miles, M. Ellen Lockwood, Mary R. Eager, Sarah L. Williams, Warren Newcomb, Jane Newcomb, Helen M. Richardson, Hannah Hinkle and others from the First Universalist Church, some of whom had no opportunity to vote for the continuance of Rev. Phoebe A. Hannaford as pastor of the First Church. Thus, on the question of woman suffrage in church affairs, the First Church was divided, the seceders forming the Second Universalist Church of Jersey City. The first trustees of the parish were John L. Dodge, chairman; John Westervelt, clerk; Samuel Bostwick, treasurer; and George W. Paine, Joseph Eager, John W. Bailey, John M. Richardson. The parish when organized numbered forty-two members, who believed in a ministry of both sexes. It never built a church edifice, and now numbers about sixty members. The pastor, Phoebe A. Hannaford resigned in June, 1884, and the parish was left without a pastor. The officers for 1884 were

W. H. Barnes, rector; Joseph Hendrickson, treasurer; James W. Bailey, clerk; Douglas, Warren Newcomb, Rev. Mrs. Post, trustees; Mrs. Cressey, Mrs. Eager, Jane Newcomb, with John E. Miles, clerk.

² Data furnished by Phoebe A. Hannaford, ex-pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The first attempt to establish a Methodist Church in Hudson County was in the year 1811, when the appointment of Rev. John Robertson was made to be pastor of a church doubtless implying both the town and county. This appointment was followed by that of Daniel Fidler, for 1812-13; Joseph Totten, 1813-14; Stephen Martindale, 1814-15; David Best, 1815-16; John Finley, 1816-17; Peter Van Ness, 1817-18; Joseph L. Lybrand, 1818-19; John Potts, 1819-20; George Banghart, 1820-22; Manning Force, 1822-23; Benjamin Collins, 1823-24; Bartholomew Weed, 1824-26; David Bartine, 1826-27.

In 1826 the First Methodist Society of the Town and County of Bergen was formed, the trustees of which were Arthur Catlin, Archer G. Welsh, Hiram L. Meeker, James J. Seaman and Josiah Hornblower. This was probably what was known as the Bergen Mission, from which subsequently sprang into life the Simpson Church.

A mission was also started at Bergen Point, to which the following appointments were made: Revs. Thomas G. Stewart, 1831-32; John H. McFarland, 1832-33; John N. Crane, 1833-34; John Nicholson, 1834-35.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest of the existing Methodist Churches in the county, was organized in 1835, and the congregation then worshiped in a frame building which did service until the new church on the south side of York Street, between Washington and Warren Streets, was ready for occupation. The corner-stone of this church was laid May 5, 1843, and the dedication took place December 25th of the same year. The lecture-room was renovated in 1869, and in 1881-82 improvements of various kinds were made to the amount of four thousand dollars, and the audience-room is now one of the most beautiful in the city. The list of pastors is a long one, embracing the names of many prominent divines of the Methodist Church, several of whom have been called away to their eternal rest. Revs. John McClintock, 1835-36; Wesley C. Hudson, 1836-37; Benjamin Day, 1838-39; Charles H. Whitecar, 1839-41; James M. Tuttle, 1841-42; Vincent Shepherd, 1842-44; William Roberts, 1844-46; Francis A. Morrell, 1846-48; Joseph B. Wakely, 1848-50; James M. Tuttle, 1850-51; Israel S. Corbit, 1851-53; James Ayars, 1853-55; Charles H. Whitecar, 1855-57; Isaac W. Wiley, 1857-59; Jonathan T. Crane, 1859-60; James Ayars, 1860-61; William P. Corbit, 1861-62; Robert L. Dashiell, 1862-64; Isaac W. Wiley, 1864-65; Samuel Y. Monroe, 1865-66; Hiram Mattison, 1866-68; George H. Whitney, 1868-70; David W. Bartine, 1870-73; John Atkinson, 1873-75; supplied by W. P. Corbit, 1877; Richard Harcourt, 1878-80; H. Spellmeyer, 1881-83; Jonathan H. Dally, 1884.

Trinity Church has a membership of three hundred

and eleven, with twenty-one probationers. The value of the church property is twenty-five thousand dollars, exclusive of the parsonage, which is of the probable value of five thousand five hundred dollars; the indebtedness is two thousand dollars.

The Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Avenue, near St. Paul's Avenue. This church was organized in 1841, and retained for a few years the old name of the Bergen Mission, which it succeeded. At the time of its organization services were held in a school-house near Five Corners. A building was subsequently erected on Oakland, between Newark and Hoboken Avenues, which has in recent years been used as a police-station. The present house was built in 1857-58.

Its pastors have been as follows: Revs. Benjamin W. Reed, 1839-40; Lewis T. Maps, 1840-41; William M. Burroughs, 1841-42; Abraham T. Palmer, 1842-43; William E. Perry, 1843-44; Aaron E. Ballard, 1844-45; David Graves, 1845-46; John W. Barrett, 1846-47; Garner R. Snyder, 1847-48; William M. Burroughs, 1848-49; F. Robbins, 1849-50; F. S. Hoyt, 1850-51; John Dean, 1851-52; Edwin A. Day, 1852-54; Edward A. Adams, 1854-56; Alexander H. Mead, 1856-58; A. L. Brice, 1858-60; John O. Winner, 1860-62; Thomas H. Smith, 1862-64; Michael E. Ellison, 1864-67; Ralph S. Arnt, 1867-70; Robert B. Lockwood, 1870-73; William Tunison, 1873-75; William Day, 1876; Robert B. Collins, 1877; Lewis R. Dunn, 1878-79; William Tunison, 1880-82; H. A. M. Henderson, 1883; H. A. M. Henderson and W. A. Akerson, 1884.

A valuation of twenty-five thousand dollars is placed upon the church and five thousand dollars upon the parsonage, while the encumbrance amounts to eight thousand dollars. The full membership is three hundred and thirty-six.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in July, 1848, under the title of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Pavonia. The church building is located on the north side of Third, between Grove and Erie Streets. The corner-stone was laid Dec. 25, 1849, and the basement was opened for service June 30, 1850. Dedication services were held Nov. 27, 1850, and extensive improvements were made in 1868. In 1880 two thousand seven hundred dollars were spent in improving and beautifying the church, both inside and out.

The pastors have been Revs. Dayton F. Reed, 1849-50; John Parker, 1850-51; Robert Given, 1851-52; George Hughes, 1852-54; Michael E. Ellison, 1854-56; Richard Van Horn, 1856-58; William Tunison, 1858-60; Lewis R. Dunn, 1860-62; Richard Van Horn, 1862-64; William Tunison, 1864-67; Lewis R. Dunn, 1867-70; Charles Larew, 1870-73; Daniel R. Lowrie, 1873-75; G. F. Dickinson, 1876-78; W. B. Wigg, 1879-81; S. L. Bowman, 1882; Samuel P. Hammond, 1883-84.

St. Paul's is a large and flourishing church, second

on the list in point of membership, having four hundred and twenty-two in full communion and one hundred and ten on probation. The valuation of the property is placed at seventeen thousand dollars, including five thousand dollars for the parsonage, and the indebtedness is four thousand four hundred dollars.

The Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church was organized March 29, 1850, and incorporated May 10, 1855. The building is on the north side of Montgomery, between Grove and Barren Streets. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 15, 1855. The lecture-room was dedicated Jan. 20, 1856, and the dedication of the building took place April 11, 1858. In 1878 the lecture-room was greatly improved, and an infant school room added. In 1879-80 the church was remodeled and beautified at a cost of nine thousand dollars, and it is now one of the most convenient and attractive edifices in the Conference.

Pastors.—Revs. Waters Burrows to April, 1855; Robert B. Yard, 1855-57; William Day, 1857-59; Charles Larew, 1859-61; James R. Bryan, 1861-63; William Day, 1863-66; John Hanlon, 1866-69; James M. Freeman, 1869-72; Robert B. Yard, 1872-74; J. L. G. McKown, 1874-77; James Montgomery, 1878-80; J. R. Thompson, 1881-82; J. H. Hargis, 1883; J. Boyd Brady, 1884.

The church has a larger membership than any of the Methodist Churches in Jersey City, viz.: four hundred and forty-nine, and a Sunday-school of four hundred and thirty-five scholars and forty-five teachers. The property, including the parsonage, is valued at forty thousand dollars, and has an indebtedness of nine thousand four hundred dollars.

The Emory Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated July 8, 1862. The first edifice used by this congregation was on the corner of Mill road and Colden Place. It is now occupied by the First Universalist Church. The present building is on the north side of Belmont, between Bergen and West Side Avenues. The corner-stone was laid June 18, 1871, and the church was dedicated in 1872. The building originally cost twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1881 great improvements were made to the property. In addition to this, three thousand five hundred dollars of the church debt was paid off. By resolution of the Conference of 1882, the church was permitted to sell the plot of ground adjoining the church building, the proceeds being devoted towards the payment of the existing indebtedness.

Pastors.—Revs. Charles E. Winans, 1863-64; John J. Morrow, 1864-67; Daniel R. Lowrie, 1867-70; John Atkinson, 1870-73; S. Van Benschoten, 1873-75; J. B. Faulks, 1876-78; D. W. Bartine, 1879; P. G. Blight, 1880-82; Richard Van Horn, 1883-84.

The property is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, but is heavily burdened with a debt of twenty-one thousand dollars. There are three hundred and ten full members and sixty-five probationers.

The Palisade Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated May 10, 1858. The property is on New York Avenue, corner of North Street.

Pastors.—Revs. Thomas E. Gordon, 1861-62; Henry M. Simpson, 1862-64; James L. Edwards, 1864-66; James M. Fitzgerald, 1866-67; Benjamin O. Parker, 1867-70; John S. Parker, 1870-74; George Wherry, 1874-78; S. N. Belmont, 1879-78; J. W. Sargent, 1880-80; T. C. Mayham, 1881-83; Elbert Clement, 1884.

This church had a membership of about one hundred and forty. The property is valued at eight thousand dollars, and has a debt of one thousand dollars.

The Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized April 17, 1867, with a membership of over a hundred. The society was incorporated Sept. 27, 1867. The building is on the north side of Pavonia Avenue, between Cole and Monmouth Streets. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 26, 1870, and the basement dedicated April 30, 1871. Prior to this latter date services were held in Union Hall, on the southwest corner of Grove and Fourth Streets.

For ten years the church put up with a one-story building, designing to add the second story in the near future, but being burdened with a debt of eight thousand dollars on the property they had already accumulated, they felt unable to undertake the work of completion till the spring of 1882, when, with a generous and generous feeling inspired, they pledged themselves to furnish between eight thousand dollars and nine thousand dollars. They have finished the walls and put on the roof of the audience-room and made other improvements of less magnitude, all of which were paid for. In 1883 eighteen hundred dollars more were raised and expended. The main auditorium is nearly finished, and will be ready for use this fall (1884). The total value of the property is about thirty thousand dollars; indebtedness, eight thousand dollars. The number of full members of the church is two hundred and fifteen, with thirty-one on probation.

Pastors.—Revs. David Graves, 1867-68; Hamilton C. McBride, 1868-69; James B. Faulks, 1869-72; Edson W. Burr, 1872-74; J. W. Fitzgerald, 1875-77; Josiah R. Daniels, 1878-80; C. R. Barnes, 1881-83; Edson W. Burr, 1884.

The West End Methodist Episcopal Church was organized Sept. 1, 1868. A chapel was built and a Sabbath-school of a hundred scholars established in 1869. The building is on the east side of Tonnele Avenue, near Newark Avenue.

Pastors.—Revs. Henry M. Simpson, 1869-71; Charles R. Barnes, 1871-73; Thomas H. Jacobus, 1873-75; J. Cowins, 1876-78; J. W. Young, 1879-81; J. A. Gutteridge, 1882-84.

In 1881 the church property was sold on account of financial embarrassment. The following year Rev. Mr. Gutteridge was sent there, and instead of giving up its long and heroic struggle and disbanding, the church took a new lease of life, and by the energy

of the pastor fifteen hundred dollars was raised. Four lots on Tonnele Avenue, east of Marion Station, were purchased, and a neat and very pretty frame church and parsonage have been erected at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The edifice was finished and dedicated in January, 1884. The church building is free of debt, but the parsonage is encumbered to the amount of two thousand dollars. It is now known as Grace Church, and has one hundred and fifty-five full members.

The Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated April 21, 1875. The building is located on the west side of Pine Street, between Communipaw Avenue and Lafayette Street.

Pastors.—Revs. W. L. Hoagland, 1869-72; A. H. Tuttle, 1872-74; C. S. Coit, 1875-77; Edson W. Burr, 1878-80; J. A. Munroe, 1881-83; Warren L. Hoagland, 1884.

This church expended six hundred and fifty dollars in painting and refurnishing in 1882, but they are now building a new house of worship on Pacific Street, in the rear of the present edifice. It is of brick, with stone trimmings, and will cost, including the land, in the neighborhood of thirty thousand dollars, all of which will be paid up when completed. The congregation expect to have it finished and ready for occupation by the 1st of January, 1885. The old building, valued at five thousand dollars, will be retained for Sunday school purposes. The membership of this church is two hundred and one.

The Waverly Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated Dec. 20, 1870. The society worshiped in a church building on the corner of Palisade and New York Avenues. They never had much strength, and were only tenants at will, with no probability that they would ever be able to purchase the building or erect one of their own. The leading Methodists who were instrumental in its organization moved away, and the society had become unable to support a minister, so they determined to disband, which they did in 1882.

Pastors.—Revs. Henry Baker, 1870-73; Abraham J. Palmer, 1873-75; C. S. Ryman, 1876; William I. Gill, 1877; Thomas H. Stockton, 1878-79; J. B. Taylor, 1880-82.

Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was formerly known as the Greenville Methodist Episcopal Church, and was incorporated by that title July 20, 1845. The building is on the south side of Linden Avenue, between Ocean Avenue and Bergen road. It was dedicated Jan. 6, 1846. This society was connected until 1851 with the Bergen Mission. In 1875 its name was changed to the Linden Avenue Church, by which it is now known.

The parsonage has been sold, and arrangements are being made to sell the remainder of the church property and erect a new edifice in the same vicinity.

The pastoral record is as follows: Revs. Waters Burrows, 1851-53; David Waters, 1853-54; Benjamin

F. Woolston, 1854-55; Edwin A. Day, 1855-56; William C. Nelson, 1856-57; Waters Burrows, 1857-58; Isaac W. Huff, 1858-60; Thomas E. Gordon, 1860-61; S. L. Baldwin, 1861-62; Richard Johns, 1862-63; William G. Hughes, 1863-64; Bront Slaight, 1864-65; Ambrose S. Compton, 1865-67; Fletcher Lummis, 1867-70; Egbert Clement, 1870-73; Charles R. Barnes, 1873-74; J. W. Seran, 1875; R. B. Lockwood, 1876-77; Linden Avenue and West View Avenue, Abraham M. Palmer, 1878-79; J. H. Runyon, 1880-82; C. C. Winans, 1883; C. Larew, 1884.

The value of the church property, as reported to the Conference in 1884, was five thousand dollars; parsonage, one thousand dollars; indebtedness, seventeen hundred dollars. The total membership is ninety-eight.

The Janes Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated March 19, 1870. It is situated on Charles, near Summit avenue. Pastors.—Revs. Thomas Hall, 1870-73; J. F. Dodd, 1873; D. B. F. Randolph, 1874; W. F. Warner, 1875-76, supplied by C. H. Tisdale, 1877; Fletcher Lummis, 1878; supplied by R. M. Aylsworth, of Madison, N. J., 1879-80; supplied by H. M. Smith, 1881; supplied by J. A. Dodge, 1882; G. L. Tufts, 1883; P. C. Bascom, 1884.

The property is leased, but land has been purchased on Summit Avenue, one block east of the present site, upon which a church will shortly be built. Heretofore the pulpit has been supplied by students of the Drew Seminary, but a pastor was located last spring. The church has seventy-eight full members and forty-one on probation.

The Communipaw Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated April 11, 1853. The building is on the south side of Communipaw Avenue, near New York Bay. The corner-stone was laid June 8, 1854, and the church was dedicated Oct. 15, 1854. At that time Rev. T. C. Carman was pastor, and he was the only pastor the society ever had exclusively. From that time until 1882 it was connected with the Greenville, Trinity or Emory Churches. It is now under the pastoral supervision of Rev. Mr. Hoagland, of the Lafayette Church. The building is valued at three thousand dollars.

The West Side Avenue Church was completed in 1872, and cost thirty thousand dollars. It is a large and handsome brick building, with stone trimmings, and is noticeable on entering Jersey City by the Central Railroad by its tall and graceful spire. There is a debt of six thousand dollars on the property. The church is prospering and numbers one hundred and twenty-nine members.

Pastors.—Revs. H. M. Simpson, 1872-73; S. P. Hammond, 1874-76; Hiram D. Opydke, 1877; James B. Brady, 1878-80; E. M. Garton, 1881-83; J. I. Boswell, 1884.

The Jersey City District of the Newark Conference extends from Bergen Point up the Hudson

to Stony Point, and westward to Barryville, Sullivan Co., N. Y., a distance of one hundred and sixteen miles. In the spring of 1889 Putnam and some other places were set off to the New York District, and some stations from the latter district were added to Jersey City.

In this district there are now seventy-five churches and twenty-three parsonages. The property is valued in round numbers at six hundred thousand dollars, and this valuation is considered by no means high. There is an indebtedness of about one hundred thousand dollars, or less than seventeen per cent. on the total valuation, which would be small if evenly distributed over the whole. Many of the churches and parsonages are free from debt, many others have only a small incumbrance, while several of the societies are heavily burdened. The debt, however, is twenty-six thousand dollars less than it was in 1882. In the last Conference year the district reported not far from one thousand conversions and between eight and nine hundred probationers.

The presiding elder of the district is Rev. Alexander Craig, who was appointed in 1882, coming from the pastorate of Trinity Church, Newark. The large extent of the district involves many weary hours of toil, exposure and care, to which this earnest minister has devoted himself with commendable zeal and efficiency.

The Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ.¹—This congregation was organized in June, 1884, and worships in the building on the corner of Erie and Sixth Streets, formerly Dr. Harkness' Scotch Presbyterian Church. They are an independent body, and entertain peculiar views as to the higher plane of Christianity to which they believe man may attain through the efficacy of prayer and faith, looking to the Lord as the Great Physician and healer of the body as well as Saviour of the soul. They practice healing of the sick by anointing and the laying on of hands, and hold regular services for this purpose. The body has no ordained pastor, but is ministered to by Mr. Hancox, of Greenville, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jackson.

Mount Zion Sanctuary, at Greenville, is a branch of this same congregation. The meetings are held in a part of the large house formerly occupied by Capt. Hancox, which has been fitted up neatly as a place of worship.

The same body has also a mission in Henderson Street, between Railroad Avenue and Bay Street. This place is open day and night, and affords shelter to many poor, distressed wanderers, a lodging-room being fitted up in the upper story for their accommodation. Hot coffee is supplied gratuitously if the applicants are destitute; otherwise they are expected to pay a small sum for their accommodations. A sewing-school for girls is conducted every Saturday afternoon by Mrs. C. T. Brown.

The church building on Erie Street is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It has seen many vicissitudes. After Dr. Harkness' congregation vacated the premises it was occupied by the Union Church, a body which united in one common faith members of different denominations, ignoring the differences of creed among the sects, and taking the Bible and its promises as the foundation and structure of their faith, without disputing on doctrinal points. This congregation grew out of the Pavonia Union Mission, an organization which was started in Pavonia Avenue about the year 1874. For several years prior to that date a Sunday-school had been maintained under the superintendence of Mr. Van Arsdale. On removing to the Erie Street building, Rev. Dr. Eddy, formerly of the Second Presbyterian Church, became their pastor, and continued until 1880, when, on his proposition, the name of the society was changed to the Third Congregational Church, after considerable opposition by a majority of the members, who finally consented to the change, believing it to be a means by which they would retain the ministrations of Dr. Eddy. He, however, resigned in December of that year, and the Rev. Dr. Noyes was ordained pastor in April, 1881. He remained but one year. The church ran down for want of financial support. They could not support the minister, and after a hard struggle to maintain existence the enterprise was given up for want of means.

The congregation was scattered, a majority of them joining the Tabernacle, while many, including Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Woodward, who had been prominent in all the movements of the independent church they had inaugurated, have united with the Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN HUDSON COUNTY.

The growth of the Catholic Church in Hudson County has been very rapid, if not, indeed, very extraordinary. Within the past fifty years the Catholics have surpassed in numbers any other denomination, and their churches, free schools, academies, colleges and orphan asylums exceed in value the combined churches and religious institutions of all other Christian denominations.

The parable of the mustard-seed may, with all truth, be applied to the feeble beginning and the astonishing development of this powerful organization. In 1834 there were hardly a few hundred Catholics within the now limits of this county, and they were of the laboring class, Irish exiles—hewers of wood and carriers of water. So small was their number and so scant their finances that, with all the aid they could obtain from the Catholics of Sing-Sing, New York and Boston, they were unable, after a struggle of ten years, to finish the church which they had commenced on ground donated to them by the Associates of the

¹ By Henry Hancox.

² By Rev. P. Conner.

Jersey Company. In 1884 the Catholics number seventy thousand, and they own property worth between two and three millions of dollars. Their free schools, free hospitals and orphan asylums are a saving to the tax-payers of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. Their free schools are open to all classes and all colors. There are eight thousand Catholic children attending Catholic schools that cost the tax-payers not one cent.

The first corporate body of Catholics in this county consisted of "the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter's, Jersey City, N. J." It was organized Jan. 29, 1831. To this body were deeded, March 10, 1831, the four lots of ground on the north side of Grand Street, between Washington and Warren Street on which old St. Peter's Church and rectory now stand. This ground, with its buildings, belongs now to the Sisters of Charity, who occupy the old church as a young ladies' academy, under the name of St. Aloysius Academy.

The early Catholics held services in private houses before they occupied the basement of the unfinished church. It is not known by whom, where or when the first mass was said in the county, but it was about the year 1830, or somewhat before that time, and by some priest from New York, and in old Jersey City. The first stationary pastor of Jersey City was Rev. William Byrnes, who came about the year 1834, and continued the work of the church, the foundations of which had been already laid by the trustees. Father Byrnes seems to have had the building well advanced in 1836, and he seems to have left Jersey City soon afterwards, as he died in Plattsburg in 1837. Rev. Father Mohan succeeded him, and he was succeeded by Rev. Walter J. Quarter, who, from 1842 till the spring of 1844, labored hard to finish the church. He was followed by Rev. Patrick Kenny, who remained but a few months, and died in Charleston, S. C., in 1845. Rev. John Kelly, who had just returned from the colony of Liberia, in Africa, was appointed pastor in the fall of 1844. He remained such till his death, in 1866, when he was succeeded, May 5, 1866, by Rev. Patrick Corrigan.

Father Kelly had just erected and placed under roof the new St. Peter's Church, which stands on the northeast corner of Grand and Van Vorst Streets. Father Corrigan completed the building and had it opened for service in December, 1866. Wishing to have a Catholic college in the county, Father Corrigan invited the Jesuits to build one, and as an inducement he agreed to give them all the property of the parish, valued at about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The entire debt on all this property, including both churches, the old and the new one, and four cottages and parish schools, was fifty-two thousand dollars. The Jesuits have since then built a magnificent college, under the name of St. Peter's College. When Father Corrigan resigned his parish in favor of the Jesuits, in April, 1871, he became pastor of St.

Bridget's Church in Mercer Street, which he had himself built in 1869, and which up to that time had been attached to St. Peter's parish.

To Bishop Bayley, the first bishop of New Jersey, and to the able priests under him, may be attributed the magnificent churches, schools, orphan asylums and hospitals that are the ornaments of this county. Among the priests who labored most in this development are Rev. John Kelly, Rev. Patrick Corrigan, Rev. D. L. Senez, Rev. J. da Concilio and Rev. Patrick Hennessy.

St. Mary's Church.—The church stands on the northeast corner of Erie and Second Streets. It was begun by its present pastor in 1861 and finished in 1863. It is a plain brick building, and cost about forty thousand dollars. The congregation is one of the finest in the diocese of Newark. It numbers about seven thousand souls. Rev. D. L. Senez is pastor.

St. Peter's Church¹ is located on the northeast corner of Grand and Van Vorst Streets. This succeeded as parish church to the old St. Peter's, which was begun about 1833 and finished about 1845. The new St. Peter's was begun in 1864, and roofed in 1866 by Rev. John Kelly; it was finished in 1866 by Rev. P. Corrigan, who gave it to the Jesuits in 1871. The building alone cost about one hundred thousand dollars. The congregation numbers about seven thousand five hundred souls.

St. Bridget's Church.—This parish was organized in 1869, and the corner-stone of the church edifice laid November 14th of that year by the Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. P. Byrne, of Camden, N. J. The first mass was read on Dec. 25, 1869, to about one hundred persons, constituting the membership of the parish at that time.

The church was consecrated June 5, 1870, by the Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, assisted by the Rev. P. Cody, who preached the sermon on the occasion.

The pastors of this congregation have been Rev. P. Corrigan, from November, 1869, to January, 1876; Rev. P. E. Smyth, from January, 1876, to Jan. 11, 1882; the present pastor, Rev. James Hanley, since Feb. 1, 1882.

The membership in 1884 was six thousand, with a church property valued at fifty thousand dollars.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, Greenville, N. J.—The pioneer movement towards the organization of this parish was by the Rev. Father Vincent, Passionist, from West Hoboken, in the month of February, 1862. At once large numbers of Catholics who had been in the habit of attending church in Jersey City and Hudson City flocked around Father Vincent, and in the course of the same year an edifice thirty by forty feet was erected. In 1869 the building was enlarged by the addition of twelve feet on each side and thirteen feet in rear, giving the building the form

¹ By Rev. P. Corrigan.

of a cross, fifty-two by forty-two feet. The first resident was Rev. W. Forttidge.

Previous to 1869 the Passionist Fathers Vincent, Melus, Timothy, Thomas and others, with Father P. P. Niederhauser, of Bergen Point, and their successors attended this mission.

Rev. W. Fehlings was succeeded, in January, 1871, by Rev. A. Kempen, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Smith, D.D., who built the two-story school-house. Dr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. J. Mendl, Nov. 4, 1872. Father Mendl built an extension of fifty feet to the front of the church, making now a building ninety-two by thirty feet, and forty feet in transepts. He also built the beautiful four-story brick academy and convent for school sisters, whom he introduced from New York City in 1877.

In 1878 Mr. Mendl was succeeded by Rev. A. Heckinger, who remained till April, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Schandel, the present pastor.

The first lay trustees of this parish were Julius Lignot and Dennis McCarron. Present value of church property, thirty thousand dollars. Communicants, fourteen hundred.

St. Patrick's Church.—This church is located at the corner of Ocean Avenue and Grand Street, Jersey City Heights. The district was formerly a mission attached to Jersey City and next to Hudson City, and its present pastor, the Rev. Patrick Hennessy, then attended it as a curate. In 1870, Bishop Bayley erected the place into a parish and sent Father Hennessy there to form a church. The society was organized in February, 1870, with the Right Rev. James R. Bayley, Rev. Patrick Hennessy, Rev. Michael Alooringau, Hugh McKay and Patrick Sillis as its first officers.

On September 5th, Father Hennessy blessed the trenches dug for the foundations and laid the first stone for the present beautiful edifice. The cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Bayley, Nov. 13, 1870. The church was not finished until seven years later, and was dedicated Aug. 19, 1877, with imposing ceremonies.

There was a large assemblage of priests of the diocese of Newark, and neighboring dioceses. A numerous congregation attended. Solemn Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, being sung by Bishop Conroy, of Albany, with Rev. W. McNulty, deacon; Rev. P. Corrigan, Hoboken, sub-deacon; Rev. P. McCarthy, Dover, master of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. The societies of Hudson County and many from outside were present, arriving in procession with flags, banners and regalia, in strong force. Among the clergymen present, besides Bishops Corrigan (Newark), Ryan (Buffalo), and Conroy (Albany), were Very Rev. Father Gockeln, S.J., president St. John's College, Fordham; Very Rev. Father Hudson, S.J., rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, Sixteenth Street; Rev. Father McQuade, S.J., Rev. Father Marechal, S.J.,

(Jersey City), Revs. Fathers Brady and Ryan, of the Paulist Fathers, Fifty-ninth Street; Rev. John Larkin, Holy Innocents; Rev. Michael Curran, St. Andrew's; Rev. J. M. Keily, Rev. M. Riordan and Rev. P. F. O'Hare, Brooklyn; Rev. Father Moynihan, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. Fathers James and Thomas, of the Passionists; Rev. Father Noonan, superior of the Order of St. Joseph, Baltimore; Rev. J. P. Duffy and Rev. B. F. McLaughlin, of the Albany diocese; Very Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, St. Peter's, New York; Rev. John J. Ehrenstrass, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. H. McDowell, St. Agnes', New York; Rev. Father Bryne, of Boston; Rev. T. Dufau, V. G., Jacksonville, Fla.; and the following priests from the diocese of Newark: Fathers Hennessy, Smyth, Corrigan, Cusi, Burke, McCarthy, Smith, Hogan, Downes, McNulty, Brennan, Cody, Leonard, De Concilio, Fitzsimmons, Tuomey, Walsh, O'Reilly, Mendel, and Salaun. There was also a large representation of prominent laymen from every part of Hudson County, among whom were Congressmen Hardenberg, Matthew Armstrong, (Greenville); Patrick O'Brien (*New York Herald*), James T. Hough, president of the Police Commissioners; E. F. C. Young, of the First National Bank; ex-Fire Commissioner Carnes, County Clerk Brann, Dr. Gordon and Chief Engineer Coyle, of the Fire Department, Thomas Crimmins, of Sixtieth Street, New York, and others.

The church occupies one of the finest sites in the city, and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding points of urban interest and the beauties of suburban landscape. An idea of the spaciousness of the edifice is conveyed by the statement that the extreme length is two hundred and seventy-two feet, and the width across the chancel, chapel and rectory is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. The width of the nave and aisles is eighty-six feet; the square of the tower at the base is thirty-three feet, and the height of the tower and spire two hundred and twenty-five feet. The interior is in admirable taste and produces an impression of solidity, grandeur and dignity that is seldom equaled in church architecture. The value of the church property is about three hundred thousand dollars.

St. Michael's Church.¹—The present St. Michael's parish was originally St. Mary's. In 1854-55, Rev. J. Kelly, pastor of St. Peter's Church, built St. Mary's Church, on the southeast corner of Erie and Tenth Streets. Rev. Father Senez became its pastor in 1859, and he built the new church on the corner of Erie and Second Streets. An assistant priest of his, Rev. J. da Concilio, was appointed to take care of the old church, and he called it St. Michael's Church.

The new St. Michael's, which fronts on the northern end of Hamilton Square, succeeded to the old church, which is now St. Michael's Hall. The old church cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, and

¹ By Rev. P. Corrigan.

at eight o'clock. Lord's-day school and catechizing at 2 1/2 P. M. There was in June, 1884, forty-three members connected with the church.

Other Churches in Jersey City.—Besides the churches already mentioned, there are several others in the city, from whose pastors or officials no data could be obtained for sketches in this work. After repeated efforts, through circulars sent and personal interviews by the compilers of this work, no data upon which to build history could be obtained, although promises were frequently proffered by those who intended, no doubt, to be truthful. Therefore, whatever church organization is omitted in this work has only to lay the omission at the door of its pastor or officials.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

JERSEY CITY.

CLUBS.

SOCIETIES.

Freemasonry—**HIRAM LODGE, No. 47, F. AND A. M.**—Hiram is the parent lodge of Masonry in Hudson County. It was instituted in 1817, with William H. Tallman as the first Worshipful Master, Joseph Clewes as Senior Warden, James A. Alexander as Junior Warden.

Mr. Alexander was the first Mason made in this county. William Coulter, the veteran conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is one of the oldest members. John J. Warner and Mr. Gopsill are also among the oldest members of the fraternity in Jersey City. When first organized its membership was twenty-one, and it steadily grew till at one time it had a membership of three hundred. The lodge first met on the corner of York and Green Streets, over Grinnell's jewelry-store, then removed to the Provident Savings Institution building, and now meets at No. 23 Newark Avenue. Its present membership is one hundred and ninety-one.

The officers for 1884 were Charles A. Tausley, W. M.; James Magee, S. W.; John Spence, J. W.; George E. Cutter, Treas.; George W. Laforge, P. M., Sec.; John McKnight, S. D.; John Schuhardt, J. D.; William W. Wilson, John Frier, M. of C.; Linneus Ensor, Tiler.

The Past Masters of Hiram Lodge are Henry F. Crawford, Leroy Schermerhorn, Charles S. Parsons, John Metler, John Hilton, James A. Alexander, Thomas Leather, John J. Conklin, Archibald White, Edgar L. Bradley, Ephraim S. Johnson, James Dickson, George W. White.

The lodge meets every Monday evening, excepting in the months of July and August or on holidays.

VARICK LODGE, No. 31, F. AND A. M.—When

Hiram Lodge grew disproportionately large some of the members dimitted and organized Varick Lodge. Dr. W. W. Varick, after whom the lodge is named, and others started the lodge, which was instituted in 1854. Ex-Postmaster Green was the first initiate. The present membership is seventy-six, according to the last annual report. The place of meeting is at 23 Newark Avenue. The officers consist of Albert Deardon, W. M.; J. F. Golding, S. W.; H. E. McClure, J. W.; Thomas A. Chamberlain, Treas.; William Grice, Sec.; Thomas Ryan, S. D.; Edward J. Livesey, J. D.; J. W. Tripp, Richard K. Thornhill, M. of C.; John J. Taylor, Tiler.

The Past Masters are W. C. Brown, George Curtis, S. G. Leak, Robert B. Sears, Charles H. Walrath.

Regular communications are held on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

BERGEN LODGE, No. 47, F. AND A. M.—Bergen Lodge was organized on Jan. 14, 1857, with scarcely more members than officers, of whom James W. Low was Worshipful Master, James E. Halsey, Senior Warden, Joseph Kerr, Junior Warden. They met in a little hall in what was then known as the "village of Bergen." The present membership is one hundred and fifty-three, and although there are lodge-rooms in the county which have more elegant apartments there are none more substantial and convenient than the rooms of which this lodge has the exclusive use, known as Masonic Hall, over the car buildings, corner Tuers Avenue and Montgomery Street. This lodge is also conspicuous for the large number of prominent citizens on its register, among whom are William Brinkerhoff, Charles F. Case, John H. Carnes, Abram H. Clark, George W. Conklin, P. F. Cumberston, John R. Demar, Asa W. Dickinson, George B. Edwards, Frank S. Emmons, William Frost, Frank C. Fry, William H. Furman, Thomas D. Harrison, George F. Hawkes, Alfred Henderson, John A. Hilton, John M. Jones, David H. Lawrence, Frederick D. Linn, Frederick W. Lyons, A. W. Malhalieu, Michael F. Newbold, Charles P. Nicoll, Robert M. Packer, Edwin W. Pyle, Isaac Romaine, Annadee Spadone, Henry E. Spadone, George C. Toffey, John J. Toffey, William V. Toffey, Charles H. Tompkins, John A. Van Gelder, Henry E. Wills.

The officers for 1884 were Daniel M. Manton, W. M.; William P. Westcott, S. W.; David W. Lawrence, J. W.; John R. Demar, Treas.; Alfred Sidman, Sec.; Halsey W. Allen, S. D.; B. B. McDowell, J. D.; Horatio B. Cluflin, Samuel R. Collins, M. of C.; William G. Howser, Tiler.

Past Masters, William H. Doggett, George B. Edwards, Henry A. Thomas, Charles B. Thurston, John J. Toffey, Jacob J. Van Riper, Abraham Northrop, Edward Dorsey, Theodore T. Hay, Henry E. Spadone, Thomas E. Bailey, Peter C. Hopper, Frank C. Fry, Charles T. Smith. Meetings are held every Friday evening.

ENTERPRISE LODGE, No. 48, F. AND A. M.—was or-

ganized in 1857, with nineteen members. It now has (in December, 1884) a membership of one hundred and eleven. The lodge meets at 43 Montgomery Street every Friday evening, except during June, July and August, during which months the meeting night is the second Friday of each month.

The officers are Robert A. Simpson, W. M.; Charles H. Lindholm, S. W.; William H. Morey, J. W.; Hugh Croshaw, Treas.; William H. Cornell, P. M., Sec.; Benjamin F. Davis, S. D.; Theodore F. Rikeman, J. D.; John S. McKenzie, Narcissa Ceillia, M. of C.; Charles W. Fiske, Chaplain; Louis B. Baker, Marshal; Jacob Soney, Tiler.

Past Masters, Ambrose L. Boyes, Richard Brown, Roderick B. Seymour, William H. Page, Alfred J. Chapman.

EAGLE LODGE, No. 53, F. AND A. M., has a membership of eighty-nine. It meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month at 291 Central Avenue.

The officers for 1884 were William B. Morgan, W. M.; Thomas Gorry, S. W.; John Kimpel, J. W.; Edgar M. Eof, Treas.; John Walters, Sec.; George T. Corvan, S. D.; Henry C. Radcliff, J. D.; Jacob June, Thomas Ellaby, M. of C.; Samuel Randall, Tiler.

Past Masters Alfred G. Southward, Joseph Jewks, Benjamin M. Rogers, Joseph E. Taylor, Charles F. Bucken, Thomas Seward, George J. Staats, William F. Green.

TEUTONIA LODGE, No. 72, F. AND A. M., was organized in 1865. The membership has grown from eleven, at its organization, to (according to the last annual report) seventy-seven. Except during July and August, the lodge holds a meeting in the hall, corner Grove and Fourth Street every Monday evening. The officers of the lodge are Edward Huos, Worshipful Master; Jacob Kohlen, Senior Warden; August Succow, Junior Warden; John Hohmeyer, Treasurer, Frederick W. Pirsch, Secretary; Charles Kretschmer, S. D.; Henry Bey, J. D.; Paul Hendel, William Kretschmer, M. of C.; Jacob Soney, Tiler.

Past Masters, Henry E. Klein, Henry Windecker, William Schrenman, Christian Kaiser, Frederick Selnow.

JERSEY CITY LODGE, No. 74, F. AND A. M., was organized under dispensation, July 10, 1865. The charter members were Charles P. McCabe, J. D. Hopping, Elias Dubois, W. H. Merritt, A. J. L. Voorhees, John M. Tichenor, H. Y. Lazier, J. A. Kingsbury, A. C. Williams, John Reardon, John A. Thomas, R. A. Wood, Thomas Davis, Jr., John Stone, Frederick Partz, John H. McCabe, Thomas H. Betts, N. B. Cushing, J. P. Mackey. The first communication was held on July 13, 1865. The first officers were: H. Y. Lazier, W. M.; J. A. Thomas, S. W.; Charles P. McCabe, J. W.; J. D. Hopping, S. D.; John Stone, J. D.; R. A. Wood, Treas.; A. J. L. Voorhees, Sec.; T. H. Betts, Tiler.

The following have served as Masters: H. Y.

Lazier, John A. Thomas, J. D. Hopping, Henry E. Farrier, E. B. Leonard, Warren Dobbs, J. H. McCabe, John G. Watkins, A. J. Jardine, W. Boone, J. J. Youlin, Stephen Smith, Edward Bootes, J. Irving Benedict.

The officers for 1884 were Henry Barns, W. M.; John H. Weastell, S. W.; John M. Cherry, J. W.; James P. Mackey, Treas.; Stephen Smith, P. M. Sec.; William T. Madigan, S. D.; Charles A. Roe, J. D.; H. C. Wole, George W. Helfrick, M. of C.; Walter Vanderzee, Tiler.

The lodge has at present one hundred and thirty-seven members in good standing and over two thousand six hundred dollars in the treasury. Brother J. P. Mackey held the office of secretary for two years, was elected treasurer Dec. 10, 1877, and has held the office since that time. Stephen Smith, P. M., is Commander-in-Chief of the New Jersey Consistory, and a Past D. D. G. M. The lodge owns a plot in New York Bay Cemetery, where several of its members have been buried by the lodge with appropriate ceremonies.

HIGHLAND LODGE, No. 80, F. AND A. M.—One of the most popular Masonic bodies on the Hill is Highland Lodge, which meets at McPherson's Hall, on Newark Avenue, every Thursday evening. The lodge is an offshoot of Eagle Lodge, and was organized on the 21st day of February, 1867, with thirteen charter members and Dr. John B. Burdette as the first Master. At present there are eighty-two members.

Following are the officers: James Clark, P. M., W. M.; Andrew Craig, S. W.; John H. Scheffling, J. W.; Charles L. Meirau, Treas.; William G. Nelson, Sec.; E. C. Sherwood, S. D.; Frank W. White, J. D.; John Manning, Thomas Stiff, M. of C.; R. G. Booth, Tiler.

The Past Masters are as follows: John B. Burdett, P. Wharton Levering, Edward P. Cogger, William D. Reynolds, John Wright, Thomas L. Browning, Benjamin B. Davis.

AMITY LODGE, No. 103, F. AND A. M., has a membership of one hundred and three. Meets every Thursday evening at corner of Pacific and Maple Avenues.

The officers are James Lindsay, W. M.; Harry H. Shrope, S. W.; George F. Bulen, J. W.; Henry Steffens, Treas.; James W. Leonard, P. M., Sec.; Albert W. Tubbs, S. D.; Thomas J. Kennedy, J. D.; Andrew J. Sterling, Charles S. Powell, M. of C.; Robert Hill, Tiler.

Past Masters, John E. Halliday, Cornelius Vreeland, Mortimer Sampson, Charles D. P. Gibson, Edward M. Watson, James W. Leonard.

RISEING STAR LODGE, No. 109, F. AND A. M., was organized in 1868, the charter members numbering fifteen, and from the fact that the present membership is ninety-six, its growth has been much more rapid than that of some others. The lodge meets on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, ex-

cept, June and August, at the hall corner of
Parsons, 300 and 302 Street.

The following are the officers: A. D. F. H. O. F. M.,
W. M. John A. McGee, S. W.; William A. F. O. J.
W. Macdonald, Tiler; John A. F. O. J. S. D. J. D.;
N. H. W. P. S. D., John A. F. O. J. D.; E. C. Coover, William Coleman, M. of C.; El-
bert Chapp, Chaplain; Clifford Sekelmore, Organist;
Frederick Smith, Tiler.

Past Masters, John H. Jahn, John W. Dwyer,
William H. Gardner, Henry R. Hilton.

Thomas W. Liden, of Hudson, is the president.
R. W. Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of
New Jersey.

LODGE OF THE TEMPLE, No. 149, F. AND A. M.,
was organized in 1870, and has a membership of
sixty-two. The lodge meets the first and third Thurs-
days in each month at 43 Montgomerie Street.
Among its early members were ex-Senator Theodore
F. Randolph, ex-Governor Joseph D. B. D., Dr. V.
rick, Dr. William Watson and Leon Abbett, now
Governor of the State.

The officers for 1884 were William P. Dwyer,
W. M.; Charles W. Woolsey, S. W.; William H.
Vernilye, J. W.; William H. Turner, Treas.; David
P. Daly, Sec.; Edward W. Woolsey, S. D.; John W.
Kanouse, J. D.; George E. Stavers, Stephen G.
Lanck, M. of C.; Jacob Soney, Tiler.

Hamilton Wallis, of this lodge, has passed the
highest Masonic honors in the State, having been M.
W. Grand Master in 1879 and 1880 and occupying
other places of distinction in the Grand Lodge.

Past Masters, James R. Mercier, John D. McGill,
Leon Abbett, Alexander T. McGill, William R. Laird,
Cornelius S. See, John A. Kunkle, H. Ellis Hart,
Nathan B. Shafer, William P. Douglass.

ZEREDATHA LODGE, No. 131, F. AND A. M., meets
in Excelsior Hall, in Communipaw. Zeredatha is a
specimen of rapid and steady growth. Organized
thirteen years ago, with Mr. Henry Smith as first
Master, the lodge has increased in numbers until at
present there are one hundred and five active mem-
bers.

The officers for 1884 were Edward P. Snowden, W.
M.; George Darsley, S. W.; Victor E. Meyer, J. W.;
John Darsley, Treas.; William J. Smith, Sec.;
Frederick W. Hering, S. D.; Matthias W. Neven,
J. D.; John R. Vail, Charles T. Meyer, M. of C.; E.
Henry Smith, P. M., Marshal; George W. Powe, P.
M., Chaplain; Samuel J. Haslet, Tiler. Past Masters,
Obad H. Sanderson, Henry V. Cole, James W. Den-
ton, Frederick Straughn, John J. Cole, Charles Sax-
ton, Richard H. Walker.

ALLEMANIA LODGE, No. 132, F. AND A. M., is of
recent date, and has a membership of forty-eight. It
meets on the second and fourth Friday evenings, of
each month, at Pohlman's Hotel.

The officers are Henry A. Stehn, P. M., W. M.;
Seigfried Hammerschlag, S. W.; William J. Klee,

J. W.; Louis Bornemann, Treas.; Gustav Rothe, Sec.;
Frederick Tauber, S. D.; John C. Brang, J. D.;
Christopher Kennerecke, John Rommelt, M. of C.;
Thomas Heine, Tiler. Past Masters, Adolph Schaub,
Emile Steger.

RAY VIEW LODGE, No. 146, F. AND A. M., meets
every Wednesday evening at the corner of Linden
and Ocean Avenues.

The officers for 1884 were Gus. A. Lillienahl,
W. M.; Robert Peyton, S. W.; Charles Schmolze,
J. W.; William R. Simonson, Treas.; Joseph G. Hoff-
man, Sec.; Desire J. Cambrelling, George W. Scott,
M. of C.; Charles F. Young, Tiler.

HOUSE OF PAVES, KNIGHTS OF THE
TEMPLE. The commandery was granted recognition
by the Grand Commandery of Knights Tem-
plar of the United States March 12, 1858, was formed
on the 30th day of the same month. It is now work-
ing in pursuance of a warrant granted by the Grand
Commandery of Knights Templar of the United States
of America, at its Grand Conclave, held in Chicago,
Ill., on Sept. 16, 1859, and indorsed by the Grand
Commandery of the State of New Jersey at its Grand
Conclave, Sept. 12, 1861.

The charter members were M. J. Drummond, Wil-
liam H. Doggett, John Hilton, Alexander Driver,
George A. Tater, A. G. Gilkyson, Samuel Titus, E.
Roquet, F. Corlies, David T. Jeffries.

The following were the officers in 1858: M. J.
Drummond, E. C.; William H. Doggett, G.; John
Hilton, C. G.; George A. Tater, P.; Alexander Driver,
Treas.; A. G. Gilkyson, Rec.

The present officers of the commandery are as fol-
lows: Em. Sir John H. Ackerman, P. G., E. C.; Sir
Stephen Smith, G.; Sir John Mellor, C. G., R. E.; Sir
William H. Doggett, P. G. C., Prelate; Sir John R.
Wilson, S. W.; Sir Lewis F. Lyne, J. W.; Em. Sir
Warren Dobbs, P. C., Treas.; Sir George Cutter,
Rec.; Sir Thomas Harrington, Standard-Bearer; Sir
Charles Cumming, Sword-Bearer; Sir George Goebel,
Jr., Warden; Sir Thomas A. Chamberlain, 3d G.; Sir
Benjamin M. King, 2d G.; Sir Charles E. Goodrich,
1st G.; Sir James N. Talmage, Q. M.; Sir Charles F.
Buchen, Sentinel.

The following are the Past Eminent Commanders:
R. E. Sir William H. Doggett, P. G. C.; R. E. Sir John
Hilton, P. G. C.; R. E. Sir George B. Edwards, P. G. C.;
R. E. Sir Samuel Stevens, P. G. C.; E. Sir Robert Don-
shea, P. G. C. G.; Very E. Sir Thomas W. Tilden, D.
G. C.; E. Sir Thomas Vreeland, E. Sir Warren Dobbs,
E. Sir John H. Ackermann, G. G.

The commandery has one hundred and fifty-two
members; its conclaves are held on the first and third
Tuesdays of each month, except during July and
August, at the asylum, 23 and 25 Newark Avenue,
Jersey City.

Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.—Odd-Fel-
lowship gained a foothold in Hudson County a few
years after its introduction in the United States.

Although an institution of the present century, having been organized in Manchester, England, in 1812, it has attained immense proportions in all parts of the world, and is the most numerous of all the secret benevolent orders known. Its mission, while inculcating in the breasts of its members the virtues of friendship, love and truth, takes definite shape in relieving the sick and needy of the brotherhood, and caring for the welfare of the widows and orphans of their deceased members. Connected with the order are two other orders, or higher degrees. The one which ranks immediately above the Odd-Fellows lodge is called the Encampment, which is almost contemporaneous, or quite so, with the establishment of the mother-order. There are three encampments in Jersey City, viz.: Harmony, No. 47; Mount Sinai, No. 5; and Palisade No. 4. From the encampments are recruited the Uniformed Patriarchs. To enter the sacred precinct of this circle one must be a royal purple member of the Degree Camp. The order was established in opposition to what is known as the Patriarchal Circle, which was made up of Odd-Fellows, but acted independently of the Sovereign Grand Lodge.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge is the head-centre to which all American Odd-Fellows throughout the world are amenable. It executes its edicts, of course, through subordinate governing bodies. That which is the arbiter in this State is the Grand Lodge, whose sessions are held regularly at Trenton. The Grand Master (the executive head of the order in the State) is August Grassman, of Hoboken. Constructively he installs all officers and looks after the affairs of the workings of the lodges within his domain; but as it is impossible for him to do all this work himself, he acts through the agency of district deputies. There are three of these deputies in the county. Jersey City is in the Third District, and comprises Lodges Nos. 14, 24, 32, 66, 126, and 180, Degree Lodge No. 2, and Lodge No. 3, Daughters of Rebekah. The district Deputy Grand Master is William H. Hall, P. G., of Lincoln Lodge, No. 126. District No. 5 includes the German Lodges Nos. 125, 147, 152, 163, and 173, and Lodges No. 25 and 36, Daughters of Rebekah. The District Deputy is A. H. Grunthal, P. G., of Steuben Lodge, No. 163.

HUDSON LODGE, No. 14, was organized in 1833, and has a present membership of one hundred and ten. Many gentlemen prominent in local circles have been at one time or another for over half a century connected with it, and from it have sprung the Iroquois and Mechanics' Lodges. J. W. Wakefield is the present N. G.; A. J. Mellor, V. G.; F. Potter, Sec. The lodge meets every Wednesday evening.

IROQUOIS LODGE, No. 32, I. O. O. F., was instituted Dec. 18, 1845, and therefore ranks among the oldest in the county. William Thomas, Thomas M. Alexander, William Gilchrist, James Norrie and Joshua T.

Gilbert, all of whom are now dead, were charter members. Robert B. Earle was the first initiate. On its rolls are to be found the names of such prominent citizens as Thomas M. Alexander, George W. Edge, Moses B. Bramhall, David Gould, Peter D. Vroom, James G. Gregory, John M. Cornelison, Alexander H. Wallis, Phineas C. Dummer, Jacob R. Wortendyke, John H. Lyon, Hosea F. Clarke, all now deceased. Three of the members—Alexander H. Wallis, George W. Cassidy, and John W. Orr—have been honored by the election to the position of Grand Master. Two of these have also been members of the Grand Lodge of the United States. It has a present membership of sixty-four, and has fifteen hundred dollars in the treasury for the burial fund. The lodge meets at Booraem Hall every Thursday evening. B. F. Wakefield is N. G.; J. G. Bagley, V. G.; and B. Stephens, Sec.

MECHANICS' LODGE, No. 66, was organized in 1845, and has a membership of one hundred and thirty-five, and is one of the most active lodges in the State. For thirteen years it supported a member who had suffered from an incurable ailment, and for nine years of this same period supported another who had been likewise afflicted. On these two sufferers the lodge expended nine thousand dollars. While it has at the same time done its usual share of benevolent work, it is in excellent financial condition. Its officers are: N. G., A. R. Bell; V. G., J. W. Kull; Rec. Sec., Albert Youmans; Per. Sec., W. A. Fisher.

LINCOLN LODGE, No. 126, was instituted May 5, 1868, by eight members of Hudson Lodge, and has grown rapidly in favor and in numbers till it has a membership of one hundred and twenty. J. C. Orr, C. Smithauser, F. Riker, S. Collins, J. T. Collins and P. Eller were the charter members.

The present officers are: N. G., Anderson McKnight; V. G., Henry Pusken; Sec., John Fletcher; Warden, August Alst; Conductor, Henry Burns; R. S. N. G., David Daly; L. S. N. G., C. Vegler; R. S. V. G., Charles Joel; L. S. V. G., James A. Rikeman; L. S. S., John E. Martin; Trustees, John Whiton, John Snellgrove, Christian Vegler; Organist, E. P. Lane, P. G. The lodge, with total assets of about ten thousand dollars, is in an excellent financial condition. It meets every Tuesday evening at Booraem's Hall.

MONTICELLO LODGE, No. 140, is the oldest lodge on Jersey City Heights. It meets every Monday evening at the corner of Bergen and Fairmount Avenues. Monticello was instituted in May, 1869, with eleven charter members. Its present membership is fifty-six. E. Britton is N. G., and J. S. Newkirk, Sec.

FARNSWORTH LODGE, No. 143.—About fifteen years ago Alfred Buschman, then of Columbia Lodge, of New York City, and John Muller, then of Lincoln Lodge, met late at night. They were both on their way to their homes on Hudson City Heights. Mutual inquiries elicited the fact that both were on their way

from lodge-meetings, and the natural suggestion of the occasion was for a lodge nearer home. As the result of their efforts among their neighbors, Farmers and Laborers No. 144 was instituted on the evening of May 10, 1876, with M. Buschman, F. Miller, John White, Jacob Frank, Oscar Bonnet and Henry Leonsaur as charter members. In December, 1884, the lodge numbered sixteen members, with F. O. Marquardt, N. G.; H. Van Dine, V. G.; M. Stevenson, Rec. Sec.; John Sutcliff, Per. Sec.; and Peter Tarsch, Treas. The regular meetings are held Tuesday evening.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD LODGE, No. 137, meets every Wednesday evening at 140 Newark Avenue. N. G. Charles Havenmeyer; V. G., M. Ehrhoff; Treas., S. Sauerbreg; Rec. Sec., Robert Lepke; Fin. Sec., Peter Herman. The lodge was organized Nov. 16, 1870, with a membership of thirteen; present membership, ninety-eight. On the death of a member the lodge pays his family one hundred and fifty dollars. This rule has but recently been established, it having been customary formerly to assess each member one dollar upon the death of one of their number. In case of sickness the lodge pays a sick benefit of six dollars per week. The lodge has three thousand dollars in its treasury.

ONWARD LODGE, No. 127, which meets at Fredecius Hall, on Communipaw Avenue, on Wednesday evenings, was instituted on the 23d of August, 1871, with fifteen charter members. The organization has now increased to seventy-five members in good standing, and with a clear bank account of three thousand dollars. The following are the present officers of the lodge: N. G., J. J. Griffith; V. G., J. Clark; Treas., William H. Brooks; Sec., F. R. McKee.

SUMNER LODGE, No. 180, is the largest lodge in the county, and although unwieldy in point of numbers, is not an old lodge. It was organized June 22, 1874, with a very large roll of members, which had increased to two hundred and twenty-four at the date of the last report. Its meetings are held every Monday evening corner of Newark Avenue and Grove Street. The present officers of the lodge are: N. G., John W. Moore; V. G., Jacob Rader; Rec. Sec., James R. Young; Warden, George Stephens; Conductor, W. H. Snyder; O. G., Robert Grange; I. G., A. N. Voss; R. S., E. N. G.; J. B. Brangan; L. S., to N. G., Edward Scott; R. S., S. Charles W. Davis; L. S., J. H. Osborne; R. S., to V. G., Emitt Chapel; L. S., to V. G., S. McCarrick; Chap., Dr. W. J. McDowell; Organist, H. H. Hart.

JERSEY CITY LODGE, No. 24, is an offshoot of Sumner Lodge, which, growing to such large proportions, induced some of the younger members to organize a new lodge under the name of Jersey City, which was instituted Sept. 19, 1881, with the following charter members: John E. Miller, William Wentz, William W. Lawrence, Joseph M. Hough, James C. Currie, John J. Bullis, B. Withnebut, Jr., William Falcon, John S. Mitchell, Henry W. Guest,

Edward F. Brown, Louis Mitteladoff. The present membership is one hundred and fifty.

The first officers were John E. Miller, N. G.; James C. Currie, V. G.; John J. Bullis, Sec.; Joseph M. Hough, P. Sec.; Henry W. Guest, Treas.

The successive Past Grands have been James C. Currie, John J. Bullis, George W. Bishop, W. H. Allen, Henry W. Guest. The officers for the current term are John R. Mahlstadt, N. G.; Charles C. Black, V. G.; Henry W. Clapp, Sec.; Henry Coleman, P. S.; William H. Allen, Treas.

The lodge meets every Monday evening at No. 43 Montgomery Street.

There is also in Jersey City two chapters of the Eastern Star Degree, viz., Esther and Acacia.

Knights of Pythias **JERSEY CITY LODGE, No. 15**, was organized Dec. 9, 1868. The first officers were Joseph W. Cochran, V. P.; John W. Orr, W. C.; William G. Parker, V. C.; John H. Orr, R. S.; John H. Garretson, B.; Frederick T. Farrier, F. S.; Levi B. Farrier, Guide; Edward Trudeau, I. S.; Reuben Howe, O. S.

The officers in December, 1884, were John Longstaff, J. P. C.; Charles B. Aten, C. C.; Lyman E. Brown, V. C.; John W. Woodman, P.; Charles M. Solomon, K. of R. and S.; Leonard L. Ruggles, M. of F.; Thomas M. Heffernan, M. of E.; William W. Poland, M. at A.; William Baxter, I. G.; Samuel D. Bennett, O. G.

The Past Chief Commanders were as follows: J. Wilson Cochran (also P. G. C.), John W. Orr, John H. Garretson, Frederick T. Farrier, James B. Farrier, Albert H. Garretson, Thomas M. Heffernan, William H. Littel, Samuel D. Kay, Henry A. Green, Roysten S. Tilden, Albert A. Poland, Robert D. Noonan, Samuel D. Bennett, James R. Solomon, Ferdinand J. Schober, John Patrick, Charles C. Skinner, William H. Hall, Jacob Z. Marinus, Adolphus A. Newman, Edwin Jennings, Thomas H. Langdon, Frederick Schober, William J. Meschutt, Joseph Gilmour, Frederick Jones, John D. Van Saun, M. D., John Longstaff.

The lodge meets every Wednesday night at Roche's Hall, corner of Morgan and Grove Streets. The present membership is one hundred and sixty-one.

CINCINNATUS LODGE, No. 32, K. of P. This lodge was organized Nov. 26, 1869, with the following officers: C. C., George W. Snow; V. C., H. Shuffelbotham; K. of R. and S., James E. King; Prelate, L. S. Griffing; M. of E., C. H. Horsman; M. of F., J. W. Jaynes; M. at A., John M. Culbert; I. G., James C. White; O. G., John S. Styles. The officers in December, 1884, were: C. C., Thomas K. Lewis; V. C., George Seifut; K. of R. and S., John Tracy; Prelate, J. J. Couton; M. of E., Edward Bronson; M. of F., John Gilmore; M. at A., John E. Campbell; I. G., George W. Benjamin; O. G., Louis Bowers. The Past C. C.'s have been J. L. Vanneman, W. W. Ward, R. S. Wyatt, R. Wright, E. Bronson, William E. Besser, A. Breigleb, Louis Bowers, J. M. Culbert,

Chancellors are: Isaac Lawrence, J. F. Spengemann, David J. Gibson, Peter L. Whackon, John S. Aker, John Carl, George W. Farrington, Aaron M. Paul, S. P. Ford, Robert H. Hill. There is also one Past Grand Chancellor in the lodge, George H. Keller. The present officers are: J. P. C., J. S. Aker, C. C., J. G. Wilson, V. C., J. F. Whackon, P. W. Jackson; M. of E., J. V. W. Perrine; M. of F., J. A. Knodler; K. of R. and S., A. M. Paul; M. at A., A. E. Trotter. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty.

Knights of Honor. IVANHOE LODGE, No. 699, K. of H., was organized March 12, 1877. The first officers were: D., G. H. Kidder; V. D., W. J. Underhill; A. D., C. E. Valentine; Treas., M. Mason; R., J. D. Harrington; F. R., H. Church; Guide, F. A. H. Smith; Chap., W. J. Cadmus; G., H. P. Oliver; S., A. McCullough; Med. Ex., W. J. Cadmus. Trustees, W. J. Cadmus, E. V. Lorton, and F. A. H. Smith.

The officers in December, 1884, were: P. D., Charles A. Griffin; D., L. Sloss; V. D., James F. Wardhaugh; A. D., N. W. Pease; Treas., A. P. Drexler; E. R. Hill; Med. Ex., W. C. Taylor; Guide, W. H. Ames; Chap., A. S. Athow; G. W., C. Barr; S., W. P. Wilder; Med. Ex., Theodore F. Morris, M. D.; Trustees, W. P. Wilder, T. C. Whitman and James Hunt.

The following are the names of the Past Dictators: E. V. Lorton, George H. Kidder, J. D. Harrington, W. J. Cadmus, T. C. Whitman, Robert MacDonald, W. C. Taylor, S. H. Beach, Charles A. Griffin.

This lodge meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at Roche's Hall, corner of Grove and Morgan Streets. It has sixty-two members.

GERMANIA LODGE, No. 659, K. of H., was organized Feb. 26, 1877. The following were the first officers: P. D., Fred Mandler; Dict.; Val. Mager; V. Dict., John Mueller; Asst. Dict., John Lackner; Rep., H. Feibel; Fin. Rep., P. Mueller; Treas., J. Schmitt.

The officers in December, 1884, were: P. D., Peter von Thaden; D., Carl Dieffenbach; V. D., T. Eigenbrodt; A. D., C. F. Meyer; R., Peter von Thaden; F. R., E. Achilles; Treas., John Lehmann; Guide, John Lackner.

The following are the Past Dictators: Fred Mandler, Valentine Mager, C. H. Luckmann, A. Wessienborn, A. Schaffer, Jac. Schweider, Jacob Schmidt, Henry Feibel, H. Hermann, H. Astheimer, Ludwig Wachsmuth, Peter von Thaden.

Meetings are held every Wednesday evening at No. 30 Ogden Avenue. The lodge numbers two hundred and fifty-five.

PALISADE LODGE, No. 714, K. of H., was organized July 24, 1877. The first officers were: P. D., Julius Hockberth; D., E. A. Sturges; V. D., W. I. Corwin; A., William Ainsworth; F. R., H. Astheimer; R., F. J. Angerhouer; Treas., H. Schmidt.

The officers in December, 1884, were: P. D., John Nash; D., W. Allen; V. D., A. Straw; A. D., I. W. Eakin; R., C. P. Robinson; F. R., I. W. Henschen; Treas., William P. Hollingshead.

The Past Dictators are E. A. Sturges, Henry Schmidt, W. P. Hollingshead, C. P. Robinson, W. C. Roszell, Erastus Hollister, John Nash.

The present number of members is fifty-two.

Palisade Lodge meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays at Freidenburg's Hall, corner of Summit Avenue and Griffith Street.

CLAREMONT LODGE, No. 2690, K. of H., was organized Nov. 14, 1881. The first officers were: Dixon G. Hughes, P. D.; H. B. Claffin, D.; D. Pearson, Jr., V. D.; T. B. Pratt, Asst. D.; T. H. Freeman, Rep.; Jas. T. Haviland, Fin. Rep.; J. H. Winsor, Treas.; H. Watrous, Chap.; J. T. Van Alst, Guide; W. J. Borden, Guard; J. R. Giles, Sentinel.

The following are the present officers: Mark R. Bowman, D.; Wm. E. Moore, P. D.; S. J. Parsel, Asst. D.; Theo. V. Pratt, P. D.; E. P. Griswold, Rep.; Wm. J. Borden, Fin. Rep.; J. H. Freeman, Treas.; Wm. Gamble, Chap.; John J. Hendrickson, Guide; J. W. Smith, Guardian; David Pearson, Jr., Sentinel. The roll of Past Dictators are: Dixon G. Hughes, Horatio B. Claffin, John W. Winsor, John J. Hendrickson, David Pearson, Jr., Theo. B. Pratt. There is a membership of thirty-two.

The lodge meets on alternate Tuesday evenings, beginning with the first Tuesday in January, at Excelsior Hall, 609 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City.

ATERBACH LODGE, No. 2805, K. of H., was organized July 28, 1882. The first officers were: George Korell, Dict.; Fredk. Frank, V. D.; Edward Reidlinger, Rep.; J. F. Golding, Fin. Rep.; Henry Siewers, Treas. The officers for 1884 were: Just. Herwig, Dict.; Aug. Bodler, V. D.; Bern. Bodler, Asst. D.; E. Reidlinger, Rep.; Henry Lauterbach, Fin. Rep.; H. Siewers, Treas.; J. G. Holzschuh, Chap.; Fred. Flecker, Guide; John Nesbital, Guard; Cl. Lookhoff, Sen.; Rep. to Grand Lodge, Aug. Bodler; J. F. Golding, Lodge Physician. The Past Dictators are Aug. Bodler, George Korell and Louis Weber. The lodge has twenty-five members on its roll. It meets on the second and fourth Fridays of each month at Avenue House, Five Corners, Jersey City Heights.

AMERICA LODGE, No. 2864, K. of H., was organized Nov. 13, 1882.

The following were installed as first officers of the lodge: John C. Scott, D.; Joseph E. Moore, P. D.; Benj. Murphy, V. D.; Fred. M. Lincoln, A. D.; Clark A. Bucklin, Rep.; G. R. Hough, Fin. Rep.; Hudson Clarke, Treas.; Chas. C. Becker, Guide; J. N. Merritt, Chaplain; John Strahan, Guardian; Leander Gumaer, Sentinel.

The officers in December 1884, were: John E. Scott, D.; Joseph E. Moore, P. D.; Chas. C. Becker, V. C.; C. H. Van Pelt, A. D.; Clark A. Bucklin, Rep.; Geo.

R. Hough, Fin. Rep; Hudson Clarke, Treas.; Wm. T. Johnson, Secy; Thos. P. Van Buren, Chaplain; John Strahan, Guardian; Fred. M. Lincoln, Sentinel.

The names of the Past Dictators are Joseph E. Moore, John E. Scott.

This lodge meets at Roche's Hall on the first and third Mondays of each month.

It has thirty-eight members on the roll.

Grand Army of the Republic. — G. VAN HOUTEN Post, No. 3. — This post was organized April 23, 1867, in the city of Bergen, now a portion of Jersey City. At the time of organization, and until 1873, it bore the name of Joe Hooker Post, No. 3, but changed it to G. Van Houten Post, No. 3, under a general order from the National Encampment prohibiting posts from taking the name of any soldier living. The post struggled along for years with a small membership, until about three years ago, when, through the exertions of several members, and more especially the present Commander, Gen. John Ramsey (who recruited more than one hundred men in one year) it placed itself in the foremost rank of the Grand Army of the Republic in the State. The present number of members is two hundred and seventy-eight, with an uniformed drum and piccolo corps of forty youths. The post room is the largest in the State, occupying the top floor of the City Hall. The room has been handsomely carpeted and furnished, at a cost of over three thousand dollars. Valuable pictures adorn the walls, and two large libraries, containing over one thousand volumes, furnish reading matter to the members. At the last State encampment the post was entitled to five delegates and thirteen Past Commanders. At the encampment in 1884 the post was represented by five delegates and fourteen Past Commanders. The post meets every Friday evening. Its finances are good. Following is the list of the first and succeeding officers:

1887—commander G. W. Thorne, Surgeon, V. C. Cunningham, H. W. L. Harris, V. C. and doctor J. Buchanan, Assistant, M. Brown, Pharmacist, J. Soden, Officer of Day, C. Thoms, Officer of Guard, A. Zerbe, Surgeon, H. A. Avery, Captain, G. C. McGee.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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1878. Computations of Homomorphisms. *Algebraic Combinatorics*, 101–114.

187. C. G. Campbell, F. R. H. Rees, and A. G. M. Stewart

US 7-Comm. for C. Teers, Assistant, E. G. Hunt

[illegible]
$$r^2 = 4 - \epsilon + m_{\text{eff}}^2, \quad \text{for } \epsilon \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{see Supp. A1 for } r^2, k, k_{\text{eff}}, m_{\text{eff}}^2$$

187 Combs et al., M. S. Sample Adapted from Combs et al., 1990

$$180^\circ - \alpha = 180^\circ - 10^\circ = 170^\circ \quad \text{Angle } \angle DCE = 170^\circ \quad \text{Angle } \angle DCE = 180^\circ - \angle CDE = 180^\circ - 10^\circ = 170^\circ$$

Journal of Management Education 31(1) Winter 2006 10-19

1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 26

188. J. C. Gentry, *Gentes*, W. Lindley, Adjutant, Phoenix, W.

[Illegible handwritten notes]

1881.—Commander, George B. Fielder; Adjutant, C. Tuer

1882. *Continuum*. W. and A. Vermont, Jr. Vermont, F. O. C. Co.

1883.—Commander, F. G. Cole; Adjutant, J. R. Van Syck

1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311 2312 2313 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321 2322 2323 2324 2325 2326 2327 2328 2329 2330 2331 2332 2333 2334 2335 2336 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2342 2343 2344 2345 2346 2347 2348 2349 2350 2351 2352 2353 2354 2355 2356 2357 2358 2359 2360 2361 2362 2363 2364 2365 2366 2367 2368 2369 2370 2371 2372 2373 2374 2375 2376 2377 2378 2379 2380 2381 2382 2383 2384 2385 2386 2387 2388 2389 2390 2391 2392 2393 2394 2395 2396 2397 2398 2399 2400 2401 2402 2403 2404 2405 2406 2407 2408 2409 2410 2411 2412 2413 2414 2415 2416 2417 2418 2419 2420 2421 2422 2423 2424 2425 2426 2427 2428 2429 2430 2431 2432 2433 2434 2435 2436 2437 2438 2439 2440 2441 2442 2443 2444 2445 2446 2447 2448 2449 2450 2451 2452 2453 2454 2455 2456 2457 2458 2459 2460 2461 2462 2463 2464 2465 2466 2467 2468

GEORGE H. THOMAS POST, No. 20.—This post was instituted Aug. 11, 1870, with W. H. Weldon, A. Bellard, G. Dietler, J. F. Offen, Charles Sten, W. H. Weber, G. Urtner, A. Schuman, F. Bluem and E. Zuik as charter members. The first Post Commander, W. H. Weldon, held the office until 1871, and R. Anderson, who succeeded him, filled the place until 1873. The succession since has been as follows: E. T. Reichhelm, 1874-75; J. Bastian, 1876; J. Hackbarsh, 1877; E. T. Reichhelm, 1878-79; Ernst Loekle, 1880-81; F. Bluem, 1882; F. Hartman, 1883. The adjutants, in the order of their service, were W. H. Weldon, J. Hackbarsh, Ernst Loekle, J. Hackbarsh, F. Klien, Ernst Loekle. The present officers are; Commander, A. Zoeller; Adjutant, Ernst Loekle; S. V. C. W. Keiser; J. V. C., J. Schreider; Chaplain, Charles Borneman; Surgeon, J. Michel; O. of D., J. Dempsey; O. of G., G. Bochter; Q. M., J. Hackbarsh. This post has at present fifty-seven members in good standing and has upwards of fifteen hundred dollars in its treasury. Its meeting-place is in Middendres' Hall, on Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights.

ZABRISKIE POST, No. 38, which meets at the Avenue House, Five Corners, Jersey City Heights, was instituted Feb. 20, 1873, with G. D. Van Reipen, G. P. Robinson, Jacob Reinhardt, Abraham Ryerson, Thomas Gilrary, John C. Fisher, W. A. Stanton, E. V. Johnson, J. H. German and G. B. Fairgrieve. The first officers were: C., G. D. Van Reipen; S. V. C., G. P. Robinson; J. V. C., J. Reinhardt; A., Thomas Gilrary; Q. M., A. Ryerson; O. D., J. G. Fisher; O. G., J. H. German; Chaplain, W. A. Stanton; Surgeon, G. B. Fairgrieve. The Commanders since the first have been J. G. Fisher, 1874; Thomas Gilrary, 1875; G. R. Robinson, 1876; J. G. Fisher, 1877; Gideon Isley, 1878-81; Otto W. Meyer, 1882-83; Charles R. Wale, 1884. The adjutants during the same period were T. Gilrary, 1874; B. F. Cleveland, 1875; G. B. Fairgrieve, 1876-77; G. P. Robinson, 1878-84. The post has one hundred and twenty-three members, and is in a flourishing condition financially, having a relief fund of seven hundred dollars. Since organization nineteen members have died, two have been discharged, eight transferred, and fifty-nine dropped from the rolls or suspended.

HENRY WILSON Post, No. 13.—The charter members of this post, which meets on the second and fourth Fridays of every month, at Humboldt Hall, 18 Newark Avenue, were Gottlieb Deetler, John F. Kent, Albert Waugh, Martin Doyle, James Henderson, Fred. Roeder, John Patrick, Robert Brown, George Stanley and Charles Scheets. The original officers in 1876 were: P. C., Albert Waugh; S. V. C., Robert Brown; J. V. C., Charles Scheets; A., John F. Kent; Q. M., Martin Doyle; O. of D., Gottlieb Deetler; O. of G., — Erhardt; Chaplain, Samuel A. Teeples; Q. M. S., John Patrick. Since then the principal officers have been as follows: 1877, P. C.,



Philip Tumulty; A., John F. Kent. 1878, P. C., Joseph Becker, A., John F. Kent. 1879, P. C., John F. Kent, A., Philip Lynch. 1880, same. 1881, P. C., Alfred Hunsbeck; A., Bart. Stoneham. 1882, P. C., Philip Lynch; A., William A. Graham. 1883, P. C., Michael Hunsbeck; A., Bart. Stoneham. 1884, P. C., Henry Hunsbeck, A., Philip Lynch. S. V. O., Bart. Stoneham; J. V. C., George Mabie; Q. M., Robert Egan; O. of D., Isaac H. Manning. 1885, John Comer; Chaplain, J. T. Taylor; Surgeon, Geo. W. England. Q. M. S., F. F. Williams; T. S., H. Frank Quinn; O. S., M. C. Conklin. The post has been represented at various times by M. D. A. B. either Benjamin Murphy, T. J. Armstrong, Randolph Lockhauser and Thomas Burns. The present membership is about one hundred and fifty.

There are two other posts, Elbowth, No. 14, instituted Jan. 21, 1876, and Ma. Chas. W. No. 81, H. C. C., instituted Sept. 28, 1880. They have each some fifty members.

Royal Templars of Temperance.—The object of this order is to promote temperance, industry and morality among all classes and persons; by all these means, the growth of intemperance by discountenancing the manufacture, sale and use of everything that can intoxicate; also to give all moral, social and material aid in its power to its members and those dependent upon them; to lift up the fallen, strengthen the weak, visit the sick, bury the dead, protect the widow, and educate the orphan by providing a sure and substantial benefit to the heirs or dependents of a worthy deceased member.

The order is a strictly total abstinence organization, and was instituted Feb. 3, 1877, with one council and ten members. The order numbered on Dec. 31, 1883, five hundred and thirty-four councils, with twenty thousand members.

Jersey City has two councils of the order known as Royal Templars of Temperance, of which we here give a brief history.

HUDSON COUNCIL, No. 4, of New Jersey, working under a charter granted by the Supreme Council, was instituted Feb. 15, 1881, by State Deputy E. Slater, of Newark, with eleven charter members.

The following were the first officers: R. S. Harrison, S. C.; J. B. Chace, V. C.; Samuel D. Edmunds, P. C.; Mrs. E. Curlett, Chap.; F. M. Huntington, Sec.; D. D. Clark, Fin. Sec.; A. G. Avery, M.D., Treas.; Mary A. Clark, D. H.; Mrs. W. W. Newton, G.; C. Wigg, M.D., Medical Examiner.

The names of those who have since been the presiding officers are R. S. Harrison, Samuel D. Edmunds, Edward J. Clark, John Wesley Curlett, D. D. Clark.

The present officers are F. M. Huntington, S. C.; Miss Mary A. Clark, V. C.; Mrs. Dora Clark, Chap.; Edward J. Clark, Sec.; D. D. Clark, Fin. Sec.; Edward Clark, Treas.; James Montgomery, H.; J. W. Sheppard, I. G.; Thomas Clark, O. G.; H. L. Lockwood, M.D., Medical Examiner.

The council holds meetings twice a month, meeting on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings at Union Hall, corner Grove and Fourth Streets. The present number of members is thirty. The finances are in good condition, with one hundred dollars in the treasury and all debts paid.

CENTURY COUNCIL, No. 6, of Hudson County, July 21, 1884. The officers selected for the first term were as follows: James Young, S. C.; R. Wright, V. C.; William Brown, Chap.; J. Lounsbury, P. C.; Charles Carter, Sec.; George Young, Fin. Sec.; W. S. Pomeroy, Treas.; John White, Her.; W. H. Smith, I. G.; J. A. Young, O. G.; Calvin F. Kyte, M.D., Medical Examiner.

The regular meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings at hall of Fifth Ward Savings-Bank building, corner Pavonia Avenue and Erie Street.

Century Council, No. 6, was instituted under the most auspicious circumstances, and has a present membership of about thirty. The initiating steps were taken by six members of Hudson Council, No. 4, who were also members of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church.

Independent Order of Good Templars.—**EXCELLENCE LODGE, No. 103** was chartered Sept. 1, 1877. The following were the first officers: Rees Rees, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. A. Carter, W. V. T.; F. C. Parsells, P. W. C. T.; C. M. Solomon, W. Sec.; W. E. Greenwood, W. F. Sec.; James Mackin, W. Treas.; F. L. Hopper, W. M.; Miss Ida Clark, W. D. M.; William Luker, W. I. G.; William Sleight, Jr., W. O. G.; J. Gallagher, R. H. S.; Mrs. Mary J. Mackin, L. H. S.; T. J. Gillen, P. W. C. T.

The following have filled the chair of the presiding officer: Rees Rees, W. E. Greenwood, F. L. Hopper, Mrs. E. A. Carter, T. V. Frost.

The officers in December, 1884, were as follows: W. McFee, W. C. T.; Miss Artie Sherman, W. V. T.; Mrs. M. F. Lee, Chap.; F. L. Hopper, P. W. C. T.; Thomas Mailey, Sec.; F. V. Frost, Fin. Sec.; David Birdsall, Treas.; Mrs. F. Kelly, I. G.; John Courtney, O. G.; Miss E. Brooks, D. M.

Temple of Honor and Temperance.—**JERSEY CITY TEMPLE, No. 30,** was instituted Dec. 7, 1880, with seventeen charter members.

The following were the officers for the first term: W. McKimm, W. C. T.; T. W. Ward, W. V. T.; J. W. McCabe, W. R.; N. B. Norton, W. T.; W. E. Greenwood, F. R.; W. Stewart, W. U.; Thomas Spurr, D. U.; W. T. Forman, W. S.; W. Menkin, W. C.

The following were the officers in December, 1884: J. Moulten, W. C. T.; R. Ruddick, W. V. T.; R. Longhogen, W. R.; John White, W. T.; A. Burtis, F. R.; J. McCoy, W. U.; John Courtney, Jr., D. U.; John Courtney, Sr., W. S.; J. W. McCabe, W. C.; William Green, P. W. C. T.

This lodge meets every Thursday evening at Union

Hall, corner Grove and Fourth Streets. The present number of members is forty-three.

Sick benefits are paid to all members, from three dollars to seven dollars weekly; also endowment insurance policies to the amount of one thousand dollars are issued to all members desiring such.

Order of Chosen Friends.—WASHINGTON COUNCIL No. 7 was organized June 15, 1884.

The following are the names of the first officers: W. C. Day, P. C.; J. B. Romar, C. C.; J. K. Searcy, V. C.; J. D. Harrington, Rec.; L. Sloss, Fin. Rec.; C. Boltwood, Treas.; W. C. Barr, Prelate; T. Weed, M.; C. Costello, W.; C. M. Laurence, G.; W. S. Morgan, Sents; Trustees, Z. K. Ferguson, J. J. Youlin and E. H. Hammond.

The officers in December 1884, were Thomas Mahony, C. C.; George Burk, P. C. C.; Harry E. Howell, V. C.; R. H. Duff, Sec.; L. Sloss, Asst. Sec.; William Morgan, Treas.; Benjamin Fielder, P.; W. C. Barr, M.; W. Ives, Warden; Thomas E. Conroy, G.; Thomas Dunn, Sentry; J. Wainwright, Organist; Trustees, J. B. Byrnes, G. M. Seamen and S. P. Searcy.

The Past Chief Councilors have been W. T. Day, J. D. Harrington, J. B. Romar and G. Burk.

Washington Council meets on the second and fourth Mondays, at Roche's Hall, corner of Grove and Montgomery Streets. Membership, one hundred and thirty-two.

American Legion of Honor.—SUPERIOR COUNCIL No. 177, A. L. of H. was instituted Nov. 10, 1880, with the following officers: A. J. Holcombe, M. D., C.; W. A. Durrie, M. D., V. C.; H. F. Swayze, P. C.; Floyd Vail, O.; Clark A. Bucklin, Sec.; R. C. Vroom, Collector; C. E. Goodrich, Treas.; M. Terhune, G.; George Smith, Warden; F. M. Lincoln, Chaplain; J. E. Moore, Sentry; Trustees, George F. Lewis, E. E. Quaife, T. Smith.

The officers in December, 1884, were D. R. Daly, C.; W. I. Hough, V. C.; F. M. Lincoln, P. C.; H. F. Halsey, O.; C. A. Bucklin, Sec.; Geo. R. Hough, Collector; J. H. Van Horn, Treas.; John Strahan, Guide; G. F. Lewis, Warden; J. W. Lewis, Chaplain; W. N. Jones, Sentry; Trustees, O. H. Lohsen, Henry Koster, H. Demmert.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—COURT HUDSON, No. 6990, A. O. F., was organized Sept. 10, 1883, with the following charter members: Charles Munzing, Patrick McKenna, Thomas Byrnes, Thomas G. Henderson, Joseph Keogh, William Duffy, John Fahy, Edward J. Cavanagh, William J. Mackey, M. D., William Harding, Christopher Stevens, Peter Maypothor, Patrick J. Keegan, John G. Cooper.

The first officers were Joseph B. Delo, C. R.; William Duffy, S. C. R.; Charles Munzing, Treas.; Samuel T. Holmes, Sec.; Thomas Byrnes, S. W.; William Anglesa, J. W.; John G. Cooper, S. B.; John W. Fay, J. B.; William J. Mackey, M. D.

The officers for the present term are Joseph B.

Delo, C. R.; Charles Munzing, S. C. R.; Thomas Byrnes, Treas.; Samuel T. Holmes, Sec.; John W. Fahy, S. W.; E. J. Cavanagh, J. W.; Michael F. Casey, S. B.; Patrick McKenna, J. B.; William J. Mackey, M. D.

The number of members is forty-nine. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at National Assembly rooms, 624 Newark Avenue.

COURT LITTLE JOHN, No. 5909, A. O. F., was organized March 4, 1874. The charter members were William H. Boffy, John Fowler, Robert Marston, Albert Snipe, Richard H. Fey, James Butler, Thomas Macarthy, David Tait, Joseph W. Morgan, George Adams, John Mills, George Washington, John Crane, John H. Holland, Frederick Matthews.

The following were the first officers: William A. Kitts, C. R.; William H. Boffy, S. C. R.; John H. Holland, Sec.; Frederick Matthews, Treas.; Albert Snipe, S. W.; George Adams, J. W.; Joseph W. Morgan, S. B.; Robert Marston, J. B.

The Past Chief Rangers have been Joseph B. Delo, Samuel T. Holmes, Thomas Rowan, John Faherty, Thomas Folan, William Saywell, Joseph N. Brown, Martin J. Flynn, Emrick R. Wessels.

The present officers are Emrick R. Wessels, C. R.; Frederick Verdon, S. C. R.; John Faherty, Treas.; Samuel T. Holmes, Sec.; Peter Marker, S. W.; Thomas Christensen, J. W.; William Shippam, S. B.; John Shannon, J. B.; William A. Durrie, M. D.

The present number of members is sixty-two. The court meets on the first and third Mondays of each month at Franklin Hall, Warren and Montgomery Streets.

COURT JERSEY CITY, No. 7129, is in its first year, and has been remarkably successful in point of numbers. It was organized July 10, 1884, with thirty-five charter members. Within the first month thirty-two candidates were initiated, and a like number were proposed and taken into the order the succeeding month. The officers were: C. R., M. J. Flynn; S. C. R., L. J. Jaquin; Sec., James Nugent; Treas., C. M. Hughes; S. W., Charles Dana; J. W., William Hogan; S. B., Thomas Holmes; J. B., George Austin; Physician, Dr. J. A. Finnerty.

The Court meets on the first and third Fridays of the month, at Roche's Hall, corner of Grove and Morgan Streets.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN RHODERICK McPHERSON.¹

John Rhoderick McPherson was born at York, Livingston Co., in the State of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1832. He received a common-school and academic education, and devoted his time to



Wm B Stroepe

farming and stock raising, and he was twenty-six years old when, in 1855, he removed to Hudson County taking up his residence in Hudson City, which in 1870 was incorporated in the independent city of Jersey City.

Upon his removal to Hudson County, he engaged in the live-stock business, and soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He took up the investigation of the problem as to the best mode of satisfying the various needs of transportation of live stock, and the slaughter of the same for market, and adapted the same to the growth of the great cities of the nation. He planned the abattoir from a poor French system, and so improved the same that it has gone into general use in this country, and is of the greatest utility to our people. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He found dozens of cattle passing along the streets and highways, greatly endangering life, and slaughter-houses scattered all about, and great nuisances where they existed; and all this he changed, by making large storage places for cattle, where they were received directly from the cars, and then slaughtered in large numbers at one place, with the greatest cleanliness and care, and the dressed product transferred in the easiest manner to the points of consumption, and in this business he invented and put into practical use the live-stock car for the transportation of animals from the far West to the Eastern cities and the markets of Europe. In these cars the animals are fed, watered and transported with ease and comfort to themselves.

He is also now largely engaged in agriculture, growing out of a desire to utilize the refuse of the stock business for the improvement of the soil. In these great business ventures he has been successful, and while he has benefited himself, he has greatly benefited mankind.

Upon removing to Hudson County he soon began to take an interest in the politics of his adopted State; he was elected to the Board of Aldermen in Hudson City in 1864, and continued to be elected until 1870, and for the last three years of his term he was president of the board. He established in that city the Peoples' Gas-Light Company, and was elected its president, and he has served as a director in several banking institutions. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Upon entering into politics he soon attracted the attention of the late Chancellor Zabriskie while he was at the bar. Mr. Zabriskie measured his capacity long before he was much known to the general public. The first intimation that the writer of this sketch had of his ability was at a Republican caucus held many years ago, and the subject under discussion was the policy of the Republican party, and what would be the policy of the Democratic party; when to my surprise, Mr. Zabriskie asked if it was known "what line of policy John R. McPherson was going to pursue," and at that time he had not as

yet been looked to as a leading man of his party, but the chancellor judged correctly. In New Jersey, from that day to this, in political matters, the question has never been important. What is McPherson going to do?

In 1871 he was elected to the State Senate, and served in the sessions of 1872, 1873 and 1874. In the Senate his services were very valuable to Hudson County and the State at large. While he knew the value of great corporations and the power of the aggregations of capital to do good if held in proper restraint, still, in the battles between the corporations and the people of the State, he has always been on the side of the people. He was a champion of the free railroad law, which crushed the railroad monopolies in the State; he voted against the national railroad bill after it had passed the Lower House, when his vote would have passed it in the Senate; he did it upon the ground that the way to get a general railroad law was to defend all special charters, and at the same session, 1873, the general railroad law was passed, which he helped to frame, and it is the broadest and most liberal of any in the country.

At the same session he aided the citizen's committee from Hudson County in the passage of the law for taxing railroads, which largely increased the revenues of the State and municipalities. This law could not have been passed except through his personal influence; for upon the roll-call of the Senate it only received ten votes, and the president of the Senate allowed the roll-call to halt until Mr. McPherson could leave his seat to persuade a Senator to vote for the same, whose vote passed the bill.

During the session of 1873 and 1874 Hudson County was represented in Trenton by counsel, sent there to prepare the bills for necessary legislation then required, and during these two sessions some twenty bills were passed affecting Hudson County and every bill that was prepared met Mr. McPherson's approbation, and they were all passed in the Senate without any serious trouble, while in the House many of them were passed after a hard struggle. Mr. McPherson's broad and liberal views grasped at once the necessities of the county. His senatorial term brought him into such prominent notice throughout the State that he was elected to the United States Senate in 1877 to succeed the Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, and was re-elected in 1883; his term will expire March 1889.

In the United States Senate Mr. McPherson has always advocated and carried out the principles and convictions of the Democratic party of the State of New Jersey, and upon two questions, the currency and protection to American industries, he has acted in accord with the party in this State.

Mr. McPherson was an earnest advocate of the resumption of specie payments, and his currency act, which passed the Senate at the last session, will be of great value to the country if it should pass the House

this winter. His record in the United States Senate has been one of manly independence, never hesitating to vote against his own political party when he thought the public interest would be best conserved by so doing. This independence was forcibly illustrated in the tariff legislation of 1882, when he gave the casting vote in the Senate in support of that measure, he being the only Democrat in the Senate who so voted.

In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. He

business for himself, and followed it assiduously for two years. When, however, in 1862, the call for volunteers was sounded for the war of the Rebellion, he offered his services, raised a company and went as captain in the Twenty-first Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. This regiment served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, in the famous Sixth Army Corps, which did such effective work, and earned its laurels at such great sacrifice in the battle of Fredericksburg, under Gen. Burnside, and at Chancellorsville, under Gen. Hooker. Capt. Farrier took an



Geo. H. Farrier

has also served for several years as chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

GEORGE H. FARRIER.

George H. Farrier's parents were natives of Kent, England, and emigrated to this country in 1832. They settled in Jersey City in 1834, a brief interval having previously been spent in New York City. Mr. Farrier was a tailor, in which trade his son, after ordinary advantages at the public school of the city, served a long apprenticeship under his watchful care. In 1860, George H. Farrier began

active part, leading his company amid the rain of bullets and shell, always at the front, distinguishing himself by his bravery during these terrible days of conflict. In the year 1863 he was mustered out of the service, and returned to Jersey City to the prosecution of his business, which has since been carried on successfully.

One remarkable fact may be recorded in regard to the family of which Mr. Farrier is a member. This family is conspicuous among all the citizens of the State of New Jersey for having sent most of its members to the war. Five brothers saw active service in

the field, and all served gallantly and with great credit. In their family, above all the families of the State, is this glorious record. In the year 1871 the claims of Mr. Farrier for public recognition were acknowledged. He was elected alderman of the First District in Jersey City by a large majority, and was also elected president of the Board of Aldermen for that year. By virtue of that office he became a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation, which is the responsible official body in Jersey City, and chiefly by his wise and judicious counsel and responsibility that body made an enduring reputation. After his term of service he was appointed by the Board of Aldermen a member of the Board of Finance.

In the latter part of the year 1871 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, in which he served to the credit of his constituents. In the year 1872 he was re-elected, and again served with distinction. Nine years afterward, in November, 1881, he was elected a third time to the Legislature. At that time the question of the exemption of railroad property from taxation came before the Legislature, and a powerful influence was brought to bear upon the members to vote in favor of corporate encroachments. To Mr. Farrier belongs the credit of having made the great speech of the session, which was applauded and animadverted upon at great length. He took positive ground, fortified by unanswerable arguments, against the powerful monopolies and in favor of the rights of the people and of the community. He is at present holding the position of county collector, and has already signalized himself by his efforts in the direction of economy. Mr. Farrier was one of the principal persons who suggested the idea of the centennial celebration of the battle of Paulus Hook, the anniversary of which was celebrated Aug. 19, 1879, with becoming ceremony and service. Mr. Farrier is also a well-known numismatist, and has in his possession over seven thousand rare and ancient coins, which have been collected by him at a great expenditure of time and money. These coins date from 700 years B.C. to the present time. He has the finest collection of American colonial money in the country, and one which is very highly valued.

Mr. Farrier was, on the 13th of December, 1854, married to Miss Juliette C. Smith, of Norwich, Conn. Emma L. is their only surviving daughter.

REV. WILLIAM B. SHROPE.

Rev. William B. Shrope is of German descent, his grandfather, Christopher Shrope, having emigrated from Loraine and settled at an early day in Hunterdon County, N. J., after serving with credit in the war of the Revolution. He married in Germany and had children,—John, David, Isaac, Ferdinand, Joseph, Samuel, Mary, Catherine, Rebecca and Sarah.

John Shrope was born in Bethlehem township,

Hunterdon County, where his life was spent in farming pursuits and the sturdy labor accompanying the blacksmith's forge. He married Eleanor, daughter of Martin Smith of the same county, and had children,—Lewis, Christopher, Jacob D., William B., John, Jr., Henry S., Peter B., Theodore R., Mordecai R., Sarah, Thankful and Mary. William B. Shrope was born on the 13th of September, 1817, in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon County, N. J., and in his tenth year left his home for the township of Reading in the same county, where he became an apprentice to the trade of a tailor. He followed this trade successfully until twenty-two years of age, taking advantage of his leisure hours to acquire an education in so far as was possible in the district schools. He was on the 1st of August, 1839, married to Mary, daughter of John Higgins of Raritan township, a representative of one of the oldest families of the county. Their children are John H., George B., Rebecca H., Eugene K., Charles F. and Harry H. Mr. Shrope desired to fill a more distinguished career of usefulness than was possible at his trade, and in 1842 entered Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., with a view to a thorough theological course, from which he graduated in 1846. His first settlement was at Lambertville, as pastor of the First Baptist Church of that place, where he remained six years, and was next called to Point Pleasant, Pa. Owing to ill health he discontinued his exertions in this field and accepted a mission charge at Peapack, Somerset County, N. J., where he labored for one year and subsequently supplied for two years the Bergen Baptist Church of Jersey City, as its first pastor. His health having again obliged him to discontinue pastoral work, he continued a resident of Jersey City and embarked in the real estate business in New York, in 1881 opening an office in the city of his residence. Mr. Shrope is a strong Republican in his political proclivities, his zeal and public spirit having prompted him to enter the field of local politics. He was elected freeholder in 1882, and re-elected for the two succeeding years without opposition, making one of the most useful members of the board in promoting important public measures. In public as in private life all worthy schemes have his loyal and earnest support.

FREDERICK C. BARLOW, D.D.S.

Frederick C. Barlow, D.D.S., the son of Dr. Edward Barlow, one of New York's oldest dental practitioners, was born on the 6th of November, 1835, in that city.

His early education was acquired at the Ninth Ward Public School, No. 3, of which the late Dr. David Patterson was principal, where he graduated from the ninth class, and subsequently attended a collegiate school on the Hudson. He determined to adopt the profession of dentistry, and began its study under the preceptorship of his father, graduating later at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Taking an active interest in local politics, he, for a

while, abandoned the practice of his profession and filled a position in the county clerk's office. In 1866 he was appointed by the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, clerk of Bellevue Hospital (filling the place made vacant by the promotion to the Wardenship of Thomas S. Brennan, now president of the Board of Commissioners), which position he resigned to resume the practice of dentistry.

Dr. Barlow came to Jersey City in April, 1869, thinking it a promising field for the exercise of his

of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey, and of the Hudson County Dental Society. He was for the years 1877,'78,'79,'80 and '81 a member of the Examining Board, of the State Dental Society, after which he was elected president of the Society, and on the expiration of his official term was again placed on the Examining Board, which position he still retains. He is now president of the Central Dental Society, and has been both president and secretary of the Hudson County Society.



skill. His ability has since been recognized by a steadily increasing practice.

He has always been an advocate of the advancement of dental education, and has been and is identified with most of the associations connected with the profession by many of which he has been honored with official positions.

He is a member of the American Dental Association, of the Dental Association of the United States of America, of the New Jersey State Dental Society,

Dr. Barlow served his full time in the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and is a member of the Veteran Association.

The doctor was twice married, his first wife being Miss Josie Norris, of New York, to whom he was united on the 8th of January, 1860, and by whom he has one child living. His second marriage in April, 1873, was to Miss Fanny M. Winans, of Newark, N. J.

In politics he is a Democrat, though not active in the political arena since his residence in the State.



Henry Lombard

city. The streets are generally well paved with block pavement; excellent ferry accommodations exist with New York, and the mail, telegraph, telephone and district messenger service is generally satisfactory.

On the other hand, the drainage of the lower, or, as it is called, "The Meadow," portion of the city is bad. The public improvements are generally made without much system, and the frequent change in office of those in charge of the municipal affairs and the fact that those who are elected by the people to these municipal offices are often irresponsible, incompetent and improper men, results in a burdensome and unnecessary taxation, while many real and needed improvements in the city are not made.

An enterprising horse-railroad company not only furnishes excellent accommodation to surface passengers, but in 1874 built an elevator by which its cars, horses and passengers are elevated from the level of Hoboken to Jersey City Heights, an elevation of about 100 feet, in less than one minute, instead of taking ten minutes to make the ascent, as was necessary before the erection of the elevator. The business of this company, however, has now increased to such an extent that one elevator is not enough, and the company, in 1884, built an incline plain one mile in length and in places seventy-five feet in height, by which it proposes to transfer people from the ferry to the Heights in five minutes, where, even with the elevator, the time consumed used to be ten minutes.

Two creditable parks adorn the city, the one on the river, known as Hudson Square Park, being unusually beautiful and attractive.

The national and savings banks are both strong and safe institutions.

Title and Early History.—The great merchants of Holland, on receipt of the news, in 1610, of Captain Hudson's discovery of "De Groote Rivier" (the Hudson), were not slow to avail themselves of the possession of its shores. In 1614 a number of them formed the "United Netherland Company" under the authority of the United Netherlands. Immediately afterwards Herr Block, in the "Restless," explored "Scheyichbi" (Indian name for New Jersey).

On the expiration of their charter, in 1618, these merchants formed another association called "The Dutch West India Company." This company purchased Manhattan Island from the Indians for sixty guilders. In 1629 the Assembly of the Nineteen granted to all such as should plant colonies in New Netherlands absolute property to such lands as the emigrants might be able to improve, and any member of the company who should plant a colony of fifty adults should be entitled to sixteen miles of river-front, and the title of Patroon, or feudal chief, provided he satisfied the Indians for the lands taken. Under these privileges, one Michael Pauw, burgomaster of Amsterdam and lord of Achtienvoven,

near Utrecht, obtained from the Indians, through the director of the Council of New Netherlands, the right and title to the lands which now comprise Hoboken. The following is the deed:

"From the Director-General of New Netherlands, residing on the Island of Manhattan, and the Fort Amsterdam, under the authority of the High Magistracy, the Lord States-General of this United Netherland, and the Council of West Land, companies, at their chambers at Amsterdam, to Michael Pauw. His Indian lands have named Hackinghook, extending on the south side, upwards eastward, the River Manhatins, and on the west side, surrounded by a valley, marsh, and ocean, through which the boundaries of said land are to be sufficiently clearness and be distinguished. Done at the aforesaid Island of Manhattan, in Fort Amsterdam, this 12th day of July, 1630."

The Ahasimus spoken of in the deed is the Indian name of that portion of Jersey City lying east of the hill, and between Hoboken and Paulus Hook. This is the first time the name of Hoboken was met with. It is an Indian word and is said to mean *tobacco pipe*. The name as given above, with its suffix Hackinghook signifying land, gives the *land of the tobacco pipe*. Here the natives were accustomed to procure a stone out of which they carved pipes.

The name is spelled in various ways: Hobocan, Hacking, Hobocan, Hoboken, Hobocken, Hobucken, Hobokina, Hoboquin, Hobuk, Hoebuck, Hobock, Howbuck, Hooboek, Hooboocken.

This same Pauw obtained a deed from the Indians for Staten Island. Pauw bestowed his name on the river front, between Communipaw and Weehauken, in the Latin shape of Pavonia. The ownership of Pauw was very unpopular with the members of the company. He did not comply with the stipulation to plant colonies on his land. This led to strife, and finally, in 1635, he delivered up to the company all his title and interest for twenty-six thousand florins, or ten hundred and forty dollars. Up to Feb. 16, 1643, no settlement had been made north of Hoboken. At this place a farm-house and brew-house had been built where Arent Teunissen Van Putten and his family resided, who rented it in 1640 for twelve years. The stipulation of the rent was, "The fourth sheaf with which God Almighty shall favor the field." From 1643 to 1645 there was constant trouble with the Indians. During a portion of this period, they had absolute control of the whole west side of the river. Van Putten while on a trading excursion was killed by the Indians, his farm laid waste and his cattle destroyed. On Aug. 30, 1645, the Indian war was concluded and a treaty signed.

In July, 1646, Petrus Stuyvesant was commissioned director-general, and for the next ten years we find the residents of the west side of the river pursuing the even tenor of their ways. But the killing of an Indian girl by Van Dyck while she was robbing his peach orchard at midnight, brought on another war between the Indians and Dutch in 1654, and for a second time, the west side of the river was laid waste and the savages gained an undisputed possession of the soil.

Hoboken, which had been confiscated from Bayard, to John Stevens, for 15,000 pounds. Col. Stevens, the founder of the present city of Hoboken, was born in New York City, and died in 1818. His grandfather was a native of England, and came to New York as an officer of the Crown. His father, John, became a resident of New Jersey, and his son married Rachael, daughter of John Cox, of Bloomsburg, N. J. He was for several years treasurer of the State, and his sister married Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of New York.

At the outbreak of the Revolution the patriots found many warm supporters on the west side of the Hudson River. Outposts of the American army under Gen. Greene were stationed at Hoebuck.

The *Mercury* of Jan. 29, 1777, says: "A party of forty Rebels came down to Col. Bayard's Mills, last Friday morning, near Hoebuck Ferry, and carried off some cattle, but being pursued by a few of the 57th Regiment, stationed at Powles Hook, they took to their heels and made off."

The *New Jersey Gazette* of April 28, 1777, says: "On Sunday, 28th ult., a party of thirty men belonging to Col. Van Buskirk's corps of Tories, and embodied Refugees, stationed at Hoboken, went out as far as Closter, horse stealing."

The city of Hoboken was founded by John Stevens according to a map made by Charles Loss, C. E., covering about half of the upland within the present city limits. The first sale of lots from the "Loss Map" was made at the Tontine Coffee House, in New York, by auctioneer, David Dixon, Mar. 20, 1804.

Early in 1774, a ferry was established to connect the Corporation Dock at Bear Market in New York, with Hoboken. It was under the charge of Cornelius Haring, Agent for the State of New Jersey. The boats were distinguished by the name "The Hoebuck Ferry" painted on the sterns. During the war of the Revolution this, like all the other ferries, was under the control of the military. Up to 1811, the Common Council of New York leased the ferry to different parties, although all the years since 1784 John Stevens had been owner of Hoboken. After remaining quiet, with only an occasional remonstrance against the management of the ferry, until Dec. 11, 1808, he came forward as a discoverer of a new power in navigation. He claimed to be the first man in the country who had successfully applied steam as a propelling power. On April 13, 1811, he obtained a lease of the ferry, and immediately set about to complete his steam ferry-boat. It was called "Julia Ann," carried one hundred passengers, and was the first steam ferry-boat in the world. It made sixteen trial trips, but not being as economical as the horse boats, it was taken off the Ferry.

John Stevens was in fact the first railroad man in this country. He published an elaborate pamphlet, addressed to De Witt Clinton advocating the con-

struction of a railroad to convey troops to Canada during the war of 1812.

In June, 1817, John Stevens sold all his interest in the ferry to John, Robert and Samuel Swartwout, who assigned it in 1813 to Philip Horne. At this time the landing in New York was changed from Vesey to Barclay Street. In May, 1821, the Stevens family repurchased the ferry, paying to the city of New York eighteen hundred dollars rent per annum. The Stevens's started the steam ferry-boat at this time. The first boat was the "Hoboken," and made regular trips "every hour by the St. Paul's clock." The ladies' cabin was below deck, carpeted, and warmed by open fire-places. The Christopher Street branch was started in July 1836, taking the place of the Spring Street landing, which had been used since 1774.

On April 15, 1814, Samuel Swartwout and his brother Robert purchased from John Stevens the marsh portion of Hoboken, now known as the "Coster Estate." They made a vegetable garden of it, and attempted to reclaim a large portion of it. They failed, however, in 1819, and their mortgagee, John G. Coster, took title to the tract. In 1860 Coster laid it out into building-lots, according to a map made by Daniel and Austin D. Ewen, civil engineers of New York.

On Feb. 10, 1843, that portion of Hudson County north of New Jersey Railroad was set off and called North Bergen. Hoboken continued part of this township of North Bergen until April 16th, 1849, when it was organized as a separate township, under the name of Hoboken; this includes Weehawken.

The city of Hoboken was incorporated March 28, 1855; on March 15, 1859, a portion of it, including Castle Point, was annexed to Weehawken, but in 1879 this portion was re-annexed to Hoboken.

The population of this city in 1850 was 2,608, United States census; 1855 was 6,727, New Jersey census; 1860 was 9,659, United States census; 1865 was 12,976, New Jersey census; 1870 was 20,297, United States census; 1875 was 24,766, New Jersey census; 1880 was 30,990, United States census; 1884 was 37,184 estimated.

John Stevens had five sons,—John C., Robert L., Richard, James and Edwin A.

Richard died young, and on the death of John Stevens, his sons, John C. and Robert L. and Edwin A., bought out the other heirs. Subsequently Edwin A., inherited from Robert L., and bought from John C., the whole estate. The Stevens Battery was commanded by Robert L., in 1837, and was intended as an impregnable protection to New York Harbor. The science of ordnance advanced so rapidly, however, that before the battery was completed, it was found to be vulnerable. Changes were made, the battery was enlarged from time to time, but the advance in ordnance was too rapid and the battery was at last abandoned.

The present city lies in latitude 40° 44' 21" north and longitude 74° 1' 34" west from Greenwich.

Topography. Hoboken consists almost exclusively of low-lying and seventy acres of upland land, two hundred and fifty acres of meadow, of which about ninety acres of upland and one hundred and forty acres of meadow are built upon. Serpentine is the underlying rock of the Hoboken upland; blue mud underlies the meadow. The borings, which have been taken from time to time through this mud, indicate that it rests on a foundation of sand or gravel, and that it gradually increases in depth easterly from the upland to the Palisades, being some places over one hundred feet deep. The surface of the meadow before the tides were cut off was about on the level of mean high water; but since the river is, to a certain extent, kept off the meadow by tide-gates and street embankments the surface has sunk from one and a half to two feet below mean high tide.

The meadow streets of Hoboken that have been graded are generally filled in to the height of about two feet above high water. The city was originally founded on the upland, including the Hudson River and west of the promontory known as "Castle Point," but during the last thirty years it has spread westerly over the swamp land lying along the foot of the Palisades.

The average altitude of the entire city above mean high water is about twelve feet, while that of Castle Point is one hundred feet, and the top of the precipitous heights of the Palisade range, which bounds Hoboken on the west and north, and on which are located Jersey City Heights, West Hoboken, town of Union, and Westchester, range from one hundred to two hundred feet above the level of the sea. The uplands of the city (except Castle Point, containing thirty acres, which is the private ground of the Stevens family) range from eight to twenty-five feet above high tide. The soil is of a stiff clayey nature, with no rock near the surface. The uplands of Hoboken no doubt originally formed an island, which were cut off from the Palisades by the waters of the Hudson River for a width of about fifteen hundred and fifty feet.

The depth of the water in the channel of the Hudson River opposite Hoboken is about sixty feet; the bottom is blue mud or silt; the same is found underlying the meadow lands of Hoboken. The depth to hard bottom of the Hudson River is about one hundred and twenty-five feet below mean high tide.

The average difference between mean high and mean low water in the Hudson River at Hoboken is four feet and six inches. During northeasterly or northerly storms, especially at time of high spring tide, the level of the water in the Hudson River is several feet higher than mean low water, the greatest difference that has been noted being three feet nine and a half inches,—that is to say, there have been

times when even at low tide the water in the river was three and a half feet higher than the surface of the meadows. On several occasions the water has risen more than three feet higher than mean high water, and, of course, at such times the water in the river was four and a half feet higher than the level of the meadows and one foot higher than the established level of the ground on the meadows.

Sewage.—There are six sewer outlets from Hoboken; two of these main sewers are of wood, about four feet square, and lie in and are intended to drain only the meadow lands; one is a large brick sewer, which is very deep, and is intended as an outlet for lateral sewers on the upland as well as for draining the meadows; the other three main sewers all drain the uplands. All the meadow sewers are unsatisfactory. The upland sewers are efficient. The tidal box drain system for the meadows has already cost the city during the last fifteen years about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. They have proved to be simply elongated cesspools, which retain all the refuse which enters, and from which the water is slowly evaporated, leaving a mass of hard, sticky mud.

locked for days together, and there is no escape for the sewage except by evaporation. There is seldom any escape for the refuse except by putrefaction. A careful examination of health statistics in 1875 showed the death-rate on the worst portion of the meadow districts to be thirty-seven per thousand annually, while on the better portion of the upland it was only twenty per thousand. Earnest and repeated efforts during the last twelve years to introduce a low level system of drainage on the meadows has been unsuccessful, notwithstanding the fact that the practicability and economy of a pumping system has not only been demonstrated in other cities, but in certain portions of this city as well. The more intelligent portion of the community, as well as a majority of the landed interest, has strongly advocated the low level system, but it has been invariably defeated by those who are the greatest sufferers from the present condition of affairs, to wit: those living on the meadows.

Sanitary Condition of Hoboken.—In 1870 the New Jersey State Sanitary Association selected Hoboken as a city peculiarly well-fitted for determining the effect of soil, contour, and drainage on the death rate. An entirely original and exhaustive examination was made, from which the following facts, never before published, were ascertained. The examination was confined to the year 1875, that being the latest census year and the first complete year of the Hudson County Board of Health. No deaths were considered except those who had previously resided in Hoboken, all accidents from the public hospitals, formerly non-resident, were omitted.

The general death rate in the United States in 1870 was 21.66 per 1000; New York City in 1875, 20.47 per 1000; Hoboken in 1875, 27.80 per 1000.

The death-rates per thousand living at the follow-

Year	1880	1890	1900
Under one year	12.5	8.2	7.8
Between one and five years	12.5	8.2	7.8
All under five years	12.5	8.2	7.8
Between five and twenty years	12.5	8.2	7.8
Over twenty years	12.5	8.2	7.8
All over five years	12.5	8.2	7.8

The object of the investigation was especially to

Zymotic diseases, or those which are considered preventable under proper sanitary regulations, viz.: cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, croup, etc.

Fifth, or diarrheal diseases, a certain class of zymotic diseases, supposed to be generated by human excrement, viz.: cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, and typhoid fever.

Moisture diseases, or those which are supposed to be aggravated by the moisture of the soil, viz.: marasmus, consumption, pneumonia and bronchitis.

It was found that before the influence of soil and drainage upon the death-rate could be ascertained, there were two elements in relation to the population which would have to be considered, 1, the age distribution. 2, nationality.

TABLE I.—DEATH-RATE PER THOUSAND LIVING, BY AGE AND SEX, 1880-1900.

Age Group	1880	1890	1900
Under one year	12.5	8.2	7.8
Between one and five years	12.5	8.2	7.8
All under five years	12.5	8.2	7.8
Between five and twenty years	12.5	8.2	7.8
Over twenty years	12.5	8.2	7.8
All over five years	12.5	8.2	7.8

The above life tables show that about one-half of all deaths occur among children under five years of age, being 56.30 per cent. in Hoboken, 48.40 in New York and 41.40 in the United States; while the proportion of children under five years of age to the total population was 18.10 per cent. in Hoboken, 12.20 per cent. in New York and 14.30 per cent. in the United States.

The Effect of Nationality on the Death-Rate.—

This may be shown in a list of two ways: first, and most common, but entirely incorrect method, is simply to consider the nativity of the population.

Population	Deaths	Rate
12,973	532	41.00
6,278	72	11.50
3,643	26	7.10
25	8	32.00

This method and calculation seems to indicate that the death-rate among the native-born population of Hoboken is forty-two per thousand, and among the foreign population from twelve to sixteen per thousand. While the data in this table is literally true, the results obtained are entirely erroneous and misleading. From just such tables as this the false notion is obtained that the native element of our population is decreasing, and that to the continual influx of foreigners, with their larger families, the increase of our population is due.

The age of nearly all our immigrants range from five to fifty years, between which ages the rate of mortality is the minimum. Out of the foreign-born population of 44,166 in the City of New York, in 1875, only 2891, or three-fifths of one per cent. were under five years of age, and only 45,728, or about ten per cent. were under twenty years of age.

If, however, the children of these immigrants are all ranked as natives, then the deaths among these children are charged to the native population. The consequence is that the native population is charged not only with deaths among its own numbers and its own children, but also with the deaths among children of the immigrant population. In cities where there is a large foreign element as in Hoboken, the effect of this improper distribution is very marked, eighty-five per cent. of the total population being of foreign parentage, and, as we have seen by above, fifty-six per cent. of all the decedents were under five years of age.

The census of New York for 1875 illustrated the error that would arise from a comparison of mortality in the most striking manner. The number of native-born married women was found to be 124,964, and of native-born children, under five years of age, 123,962. The number of foreign-born married women was found to be 124,983, and of foreign-born children under five years, 28,850.

The second and correct method of determining the effect of nationality upon the death-rate is to consider the parentage of the population.

TABLE NUMBER 11.—*Continued.*—*Native and Foreign-born.*

Native-born.

Age.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.	Per cent.
Under one year . . .	1,289	584	1,873	68.3
Between one and five years . . .	369	140	509	72.5
All under five years . . .	1,658	724	2,382	70.0
Between five and twenty years . . .	6,514	215	6,729	96.8
Over twenty years . . .	3,744	264	4,008	93.4
All over five years . . .	10,258	479	10,737	95.5

Foreign-born.

Under one year . . .	1,289	584	1,873	31.7
Between one and five years . . .	369	140	509	27.5
All under five years . . .	1,658	724	2,382	29.9
Between five and twenty years . . .	6,514	215	6,729	3.2
Over twenty years . . .	3,744	264	4,008	6.6
All over five years . . .	10,258	479	10,737	4.4

This table indicates the real facts in relation to the death-rates among the native and foreign elements of the population of Hoboken. The propriety of compiling such a table has been suggested, but the above we believe, is the first of the kind that has ever been published.

This table also reveals the fact that between the specified ages the death-rate in each case was less among those of native than among those of foreign parentage, of which fact the following extract from the census of Massachusetts for 1860 is corroborative: "From these considerations the conclusion is inevitable that notwithstanding the remarkable fact that the births among the native or American born, constituting 79.95 per cent. of the total population of the State, are at present annually exceeded by the births among the foreign born, constituting 20.95 per cent. of the total population, the native element is constantly growing in numbers, owing to the relatively less mortality of these of earlier age."

In this connection we present the following data

taken from the report of the Board of Health for New York City for 1875:

Age.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Under one year . . .	677	1,511
Between one and five years . . .	1,350	1,350
All under five years . . .	2,027	2,861
Between five and twenty years . . .	9,411	1,111
Over twenty years . . .	1,111	1,111
All over five years . . .	10,522	2,222

The data in this table would account for an excessive death-rate among those of foreign parentage. In addition to this the mere fact of immigration aggravates the tendency to disease due to want of acclimation. Moreover, the majority of our immigrants especially those who settle in our sea-coast cities are of the less enterprising and hardy classes.

The importance of a proper consideration of this question, will at once be seen by an examination of following table:

Age.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Under one year . . .	1,289	584
Between one and five years . . .	369	140
All under five years . . .	1,658	724
Between five and twenty years . . .	6,514	215
Over twenty years . . .	3,744	264
All over five years . . .	10,258	479

The following was taken from the annual census of persons living in each dwelling in Hoboken, as compared with other cities: Hoboken, 9.10; New York, 14.72; Boston, 8.46; Philadelphia, 6.91; Jersey City, 8.37; Camden, O. 3.20.

TABLE NUMBER 12.—*Continued.*—*Native and Foreign-born.*

CLASS.	White-born.	Colored.	Mixed.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
Under one year . . .	1,289	584	1,873	1,289	584
Between one and five years . . .	369	140	509	369	140
All under five years . . .	1,658	724	2,382	1,658	724
Between five and twenty years . . .	6,514	215	6,729	6,514	215
Over twenty years . . .	3,744	264	4,008	3,744	264
All over five years . . .	10,258	479	10,737	10,258	479

lative power except such as is vested in the police board, water board, etc., over which their control is indirect. The mayor and Council have entire control over the finances of the city.

The following is a list of the town committee men and city councilmen since the original formation of the township.

Joseph W. Stickler, Abraham Stout,

Edward Snedeker, William White, James H. Wilson.

1857.—Charles Chamberlain, William White, James H. Wilson.

1855.—Robert J. Betge, Charles M. Reed, Isaac Tinkey.

1862 — Charles Chamberlain, David Tahl, Francis Bolting.

1901, Edwin R. Kirk, Bernard Loughrey, Moritz Meyer, Ralph Thomas, George Wilhelm.

Charles Wehle, George Wilhelm.

1893. — Ellbridge V. S. Besson, John Duhrkoop, Mahlon P. Green.

ker, James Reed, Frederick L. Schmersahl.

H. Ellis, Christopher Gregory, Thomas Forster, John H. Pape, Theodore S. Parker, Colin Scott.

1868.—Charles H. Bagley, Robert H. Besson, Patrick Duffy, George Foster, Thomas F. Redmond, Peter Ritter, Frederick L. Schmiersahl, Joseph Thomas, Henry B. Wallace.

1899.—Robert H. Benson, Joseph W. Bownes, Sumner B. Cole, George
Forster, James Healy, John Lee, Peter McGavisk, Thomas F. Redmond.

1879.—Charles Chamberlain, Sumner B. Cole, James Curran, Jr., F. W. Deitering, James A. Geaver, John Lee, Peter McGlavinik, Theodore A.

1871.—James Curran, Jr., John Curtin, F. W. Deistering, Alexander

Martin, Peter McGavisk, Christopher Stimms, H. L. Timpken, Charles K. Williams.

1873.—J. W. Bowles, R. M. Cook, F. W. Heyne, C. E. Howard, J.

Logan, J. P. Mansell, J. McMahon, P. Mullen, J. Russell, A. P. Sandford
L. Tivy, P. B. Williams.

Howard, F. T. Levering, Ferdinand Luthin, Thomas Miller, Peter Mul
len, Charles F. Rahe, Joseph Russell, Lorenz Tivy, P. B. Williams.
1875.—J. H. Bownes, W. H. Ellis, Charles Gross, F. A. Leonhard, P.

1876.—William H. Ellis, Charles Gross, John McMahon, P. McGinness, Thomas Miller, J. F. Pfefferle, Charles F. Rahe, Samuel Webb.

1877—8. F. Chissey, J. C. Duhrkoop, William H. Ellis, Charles Gross
P. T. Plunkett, H. H. Schmidt, Daniel Sullivan, Samuel Webb.

1878.—S. F. Crissy, J. Curtin, P. T. Plunkett, Thomas Miller, H. H. Schmidt, Gustave Streng, Daniel Sullivan, Samuel Webb, J. B. Wiggins (councilman-at-large until March 25, 1879).

1879.—Lawrence Buckley, S. F. Crissy, John Curtin, William Mehan, Thomas Miller, H. H. Schmidt, Gustave Streng, Samuel Webb.

1880.—Lawrence Buckley, S. F. Criss, John Curtin, Frederick Kaufmann, William Mehan, Patrick T. Plunkett, Herman L. Timpken, Daniel Quirk.

1881.—John Curtin, Frederick Kaufmann, John Lee, Thomas Miller, Patrick T. Plunkett, Daniel Quirk, Herman L. Timpken, Thomas M. Valbeau.

1882.—August Grassmann, Frederick Kauffmann, James Kinney, John Lee, Thomas Miller, Louis M. Stein, Herman L. Timpken, Thomas M. Yarnall.

1883.—Bethuel N. Crane, August Grassmann, Frederick B. Kaufmann
James Kinny, John Lee, John Meighan, Louis M. Stein, William
Winges.

1881. Boston, N. York, August. Deceased: John Skelly, J. J. Lee, Patrick Landrigan, John Meighan, Patrick Maloney, William Wings.

Police Commissioners.—The board of police commissioners, chief of police and recorder have charge of the public peace and good order of the city, and to see that the laws and ordinances are properly observed and all penalties for transgressions thereof duly enforced. All of these officers except the chief of police are elected directly by the people. The present chief, who has held the office for seventeen years, has a national reputation as an expert detective and executive officer. There are now forty-five policemen employed by the city.

The following is a complete list to date of the commissioners, chiefs and recorders:

William P. Judge, John E. McWhorter, F. E. Rowald, clerk.

1871.—Frederick L. Schnuersahl, president; August Beute, William H. Child, William P. Judge, John C. McWhorter, John McCulloch clerk.

1873.—Peter McGlavis, president; August Bente, William Child, G.

M. Sinclair, John E. McWhorter, John R. McCulloch, clerk.
1874.—Peter McGavisk, president; August Bente, William H. Child,
G. M. Sinclair, John E. McWhorter, John R. McCulloch, clerk.

1875.—Joseph Russell, president; Henry M. Bischoff, William H. Child, G. M. Sinclair, John E. McWhorter, John R. McCulloch, clerk.
1876.—Joseph Russell, president; Henry M. Bischoff, William H.

Child, John McMahon, John E. McWhorter, George J. Ducker, clerk.
1877.—Joseph Russell, president; Henry M. Bischoff, William P.
Judge, John McMahon, John E. McWhorter, George J. Ducker, clerk.

1878.—E. V. S. Benson, president; William P. Judge, John McMahon, John E. McWhorter, William Utz, Robert H. Alberts, clerk.
1879.—E. V. S. Benson, president; ——— Clark, William P. Judge.

John McMahon, William Utz, Robert H. Alberts, clerk.
1880.—John O'Neil, president; William H. Dilworth, William P. Judge.
Michael Lally, Joseph Russell, William Utz, Robert H. Alberts, clerk

1881.—E. V. S. Benson, president; William H. Dilworth, William P. Judge, Michael Lally, William Utz, Robert H. Alberta, clerk.

William Utz, C. H. Miller, clerk.
 Busch, Charles Chamberlain, Michael Coyle, M. V. McDermott, clerk.

1864.—Hermann J. Timpken, president; Frank Baeder, Charles Cham
berlain, Michael Coyle, Charles W. Kaufmann, M. V. McDermott, clerk

1861-62, Thomas M. Mendenhall.	1863-64, Lewis Salisbury.
1864-65, William H. Felton.	1864-67, James Davis.
1866-67, William H. Felton.	1867-68, Charles S. Johnson.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

CITY OF HOBOKEN.

1839.—Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, organized.

The Hoboken Land and Improvement Company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed Feb. 21, 1839, with power to purchase, improve, mortgage and dispose of lands and other estates in and about Hoboken, for the purpose of grading and laying out the streets and squares, erecting wharves, etc. The capital stock of the company was all taken by the heirs of John Stevens, by a deed dated May 6, 1839. This company pays at the present time about one-third of the taxes of Hoboken. The officers are W. W. Shippen, president, and S. B. Dod, secretary and treasurer. The directors are W. W. Shippen, S. B. Dod, John Stevens, Edwin A. Stevens, John J. McCook, Robert C. Livingston and William M. Macy.

The Hoboken ferries belong to this company. Their principal depot is at the foot of Ferry Street, from which boats run every ten minutes to Barclay Street, New York and also to Christopher Street. A new ferry, belonging to this company, is now building, to be run from the foot of Fourteenth Street, in Hoboken, to the foot of Fourteenth Street, New York. The company runs eleven boats, averaging seven hundred and fifty tons each. Capt. C. W. Woolsey is superintendent of the ferries.

All special street improvements such as grading, paving, curbing, flagging, sewers, etc., are done under the direction of the mayor and council on application of the property-owners affected by the improvement.

Improvement certificates are issued by the city to pay for these improvements, and when the improvements are completed their cost is assessed upon the property benefited in proportion to the benefit received, by commissioners of assessment appointed by the mayor and Council. In case the cost of any improvement exceeds the amount that can be assessed upon the property benefited, the balance is paid by the city.

These assessments are subject to revision by the mayor and Council, after an opportunity has been given to the property-owner assessed to present their objections to the same.

The money raised by these assessments is used to redeem the improvement certificates issued.

The Hoboken Gas Company has its works on Willow Street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets. It supplies not only Hoboken, but Union Hill and West Hoboken also. It was organized in 1863, and during the last year furnished fifty-five million cubic feet of gas, the price for which ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.75 per thousand cubic feet.

1835.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1836.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1837.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1838.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1839.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1840.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1841.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1842.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1843.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1844.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1845.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1846.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1847.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1848.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

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1851.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1852.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1853.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

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1856.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1857.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1858.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

1859.—John McDermott, president; Herman Fayen, treasurer; John R. Wiggins, chairman of council; M. H. Murphy, registrar; George Perry, assistant registrar.

The officers are: W. W. Shippen, president and treasurer; S. E. Paul, secretary; J. W. James, superintendent; William Havens, bookkeeper. The directors are: Carsten Sierck, vice-president; Henry Offerman, Andrew Clerk, John P. Kennedy, John R. H. Olinde.

The Hackensack Water Company Reorganized.—was formed in 1881, and incorporated its capital into Hoboken Nov. 3, 1881. It also supplies the town of Union, West Hoboken, Weehawken, North Bergen, Hackensack and adjoining places through about fifty miles of pipe-mains. The principal works of the company are located at New Milford, on the Hackensack River, about five miles above Hackensack.

The company has a reservoir of about three million gallons' capacity at Cherry Hill, two miles above Hackensack, and one of fifteen million gallons' capacity in Weehawken, about two miles north of Hoboken. At the latter point their high-service works are located, which consist of a brick tower one hundred and fifty feet high, supporting at the top an iron tank containing one hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water; this tower, as well as the whole works, are supplied with a complete outfit of the latest and most improved pumping apparatus made by Henry B. Worthington. The average daily draft of Hoboken is three million five hundred thousand gallons, West Hoboken and town of Union together one hundred and forty-five thousand gallons, Hackensack seventy-five thousand gallons, and of all other consumers two hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons. The officers of the company are: President, R. C. Bacot; Secretary, W. Shippen; Treasurer, W. W. Shippen; Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Charles B. Brush. The directors are: W. W. Shippen, R. C. Bacot, Daniel Runkle, Henry De Forest, Julian Kent.

The New York and New Jersey Telephone Company started business in Hoboken May 1, 1881, and has one hundred and thirty-five subscribers. The average rate for each subscriber is seven dollars and fifty cents per month. It has one hundred and five miles of wire in use, and employs two female operators during the day and one male operator at night. Three Williams improved switch-boards are in use. The office is at 82 Washington Street (Crane's building). George G. Stevens is the resident manager. The officers at present are: Charles F. Cutler, president; Alexander Canum, vice president; Jacob C. Clark, treasurer; W. D. Sargeant, general manager.

The American District Telegraph Company opened its office for business Oct. 30, 1884, with eighty-five subscribers, at 93 Washington Street. The officers are: H. L. Timkin, president; T. L. Parker, vice-president; H. A. Gaede, secretary; J. C. Chamberlain, manager; J. Herbert Potts, attorney; Directors, H. L. Timkin, T. L. Parker, Robert Morton, Julius Schlatter, C. F. Kalgebehn, H. A. Gaede, E. A. Stevens, B. N. Crane.

Banking.—The Hoboken City Bank was organized as a bank of deposit and discount under the general banking law March 25, 1857, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and commenced business April 28, 1857. President, Benjamin S. Taylor; Cashier, J. W. Van Baskirek; Directors, William Cooper, F. B. Carpenter, J. D. Littell, E. Montague, E. W. Dubois, Benjamin S. Taylor, S. H. Jessup, W. W. Shippen, Louis Becker, W. J. Plummer, J. W. Stickler, Robert Hankins, John Gardner, George W. Morton, Frederick Bare, Samuel R. Syms, and Charles T. Perry.

On Dec. 31, 1858, the capital was increased to one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

In 1858, Cashier J. W. Van Baskirek died, and was succeeded by J. H. Johnson, who served to July 30, 1861. On Sept. 3, 1861, W. G. Shepherd, treasurer, was elected cashier, and served until the death of President Taylor, in July, 1871, when he became president.

In June, 1865, the bank was merged into a national bank.

F. T. Lillindahl was cashier from July, 1871, to July, 1880, when he was succeeded by W. E. Grossman, the present cashier. In January, 1874, Mr. W. G. Shepherd, president, was succeeded by Samuel R. Syms, who still holds the office. The present capital is one hundred and ten thousand dollars, surplus and undivided profits ninety-two thousand dollars. Dividends have been paid regularly semi-annually from the start. An extra twenty per cent. dividend was declared to the stockholders of the Hoboken City Bank at the time of its conversion to a national bank.

The Hoboken Bank for Savings was incorporated March, 1857. It immediately opened business at No. 73 Washington Street, the business days being Monday and Saturday. The first officers elected were: President, Edmund Charles; Vice-President, James Pope; Treasurer, John Ireland; Secretary, Frederick W. Bohmstedt.

Directors,—Edwin Stevens, Cornelius V. Clickner, Robert J. Betge, Charles Spielmann.

Managers.—Philip Strauss, E. E. V. Wright, Cornelius V. Clickner, Edmund Charles, Charles Spielmann, Robert J. Betge, James Pope, Philip Lauer, Richard Coles, Wm. H. Gelston, John Ireland, Chas. T. Perry, Chas. Clinton, Philip H. Mulford, Jesse West, George V. De Motte, James H. Dewey, Gilliam Van Houten, Garret Van Mater, John M. Board, Henry Beard, Robert C. Bacot, Francis Price, John Sturgis, Jr., Alexander Shaler, George Fausel, F. M. Bohmstedt, Edgar Broadhead, Thomas Foster, John M. Platt.

The present officers are,—Bryan Smith, president; Robert Stobo, vice-president; Wm. Machold, treasurer; J. G. Pickenbeck, secretary.

Directors.—James Benson, F. Nichols, C. S. Shultz, Augustav Freygang, W. H. Dilworth.

Book-keeper, A. E. Hornblower; Assistant, John

The last report shows:

The Ocean Steamship Lines.—**THE WILSON LINE**, which occupies a pier on River Street, between Second and Third Streets, has eight steamers with an average of about two thousand seven hundred tons each. The route of this line is between New York and Harlem. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., of Hull, are the sole owners. Sanderson & Son, of 39 South Williams Street, are their New York agents. S. B. Tuck, Jr., is their superintendent. The Wilson Line carries no passengers.

THE COPENHAGEN LINE, whose pier is situated at the foot of Fourth Street, has four steamers, with an average of three thousand tons each. The route of this line is between New York, Copenhagen, Stettin and Christiania. These steamers accommodate between eight and nine hundred passengers. F. W. Kjørboe, of Copenhagen, is president of the line, and Finch, Edye & Co., are the New York agents. Passenger agent of New York is G. C. Mariager, and in Copenhagen L. C. Petersen. The superintendent at Hoboken is W. Lithenau.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, at the foot of First and Newark Streets, have twenty-six steamers which ply between New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. This was the first German line of steamers. Mr. Wm. Oswald is chairman of the board of directors, and Mr. E. Badenhausen is superintendent. Kunhardt & Co., are the New York agents. Each vessel carries from one thousand to fourteen hundred passengers. The steamers range from twenty-five hundred to three thousand five hundred tons each.

THE BREITENBURG STEAMSHIP COMPANY, at the foot of Third Street, has fourteen vessels, ranging from thirty-five hundred to seven thousand tons each, which ply between New York and Bremen, was started from New York in 1857, and from Hoboken in 1863. H. H. Meier, of Bremen, is president of the board of directors; J. G. Lohman is manager, and Captain C. Uddietsch is superintendent at Hoboken.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has a depot at the foot of Ferry street. The road runs through to Buffalo, and connects with the West, besides having a large number of smaller branches. The original company was chartered Jan. 29, 1835, and was known as the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. It was leased to the present company in 1868. Their tunnel under Bergen Hill was excavated in 1876.

Number of locomotives, 130; number of cars, 5000; passengers annually carried, 1,200,000; freight,

2,000,000 tons; distance traveled annually, 2,800,000 miles; average rate for passenger travel per mile, 2.05 cents; average per ton for freight carried per mile, 1.24 cents.

The present officers are: President, Samuel Sloan; Superintendent, Andrew Reasoner; Treasurer, F. H. Gibbens; Secretary and Auditor, F. F. Chambers; Directors, Samuel Sloan, Percy R. Pyne, Andrew Reasoner, Geo. Bliss, W. W. Phelps, B. G. Clark, S. Griffith, M. T. Pyne, Aaron Robertson and W. W. Shippen.

District Courts.—The District Courts were established in Hoboken by the State legislature in 1877, which perform the duties formerly devolving upon the justices of the peace, as well as some classes of cases of lesser importance, which were formerly decided in the higher courts.

Fred. B. Ogden has been the judge in this court in Hoboken, since its organization. The clerk in 1877 was Frank W. Moore; from 1878 to 1883, Fred W. Bohmstedt; in 1883, Gustave Streng.

Post-Office.—The United States post-office is located at No. 60 Washington Street. Mr. L. H. Kendrick is postmaster.

Annually 2,000,000 pieces of mail matter are handled; the income is about \$16,000; the expenses, \$7,500; foreign money orders, \$45,000; domestic money orders, \$52,000; payments, foreign and domestic, \$50,000.

The German Club of Hoboken, located on the northwest corner of Hudson and Sixth Streets, was organized in 1857 and incorporated February 19, 1864.

The following were the charter members: Leonard J. Strastny, Chas. Wehle, Louis Althof, J. A. Fisher, Charles F. Tag, Hans Kudlich, Herman H. Brujjes, John S. Linnemann, Francis Bolting, Ernst B. Lucke, Frederick Muser. The present building was erected in 1864, and enlarged in 1871. Number of members, one hundred and sixty, and value of property, fifty-two thousand dollars. The business meetings of this society are held first Mondays of each month.

The present trustees are E. Balthasar, president; W. Baeder, vice-president; E. Russ, secretary; A. Stein, treasurer; C. Willenborg, financial secretary; E. Henemann, librarian; E. Arnstberg, H. Bartels, W. Strastny, G. Krebs, H. Beckmann, H. Schmalhausen, H. Esser, P. Fritzsche, F. W. Grelle, H. A. Ruebsamen. Entertainments are given about once a week during the winter. The rooms of the club are always open.

This club is peculiar in that it is constantly frequented by the entire families of the members, thus making it truly a social organization. Its members are composed of the very best citizens of Hoboken, with some from New York. The individual wealth of the members of this club is, in the aggregate, probably more than that of any other German club in the United States.

Business Places in Hoboken.—Among the promi-

ment business industries in the city may be mentioned the manufacturers of the American Lumbering Company, the machine and boiler shop of John McLaren, the Electrical Brother Works, a manufacturing of Knott & Toser, dressing factories and grists, supplies the capital of J. L. Reynolds, the extensive clothing factory of Philip H. Moore, the manufactory of musical instruments of F. J. Schaefer & Co., Thomas H. J. Jones, and others, also those of George Focht, and Messrs. Ferguson J. Gabagan's moulding and planing-mill; Thomas Langdon Co.'s machine shop, and others; Paul & Wm. Klein and Brothers', repair shops, and the shops of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company; Seitz & Campbell's file stores; S. M. Meyenberg's silk factory; Horopp & Co.'s varnish factory; Francisco's opaque cloth-mill.

Busch's Hotel, on the northeast corner of Third and Hudson Streets, with an accommodation for one hundred and twenty-five guests. Hon. Hermann D. Busch, proprietor.

Naegeli's Hotel, on the southeast corner of Hudson and Third Streets, with accommodations for seventy-five guests. R. Naegeli, proprietor.

The Park Hotel, on the southwest corner of Hudson and Fourth Streets, with accommodations for seventy-five guests. F. Brückbauer, is the present proprietor.

The principal restaurants in the city are the Duke House, at the foot of Park Street; Mrs. Huncke, proprietor, which is the most attractive and best-managed restaurant in the State of New Jersey. Another one justly celebrated is that of Mr. Julius Schlatter, on Hudson Street, between Newark and First Streets.

Military. Before the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion Gen. James T. Hatfield of Hoboken, and several gentlemen throughout the county of Hudson were desirous of organizing a battalion. Before their plans were fully completed the project was abandoned in consequence of that great civil struggle having begun in all its never-to-be-forgotten horrors.

Several of the projectors of the movement enlisted at once in the various companies then being mustered into service in defense of the Union in this State and in New York.

Shortly after the conclusion of the war that martial spirit which dominated the breasts of the heroes of the late war began to show itself, and culminated in a call being made in Jersey City to organize a battalion.

B. Franklin Hart, of Hoboken, was appointed for that district, and by his untiring efforts succeeded in organizing Company F, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade, Capt. B. F. Hart commanding.

The company secured quarters at 666-674 Lewis Hall, Hoboken, at a rental of six hundred dollars a year, one-half of which amount was paid by the City

Council, and the other by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company.

Drilling was practiced twice a week, one evening at the company room and one evening (Wednesday) in the basement of Capt. Hart's house.

Company A was organized as an independent company, by Patrick J. Meehan who was elected its captain.

Then Company B was formed by George Neuscheler, who became its first captain.

The Hudson Brigade not having thrived as well as was anticipated, it was suggested by Capt. Meehan, to his first lieutenant, John McCloskey, and Capt. Neuscheler, to Capt. Hart to merge Company B into Company A, with the latter-named officer as major. Capt. Hart consenting to this suggestion, caused his company to be mustered into Company F, First Regiment, Hudson Brigade, to Company C, First Battalion. He was duly elected major, and commissioned as such from that date.

Company D was then mustered into the battalion, under the captaincy of Herman L. Timken.

The First Battalion, now consisting of four companies, became very popular throughout Hudson County, and on many occasions was lauded for its appearance and drill.

The battalion, standing in such high regard, experienced no trouble in organizing a fifth company. Company E, Capt. William Weeks commanding, which was mustered into service at Jersey City Heights.

The battalion now reached the proportions which entitled it to the classification of a regiment, and in the due course of time orders were received from headquarters confirming the late battalion as the Twelfth Hundredth National Guard of New Jersey.

An election for officers was held, and resulted in the following being chosen: Colonel, B. Franklin Hart; Lieutenant-Colonel, Joel Green (captain of Company C); Major, William E. Hall. In the fall another company was added to the regiment, designated as Company F, Theodore W. Griffith captain. The usefulness of Company A began to wane, owing to the negligence of its officers, and despite every effort on the part of the colonel to fire it with patriotism, it succumbed to the inevitable and was disbanded.

The setback occasioned by the loss of Company A caused the officers at headquarters to bestir themselves. Through a chain of fortunate circumstances a Company A was organized at Orange, N. J., consisting of sixty-seven members, who were, on Feb. 21, 1864, mustered into service by Col. Howard, of Brig.-Gen., and Brevet Maj.-Gen. Jos. W. Plumer's staff. George H. Mills, a veteran of the late war, was chosen captain.

The regiment has been under arms prepared to do riot duty three times, namely: The Long Dock riot, Jersey City; the Orange riot, July 12, 1871; and the

labor riots of 1877. On the latter occasion the regiment was ordered to the Tuscarora Mills, Hoboken, from July 23d to the 31st. The Second Battalion of Hackensack and a battery of artillery were also sent to the same place. A number of prominent citizens, having heard that the regiment was to be dispatched to Phillipsburg, N. J., protested to the military authorities against the removal of the regiment from Hoboken unless it were absolutely necessary, believing, in case of an outbreak in Hoboken, the home regiment would be better able to cope with a mob. Accordingly, the Ninth remained at home, while the Second Battalion and artillery were, on the night of the twenty-seventh of July, sent to Phillipsburg.

In rifle-shooting the regiment leads the State. It has won many trophies, among the number being a silk flag presented by the State.

Capt. Theodore W. Griffith, of Company F, and Private John Smith, of Company C, were in the American team in the international rifle contest of 1882, and the latter-named in the American team of 1883.

Since the organization of the regiment many prominent and influential citizens of Hoboken have been in some way connected with it, notably the following:

James A. Smith, who was 60, died of cancer in 1990. He was 22 years younger than his wife, and he was a devoted father of three children. A son,

2. Assume that the two companies are equally likely to be Company B or Company D. Assume that the two companies are equally likely to be Company B or Company D.

W. J. G. *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*, 1900, 10, 1-10.

For the purpose of this study, the company was selected for the following reasons:

John R. Wiggins, late assessor for Hoboken, ex captain of Company C.

John Curtin, ex-chairman of City Council, ex-quartermaster.

The following is a list of the present officers:

W. Danforth.

LINE.—Company A: Captain, George W. Mills; First Lieutenant, George H. ... Second Lieutenant, ... Major, ... Captain, ...

Louis S. Landon. Company D: Captain F. Ranb, Jr.; First Lieutenant,

Lieutenant, Edward F. Burton. Company F: Captain, Harper W. Sagerdorn; First Lieutenant, Henry Weinhausen; Second Lieutenant,

CHAPTER XL.

CITY OF HOJOKU, N.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE Board of Education has charge of the public schools of the city. The members of the board are elected by the people for a term of three years, and serve without salary. Prior to 1854 the schools were under the charge of a superintendent appointed by the town committee.

The following is a list of these officers, as well as of the different public schools in the city, with interesting details in relation to the latter:

RECEIVED: 11/11/95
 ACCEPTED: 1/10/96

1993. *David L. Squire*
1995. *John D. Lattin*
1996. *William M. Pass*
1994. *John H. Schuldt*

1855.—George W. Morton, Hoyt Sandford, Thomas W. Thomas.
1856.—William A. Woodcock, George H. Martin, John C. Goodrich.
1857.—Frederick Gerhard, John B. Petherbridge, Hagelton Walkley.
1858.—William H. Gelston, Andrew W. Rose, Louis Soltau.
1859.—Jacob L. Ohell, Andrew W. Rose, Peter Ritter, Jr.
1860.—Frederick W. Woodcock, John R. H. Lee, John C. Brown.
1862.—Michael Cadmus, James R. Hill, Peter Ritter.
1863.—James H. Wood, John C. Brown, Frederick W. Woodcock.
1864.—Benjamin C. Carver, Editor L. C. Goodrich, James H. Wood.

[illegible]

1865.—A. W. Webb, president; Dr. H. L. Baldwin, clerk; W. H. Wilson, treasurer; B. G. Campbell, W. A. Jacobson, James W. Ward, J. Mansell (died in office), Frederick W. Heyne, Dr. E. J. Löwenthal.
1866.—Warren A. Jacobson, president; B. H. Baldwin, clerk; William H. Wilson, treasurer; James J. Brucknerhoff, B. G. Campbell, F. W. Heyne, John Logan, Peter Ritter, Dr. L. V. Stein.
1867.—Peter Ritter, president; John N. Bryce, clerk; W. H. Wilson, treasurer; Samuel W. Cross, Dr. E. J. Löwenthal, Peter G. Löwenthal, Frederick W. Heyne, John Logan, John Walter.

1898. James F. Schlichter, president; Samuel W. Jones, clerk; Peter H. Edmiston, treasurer; Benjamin C. Campbell, secretary; Joseph Cummings B. Haysman, Harriet C. Lober; Miss M. O. Scott, James

1890. William L. H. ...
 1891. William L. H. ...
 1892. William L. H. ...
 1893. William L. H. ...
 1894. William L. H. ...
 1895. William L. H. ...
 1896. William L. H. ...
 1897. William L. H. ...
 1898. William L. H. ...
 1899. William L. H. ...
 1900. William L. H. ...

William C. Harp, treasurer; — Bieder, Bethuel N. Crane, William H.

[illegible]

October, 1871; Ferdinand Luthin, clerk from October, 1871; William C. Harp, treasurer; William K. Baker, Edward G. Brown, Robert Bruce, Bethuel N. Crane, John Logan, Frederick W. Miller, Charles W. Schalk, Oscar Simmons.

1872.—E. G. Brown, president; William C. Harp, treasurer; Ferdinand Luther, clerk; Joseph Kessel, John Schmitt, W. K. Brown, I. W. Miller, Nestor Aymong, William E. Hall, Robert J. Bruce, John C. O.

1873.—E. G. Brown, president; William C. Harp, treasurer; Robert H. Alberts, clerk; B. N. Crane, William H. Havens, Peter H. Edmondson, Paulding Lathin, Newton Johnson, Samuel Archer, John C. G.

1874.—Ed. G. Brown, president; William C. Harp, treasurer; Robert H. Alberts, clerk; James H. Kniffin, John Meehan, Gustave Roethger,

Superintendent, William A. Connelley, appointed in 1874; Principal of High School, A. D. Bennett, appointed in 1884; Vice-Principal, E. A. Allen. Capacity of building, 1020; average attendance in Grammar and High School in 1883, 899; expenditures in 1883, both Grammar and High School and kindergartens, \$10,810.46. Term, 1875.

The total expenditures for school purposes in 1883 were: salaries, \$24,622.55; supplies, \$514.44; repairs, \$4646.76; miscellaneous, \$2908.69,—total, \$37,311.78.

Hoboken Academy.—Sole proprietors, John and William H. Connelley, 1875.

The total expenditures for school purposes in 1883 were: salaries, \$24,622.55; supplies, \$514.44; repairs, \$4646.76; miscellaneous, \$2908.69,—total, \$37,311.78.

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Location and Teachers of Public Schools—No. 1.—Garden Street, near Third Street. Principal, David Lee, appointed in 1885. Vice-Principal, Miss Letitia Allen. Capacity of school building, 820; the average attendance in 1883 was 782; expenditures in 1883, \$16,428.

No. 2.—Garden Street, near Ninth. Principal, John W. Lysons, appointed in 1879. Vice-Principal, Miss Margaret Schreyer. Capacity of school building, 861; average attendance in 1883, 741; expenditures in 1883, \$15,300.

No. 3.—Adam Street, near Third Street. Principal, Jeremiah Kelly, appointed 1860; Vice Principal, Sara Cunningham. Capacity of school building, 1066; average attendance in 1883, 1852; expenditures in 1883, \$18,000.

No. 4.—Grammar and High School, Park Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Principal of Gram-

mar School, W. A. Connelley, appointed in 1874; Principal of High School, A. D. Bennett, appointed in 1884; Vice-Principal, E. A. Allen. Capacity of building, 1020; average attendance in Grammar and High School in 1883, 899; expenditures in 1883, both Grammar and High School and kindergartens, \$10,810.46. Term, 1875.

The total expenditures for school purposes in 1883 were: salaries, \$24,622.55; supplies, \$514.44; repairs, \$4646.76; miscellaneous, \$2908.69,—total, \$37,311.78.

Hoboken Academy.—Sole proprietors, John and William H. Connelley, 1875.

Stevens Institute of Technology and Stevens High School.—Sole proprietors, John and William H. Connelley, 1875.

The Academy of the Sacred Heart.—The Academy of the Sacred Heart was founded in 1875, and is situated in Washington Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. It is governed by the Sisters of Charity, from whom some of the teachers are selected.

The school contains five pianos for the use of the scholars. The class-rooms present a very pleasant appearance, being kept in perfect order and much attention being paid to cleanliness.

The building stands on three lots, having been built at a cost of about thirty-five thousand dollars. It has a capacity of one hundred and twenty-five pupils, the average attendance being about one hundred. The school is self-supporting.

Miss Matilda Schmidt's School for Young Ladies.—Bloomfield Street, near Ninth. During the year 1885, Miss Matilda Schmidt took charge of a class of four girls without having any intention of receiving any more pupils. However, as more and more girls were offered to her charge, Miss Schmidt was encouraged to open a Young Ladies' Academy.

Up to the present time the number of scholars has increased to one hundred, although small classes have been the aim of the school.

The school has attained a widespread reputation, and many honors have been conferred upon the principal.

Young Ladies' Boarding-School.—At present there is a Young Ladies' Boarding-School in connection with the academy, at which the modern languages are taught very thoroughly, two days of the week being entirely devoted to each of the following languages, viz.: English, German and French.

Mrs. William McFarlane's English, French and German School, for young ladies and children, at the Franklin Lyceum, on Bloomfield Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. Mrs. McFarlane has been connected for many years with the public schools of New York. In conducting her work she avails herself of the numerous excellent features of the public-school system in combination with that attention to individual peculiarities of mind and character which

¹ Sept. 2, 1881. Resolutions passed by the Board of Education, and by the City Council, appointed.

² Resolutions passed by the Board of Education, and by the City Council, appointed.

³ President in Betty's place.

⁴ Resolutions passed by the Board of Education, and by the City Council, appointed.

⁵ Dec. 10, 1881, 841. William Schreyer was appointed by the Board of Education.

⁶ Resolutions passed by the Board of Education, and by the City Council, appointed.

⁷ Resolutions passed by the Board of Education, and by the City Council, appointed.

the private school renders practicable. Particular attention is paid to the business of calculation and to the languages. English and German are taught in each of the classes. The English course receives special attention, and is conducted with the thoroughness characteristic of the public schools.

Martha Institute is located on the corner of Sixth and Park Avenues. It is a German-American school and mission academy, founded by the Rev. Leopold Mohn, 1857. The following gentlemen have been connected with the school as principals: Rev. Leopold Mohn, Rev. Edward Wall, Dr. F. Hinkel, Dr. C. A. Klein, Ph.D. The school building has a seating capacity of five hundred, and the average attendance was one hundred and fifty in 1883. The property is valued at thirty-five thousand dollars.

CHAPTER XLI.

CITY OF HOBOKEN.

The First Dutch Reformed Church, on Hudson Street, near Sixth. The first worship was in the lecture-room on Church Square. This was the second congregation who started a structure on this square. While under construction the title of the land was found defective, and all the material on the ground was sold to the Catholics, who were just then starting St. Mary's Church, on the corner of Fifth and Willow Streets, during the year 1850. Twelve persons were in the first organization. In 1855 the Rev. Charles Parker was installed as pastor, and the erection of the present edifice commenced. In 1856 he was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander D. Mann, who officiated until 1861. In 1863, Mr. Riddle was installed. In 1865 he was followed by the Rev. W. H. Vroom, who remained until 1868. Rev. J. K. Allen was then installed, and remained until 1870, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles D. Buck. In 1874 the Rev. Charles Parker was recalled, and remained until 1878, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Isaac E. House. Messrs. William Miller, Jr., and George Devoe are the present elders, and Messrs. T. Rae and George W. Tompkins the present deacons.

The church has a seating capacity of three hundred and an average attendance of one hundred. Mr. Thomas Rae is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers two hundred.

The Church of Our Lady of Grace.—This church which fronts the public park on Willow Street, corner of Fourth, Hoboken, is the largest church in New Jersey, and one of the largest in the United States. It succeeded as parochial church to the old church of the same name, which was built on the corner of

Willow and Fifth Streets by Rev. Anthony Canino in 1855. The new building was begun in 1875 by Rev. M. C. Duggan. The new pastor, however, became discouraged at the financial prospect, and discontinued work after having expended about fifty thousand dollars. He was succeeded by Rev. D. L. Senez, of St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, in 1875, who did not resume the work. Father Corrigan, who had succeeded Father Senez in St. Mary's Church, Jersey City, was sent to succeed him also in Hoboken. He resumed work on the building in 1877, and brought it to its present, almost finished, condition in 1878. There have been over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars expended on the building alone. The congregation numbers about six thousand five hundred souls.

The Sunday-school is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, and has an average attendance of nine hundred pupils.

Former Trustees, James Tallon, Bryan Smith, John McDermott, Leopold De Granval, Bernard McCloskey and Timothy Foley. Present Trustees, John Keresey and James A. Judge.

The German Roman Catholic Church, corner of Monroe and Ferry Streets, was started in 1874. The first pastor, appointed by the Franciscan order for the diocese, was Father Alphonsus Zoeller, O.M.C. The present site was purchased for seven thousand dollars; the cost for filling in the lot and preparing foundation was about four thousand dollars, but through the efforts of Father Zoeller this amount was collected outside of Hoboken. This pastor died in discharge of his duty in May, 1881, and the whole congregation was reduced to five families. In 1880 the district bounded on the north by Second Streets and on the east by Adams Street was designated as a parish by the bishop. The present pastor is Dominick Marzetti, D.D., O.M.C. He preached in English, German and Italian. All Catholics are considered members, and are entitled to assist in all ceremonies. The church has a seating capacity of three hundred and fifty and an average attendance of one thousand.

A parochial school connected with the church, and managed by the Sisters of St. Francis, has three hundred and fifty pupils. The entire cost of lands and buildings was about twenty-five thousand dollars, about one-half of which has been paid.

It should be noted that the late Father Alphonsus Zoeller was the founder of several churches in Texas, the St. Alphonsus parish in Philadelphia, the parish of the Assumption in Syracuse, St. Peter's Church in Louisville, Ky., St. Joseph's Church in Utica, and lastly the Roman Catholic Church in Hoboken.

The Franciscan order, under whose care the parochial school is, was founded by St. Francis in the twelfth century, and although it has a governor (provincial) for its internal management, still it is under the authority of the bishop of the diocese.

First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Hudson and Sixth Streets. The records of this church having been destroyed by fire in the house of Elder Rose, 1860, all that transpired prior to that time can only be obtained orally from present members.

The society was organized in 1832; the founders were Joseph Brainerd, Sarah Davidson, Andrew W. Lisco, Alexander L. Gibson, Mary J. E. Collins, Anna L. Stricker, Hannah P. Fisher, Sarah Peck, Mary Coates, William B. Babbitt, with the first pastor, Rev. Isaac P. Stricker. He was installed in 1834, and remained in 1836. The society first purchased the building, corner of Washington and Third Streets, belonging to the First Baptist Church. Rev. William Babbitt succeeded Mr. Stricker in 1856, and continued until 1867. During his pastorate, in 1865, the present site was purchased from Mr. John H. Bonn for three thousand dollars, and the old building was sold to the German Lutheran Church. The present building cost twenty-two thousand dollars.

The Rev. E. P. Gardner was installed in 1867, and remained until 1871. Next came the Rev. James Marshall, installed 1872, who remained until 1876, and was followed by Rev. John Reid, who remained until 1879, succeeded by Rev. Addison K. Strong in 1880, then the present pastor, J. B. Kugler, in 1883.

The Sunday-school superintendent is Palmer Campbell. The church-school numbers three hundred and thirty, and the mission-school one hundred and eighty.

Value of church property, thirty-five thousand dollars. Seating capacity, three hundred and eighty. Average attendance, one hundred and fifty.

The German Lutheran Church of St. Matthew, on the corner of Eighth and Hudson Streets, was organized in 1835 by Messrs. H. Hunter, G. A. Hunter, L. Brumler, L. Karsell, J. F. Karsell, H. Gussak, and the pastor, Rev. C. Wassilow.

The first services were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall. The New York congregation decided to contribute three hundred dollars per annum. In 1859 they tried unsuccessfully to purchase the building belonging to the Presbyterians, on the corner of Third and Washington Streets. The purchase was consummated in 1864 for six thousand seven hundred dollars. A day-school was immediately started in the basement, and placed in charge of Mr. A. Van Duisveek.

In raising the cash for the purchase, three thousand dollars was borrowed from Henry Otto, proprietor of the Otto Cottage Garden. The society built a two-story brick house in the rear of the church which they rented for three hundred and fifty dollars per annum. The Rev. Mr. Wassilow died of heart-disease March 18, 1875. The Rev. Mr. Driess took temporary charge while the congregation was discussing the propriety of calling a new pastor from Germany. This resulted in the engagement of the Rev. Haflerman, of East Frisia, who remained until 1880. The present pastor, the Rev. Peter Eiricle, from Albany, N. Y.,

is equally fluent in English and German. In 1877 the society sold the property on the corner of Third and Washington Streets for ten thousand dollars, and purchased the new site, corner of Ninth and Bloomfield Streets, for eight thousand dollars. Before the edifice was started they exchanged this latter site for the present one, on the corner of Eighth and Hudson Streets, which cost them fourteen thousand five hundred dollars; it is sixty by one hundred feet. The large clock in the steeple cost eleven hundred dollars, and was presented to the church by Mr. Christ. Moller. The entire cost of the present property is about sixty-three thousand dollars. The church has a seating capacity of six hundred and fifty and an average attendance of four hundred.

Mr. Ferd. Ralty is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers one thousand.

Among the principal subscribers were Messrs. Cord Moller, Carsten Sierck, C. Matlage, H. Offerman, J. Horsman and H. Harms.

The parochial school is on Bloomfield Street, near Seventh.

The German Evangelical Church, on the north-west corner of Garden and Sixth Streets, was the first church in Hoboken in which services were held in German. It was started in 1856 on Church Square, by the present pastor, the Rev. Leopold Mohn. At one time the congregation consisted of one man and his wife. It was permanently organized as a Dutch Reformed Church August, 1856. Present building was erected in 1860, at an expense of \$10,000. The seating capacity, between 600 and 700; the average attendance, 500; the value of the property, \$25,000; Sunday-school superintendents, Mr. William Meyer and John Straub. Number of pupils, 750. The following are the original elders and deacons: Mr. Diedrich Quellhorst, Hienrich Quellhorst, Louis J. Hansen, George Walter. During the first years the pastor's salary was two hundred dollars per annum, and yet this same pastor, Dr. Mohn, stood at his post and worked with tireless activity. He is to-day the oldest pastor in the city and the most successful. He has also established flourishing branches of his church in many neighboring places, and his ability is only equalled by his wonderful endurance.

The First United Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Seventh and Bloomfield Streets, was organized in the City Hall, Nov. 29, 1854, as an Associate Presbyterian Church, with nineteen members. Seven of the original members were named Harper, only one of whom now remains in the city. Among the officers elected were Edward Best, John Harper and Robert Harper.

In 1858 the congregation went into the union formed between the Associate and the Reformed Presbyterian branches, hence the name as above given.

Rev. W. G. McElhenney was elected in 1855, and remained until his death, in 1861. He was succeeded

by the Rev. Samuel C. Marshall, who resigned in 1863. From then until December, 1866, there was no pastor, at which time the Rev. Henry Allen took charge, but he died Sept. 6, 1867.

In 1868 a mission church was erected on Bowers Street, Jersey City Heights. Efforts were made during this year to sell the property, which caused dissatisfaction, during which the Rev. Mr. Armstrong resigned, and the fifty-eight members formed the United Presbyterian Church, on Jersey City Heights. The old congregation was without a pastor until 1874, when the Rev. James Price was elected pastor. The present efficient pastor, the Rev. John C. Scott, has been in charge during the last two years.

The church property was purchased in 1856, the pastor, Rev. John McCullough, and Robert Harper constituting the building committee. In 1860 they borrowed three thousand dollars to pay the balance due on the building, fourteen hundred, and fifteen hundred dollars due for land, and also to help build a parsonage on Seventh Street, adjoining the church. The present value of the church property is about twenty-five thousand dollars. From 1850 to 1869 the church was assisted by the Home Mission Society.

The seating capacity of the church is about two hundred; the average attendance, eighty-five; value of the property twenty-five thousand dollars; the Sunday-school superintendent, Rev. John C. Scott; with one hundred pupils.

The First Baptist Church is on the northwest corner of Bloomfield and Third Streets. This congregation, like several others which were founded in the early years of Hoboken, first met on Church Square. They built a little meeting-house on the northwest corner of Fourth and Meadow Streets in 1845. The church was founded by Deacon Field, Abraham Stout, Jacob Spier, Mary Field, Isabel Reeds, Eliza Morris, Elida Garman, Matilda Jennings, Sarah Stout, Sarah Banks, Susan and Sarah Whitney. The first pastor was the Rev. M. Rattey. In 1854 the Rev. Josiah Hatt was called, who was followed in 1860 by the Rev. Alfred Patton, in 1873 the Rev. Alfred Harris, in 1875 the Rev. Webster Maul, in 1881 the Rev. W. S. Goodno.

In 1846, after finishing their church building, it was blown down by a heavy storm. Instead of rebuilding on the old site, they built the structure on the southwest corner of Third and Washington Streets, which was afterwards sold to the First Presbyterian Church. The present edifice was built in 1851.

Mr. Henry Barkelew is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers one hundred and fifty.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Washington Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, was organized in 1856, the Rev. Robert Graves as pastor. Their first building, on the northwest corner of Church Square, was blown down in 1848. The second pastor was the Rev. W. W. Christine, who was succeeded by the Rev. M. L. Ellison. In

1852 the property was valued at ten thousand dollars.

In 1865 the city commenced litigation, claiming Church Square as a public square. A long and tedious litigation followed, which was decided adversely to the church. The City Council passed a resolution in accordance with a popular book that had been taken in the city, to reimburse the society to the extent of ten thousand dollars for the property they had vacated, but the resolution was vetoed by Mayor Bohmstedt. The present plot, on Washington Street, was then purchased from the Hoboken Land Improvement Company at a reduction of ten thousand dollars on its actual value. With a balance of three hundred dollars in hand, the society proceeded to erect their present church, which was dedicated in March, 1870. It has a seating capacity of one thousand and an average attendance of five hundred. Subscriptions to the amount of ten thousand dollars were obtained at that time, which were increased within a few years to seventy thousand dollars. In 1875, under the pastorate of the Rev. J. R. Bryan, a division took place, and two new societies were formed, viz.: The Methodist Episcopal Free Tabernacle of Park Avenue, and the German Methodist Episcopal Church, on Garden Street. Value of present property is seventy-five thousand dollars; the debt trifling. The society is very flourishing; the congregation is large, besides, and the Sunday-school has four hundred members, under Mr. Middleton as superintendent. Connected with the church there is a Ladies' Aid Society, a Young People's Association, and Free Reading-Room. Rev. Mr. Day is the present pastor.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church, Garden, near Second Street, organized April, 1875, by members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Washington Street, in order that services might be conducted in the German language.

Prominent among the founders of the new enterprise were Mr. G. Offenheiser and Messrs. J. H. and Claus Bahrenburg. The first regularly deputized pastor, was the Rev. Chas. Reuss, who was appointed in 1878.

The enterprise was successful, and in 1879 the present property was purchased and a building erected. Seating capacity, two hundred and fifty; average attendance, ninety. Prominent among the outside contributors were Messrs. Woltman, F. K. Keller, H. Hauschildt, H. McDougall, H. Meyer, F. J. Drescher and Crevier Brothers. The Sunday school, under the charge of Messrs. Offenheiser and Bahrenburg, has been very successful, and now numbers about two hundred.

In 1881, Rev. Charles Reuss was succeeded by the Rev. P. Haendiges, in accordance with the customs of their church, who was again succeeded by Rev. Charles Reuss.

The Methodist Episcopal Free Tabernacle, Park Avenue and Fifth Street. This is also an offshoot of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Washington

Street, from which fifty-four members withdrew April 6, 1875, and organized the present society in Martha Institute.

The Rev. J. Boyd Boney was the first pastor. Mr. J. B. Renswick was superintendent of the Sunday-school. The first and of trustees elected were E. H. McInyre, D. L. Fiske, C. F. Kyte, William M. Norton, Jacob Vanderpool, J. H. Battenburg and E. S. Davis.

Mr. J. H. Battenburg was elected president of the board. On May 9, 1876, the society first assembled in their present building, which was erected by the Frei Gemeinde (Free Thinkers) Society in 1867.

In 1874 the Rev. D. B. F. Randolph was appointed pastor and C. F. Kyte elected Sunday-school superintendent.

The latter was succeeded, in 1879, by Mr. C. L. Pitts. The Rev. D. B. F. Randolph was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Collins, and in 1881 the church had a membership of one hundred and eighty and the Sunday-school of two hundred and fifty. In 1881 only one organization united with the First Methodists in Washington street.

The Holy Innocents Church is on Sixth Street, between Willow and Clinton Streets. It is as yet unfinished, and has cost to date about eighty thousand dollars. It is of Gothic architecture, and built entirely of stone. It represents the high-school principles of the Anglican Church. It was built and endowed by Mrs. Edwin M. Stevens as a memorial to her daughter, Julia Augusta, who died in Rome, Italy, in 1870. It was built under the direction of the Rev. Robert J. Nevins, who is now president of the incorporated trustees, who managed the property in place of the vestry.

A parochial school is now being constructed on the west side of the present building.

The church is absolutely free, every corner being at liberty to take any seat (chairs are used), and is intended to copy the churches built in the poorer districts of the great English cities. The music is exclusively Gregorian; chants, and services are held every day.

The parish began its work two years before the building of the church. Services were conducted by Rev. Henry F. Hartman, who resigned in 1874. The Rev. Charles C. Parsons was then called, and he remained until 1876, when he accepted a call to Memphis, Tenn. In 1878 he there fell a victim to yellow fever, and died at his post of duty. Rev. J. B. Wetherell had charge during the years 1876 and 1877, and was in turn succeeded by the Rev. John Sword, and later by the Rev. Wilberforce Wells.

Rev. S. S. Lewis was the assistant rector until 1878, when he resigned and went to Memphis to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Parsons. Five days after reaching Memphis this brave pastor also died of yellow fever. Since September, 1878, the assistant rectorship has been filled by the Rev. Louis Schuyler.

Up to date there have been six hundred and fifty-eight baptisms and three hundred and fourteen persons confirmed. This church has an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Hudson Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. First service was held in 1832, William Tryon, rector. The present rectory was erected in 1832, 1835, Rev. Robert Davis, rector. The wardens were George S. Banta, James Van Buren. The vestrymen were Robert L. Stevens, Thomas A. Conover, Thomas B. Gautier, M.D., John Van Boskirek, Abraham L. Van Boskirek, Peter Ritter, Pierre L. Van Rensselaer, George Morton, Richard F. Cook, M.D., and William Tryon.

The first permanent building was on the corner of Hudson and Third Streets, where Busch's Hotel now stands. The land was donated by John Stevens. The Rev. John A. Ward was installed as pastor April 4, 1835, the Rev. Mr. Cruse in 1844, and successively the Revs. Messrs. Burnham, Hoyt, Parker, Moore and Bruce, to 1851.

In 1854 Trinity parish was formed, and located their church at Washington and Seventh Streets. In 1866, Rev. N. S. Harris was called. In 1871 the church moved to Hudson, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, where it erected the present building, at the cost of forty-seven thousand dollars, and called the Rev. Mr. Hartman to the pastorate. The same year the Holy Innocents was started. In 1873 the Rev. Edgar Johnson was installed, and in 1878 the present rector, Rev. Charles L. Newbold.

The present site was presented to the church by the Hoboken Land Improvement Company. Present debt is little over two thousand dollars. The seating capacity is five hundred; value of the property, sixty thousand dollars. The rector is the superintendent of the Sunday-school. It has an average attendance of two hundred and fifty.

Trinity Church (Protestant Episcopal), on the northeast corner of Washington and Seventh Streets, is the oldest church building in the city. This organization is an offshoot from St. Paul's Church, and was organized in the Town Hall, over the engine-house, corner of Washington and First Streets, Sept. 16, 1853. The first wardens were John W. Van Boskirek and William P. Wright, the vestrymen were A. L. Van Boskirek, M. V. Banta, William Hindhaugh, Hazelton Walkley, James F. Mellis, Daniel Wadsworth, and Peter Ritter. The rector was Rev. N. W. Camp, D. D., and the first service was held Oct. 18, 1853. Present building was begun in October, 1855, and finished in September, 1856. Value, eighty thousand dollars; seating capacity six hundred; average attendance, four hundred. The tablet was the work of the celebrated American sculptor, Mr. Crawford, who died before the work was finished, and it was finished by Rudolph Rogers. On its way to America the vessel containing it was shipwrecked off the island of Corsica, Feb. 2,

1808, and in 1808, with the Rev. Mr. Miller, rector of the Trinity Church, and rector of Hoboken, N. J., August, 1809. The first sermon was written by the late Bishop Doane. In 1864 the rectory and school-house were built. In 1865 the Rev. N. Sayre Harris resigned after a short term of service. He was followed by the Rev. Frederick Fitzgerald, who died Aug. 31, 1866. The Rev. Reuben W. Howes remained pastor until 1874 and the Rev. Telfair Hodgson until 1878. Since then the church has been under the pastorate of the Rev. George Clarke Houghton, the present rector. There is a flourishing Sunday-school, numbering three hundred and twenty-five scholars, connected with the church, under the superintendence of the rector; also a Ladies' Missionary Society Guild and a choir of eighteen adult and eighteen junior chorists.

The baptisms to date are seven hundred; confirmations, three hundred and twenty-eight; marriages, one hundred and sixty; burials, three hundred and fifty; receipts, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars.

Jewish Synagogues.—The only Jewish synagogue in the city is the temple, Adath Emuno, located at 279 Garden Street, dedicated April 15, 1883. The Rev. Isaac Schickler is the pastor and also the superintendent of the school. The church has thirty-three members, and the services are held Friday evenings and Saturday mornings. The school has forty scholars. Prominent among the members are Louis Ettinger, president; S. Wolfe, vice-president; M. Lesser, secretary; and Louis Hart, treasurer. The trustees are Messrs. R. Berel, M. Kouert, A. Marks and Charles Cohen.

Cemeteries.—THE HOBOKEN CEMETERY is located at New Durham, North Bergen township, Hudson Co., N. J. It contains seventeen and a half acres, and was purchased from John H. Bonn, Jan. 27, 1859, the consideration being four thousand dollars in cash, sixteen city lots, comprising old Potter's Field burying-ground, at Hudson and Sixth Streets, Hoboken, and the removal of the bodies therein to the present cemetery. This action was taken under the authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed in 1857.

In 1862 a map was made of the cemetery, after a plan suggested by Mr. B. N. Crane, who was appointed by the Council to inspect the laying out of the same.

In 1868 the control of the cemetery passed from the Council by an act of the Legislature to a board of six trustees, one of whom is annually elected for a term of six years by the lot-owners of the cemetery. All moneys received by the trustees from the sale of lots, etc., is paid to the treasurer of Hoboken, who pays all bills contracted by the trustees when countersigned by the president and secretary.

Each trustee must be a lot-owner. The law requires five acres of land to be reserved for a free burying-ground; the balance of the lots could be sold formerly only to citizens of Hoboken, but by a subse-

quent act this restriction was removed, and now any one can become a purchaser.

When the mayor and Council surrendered the cemetery to the trustees, in 1868, there was a debt of two thousand seven hundred dollars on the property. This debt has been entirely paid off, the running expenses promptly met and a surplus of about nine thousand dollars has been accumulated, which is laid aside as a sacred fund, to be used only for improvements and repairs on the cemetery.

The value of the property now is about thirty-five thousand dollars. About two-thirds of the cemetery is now occupied. There have been six thousand interments, four hundred of which were in the five acre free burying plot by donated Mr. Bonn, in accordance with his agreement with the city in 1859. On this plot the only change made was to the opening of the grave. This cemetery is one of the finest in the State. This is due to its favorable location and to the judicious and indefatigable labors of the trustees and superintendent, B. N. Crane, who has made the study of cemeteries a specialty during the last thirty years.

Prior to 1875 the chairman of the Council was *ex-officio* member of the board of trustees, but during this year the act was changed, and the mayor since that time has been the *ex-officio* member.

The trustees report every three months to the mayor and Council. The officers of the cemetery have been as follows: From 1868 to 1877, Christopher Gregory, president; and from 1877 to 1884, Wm. H. Havens, president. Since 1868, Mr. B. N. Crane has been annually elected by a unanimous vote secretary and superintendent. He served without salary from 1868 to 1872, received five hundred dollars per annum till 1875, and one thousand dollars per annum since that time.

The trustees have been as follows:

Elected 1865: Charles Chamberlin, one year; John C. Duhrkoop, two years; Robert McCague, Sr., three years; John M. Francis, four years; Bethuel N. Crane five years; Christopher Gregory, six years.

Since then the following trustees have been annually elected:

1869, Charles Chamberlain, re-elected; 1870, John C. Duhrkoop, re-elected; 1871, Robert McCague, Sr., re-elected; 1872, John M. Francis, re-elected (William H. Havens elected to fill vacancy caused by the death of John M. Francis); 1873, B. N. Crane, re-elected; 1874, Christopher Gregory, re-elected; 1875, Charles H. Martin; 1876, John C. Duhrkoop, re-elected; 1877, Robert McCague, Sr., re-elected (Christopher Gregory resigned, and Joshua Benson elected to fill the unexpired term); 1878, William H. Havens, re-elected; 1879, B. N. Crane, re-elected; 1880, Joshua Benson, re-elected; 1881, Charles H. Martin, re-elected; 1882, John C. Duhrkoop, re-elected; 1883, Robert McCague, Sr., re-elected; 1884, William H. Havens, re-elected.

Charitable Institutions.—ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

—This is, and always has been, the only hospital in Hoboken. It was founded in 1846 by the Sisters of the Poor (S. P. Franciscans), among whose objects was a mission to the present time. Since the extensive improvements of 1883 it contains one hundred and fifty beds which are, as a general thing, all occupied.

All persons of whatever religion or nation, who received, these in need of medical aid, are given a small sum as payment, to those in needy circumstances the hospital is free. The money for its maintenance is raised principally by alms.

THE WIDOWS' HOME is a private institution founded in 1859 by Mrs. Stevens. It is now in charge of Mrs. Ann Newberry, and the physician who attends the inmates of the home is Dr. Fisher. The original location was Washington Street, near Seventh; the present is 333 Bloomfield Street. The number of ladies who receive the benefits of the home varies from six to twelve.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

EDWARD PARKE CUSTIS LEWIS

Gen. Root Lewis, the great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who was an officer of high rank in the British army, emigrated from Wales to America and settled in Westmoreland County, Va., where he purchased large tracts of land, portions of which still remain in possession of his family. His son John married a daughter of "King" Carter, to whom was born, among other children, a son Fielding Lewis, who was united in marriage to Betty, only sister of Gen. George Washington. Fielding Lewis filled the position of quartermaster-general of the Federal army during the Revolutionary war, and also acted as aide-de-camp to Gen. Washington. Among his children was Lawrence, who resided first at Mount Vernon and later at Woodlawn adjacent to it, which was given him by the owner of Mount Vernon. Lawrence Lewis married Nelly Custis, granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, and adopted daughter of the general. Their living children were Eleanor Parke, who married E. G. W. Butler; Angela, who married Charles M. Conrad, and Lawrence. The latter was born in 1803 and died in 1884, having made Audley, Clark Co., Va., his residence. He married Esther M., daughter of Professor John Redmond Cox, of Philadelphia, a distinguished physician of the latter city. Their children are George Washington, John Redmond Cox, Lawrence Fielding, E. Parke Custis, Charles Conrad and Llewellyn Daingerfield. E. Parke Custis, the third son, was born on the 7th of February, 1837, at Audley, Clark Co., Va., and received his early scholastic training at Staunton, Va., after which he entered the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. Deciding

later upon the law as a profession, he entered the office of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and concluded his studies with S. Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore. Not desiring to practice, Mr. Lewis then retired to his plantation in Virginia, and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits until the beginning of the late war. He had until this time been a firm adherent of the Union cause and opposed to the secession movement, but felt impelled to follow the fortunes of Virginia on her withdrawal from the Union, and at once joined the ranks of the Confederacy. He served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Chamberlain and as brigade inspector under Gen. William H. T. Lee. On being made prisoner he was confined four months in Fort Delaware, and when a second time captured was for eleven months a prisoner in both Fort Delaware and Camp Chase. He received promotion to the rank of major and later to that of colonel in the department of the inspector-general, and during his period of service took part in the battles of Bull Run, second Manassas, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Chantilly and Winchester. At the close of the conflict Col. Lewis returned to his plantation and resumed his cultivation. He was in 1866 married to Miss Lucy Ware, daughter of Col. J. W. Ware, of Virginia, and has one daughter living. He was a second time married, in 1869, to Mrs. Garnett, only daughter of Edward A. and Mary Picton Stevens, to whom were born four children. Col. Lewis made Europe his residence in 1869, and on his return, in 1875, became a citizen of Hoboken, his present home. His political proclivities are Democratic. He was in 1878 elected to the State Legislature, acting as chairman of the committee on education, and vice-chairman of the committee on municipal corporations. He was also delegate to the Democratic Convention held in Cincinnati in 1880, and member of the State Democratic Committee of New Jersey in 1884, but he declined active political preferment, though participating actively in the arena of politics. Col. Lewis has also been identified with various civil organizations, to which he has given substantial aid. He is a member and was for three years president of the Scheutzen Association, is president of the Columbia Rifle Association, and filled the same office in connection with the Hudson County Driving Association. He has maintained the religious faith of his family, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and acts as vestryman of Trinity Church of Hoboken.

CHAPTER XIII

CITY OF BAYONNE

Formation. This municipality was set off as a township from the town of Bergen on the 15th of

March, 1861, and became a city under chartered powers granted by the legislative act, dated the 10th of March, 1860. Subsequently those powers were varied, and a more elaborate charter was granted March 22, 1872. By the latter enactment the city is divided into five wards. The real and personal estate valuations, according to the assessors' estimate, September, 1876, amounted to \$5,343,935. This was a little in excess of one-seventeenth of the entire county's valuation.

Early History.—The area comprises the southerly end of the county of Hudson, extending from the canal, and covering the land from bay to bay and ending at the Kill von Kull. The signification of the word naming the locality is Bay-on, or on the bay. The city is named by reason of its touching the borders and being on the shores of two bays, Newark and New York. Early designations in the region are of a purely and definitely Holland origin. Any close student readily picks up a name as from that source, because it has its characteristics. Within the Holland mind it would be next to sacrilege to name a locality *Corpus Christi*. The earth is God's footstool, according to a prevalent idea permeating a Holland mind, and recourse to any Scriptural name is beyond the bounds of propriety. Accordingly, the Hollander, where he has settled, names no locality Bethlehem, Jericho or Jerusalem. He thinks it is alienating to common purposes that which has been appropriated to sacred uses.

The word Kill has the sense of flow or stream, and Kill von Kull is the stream running from Arthur Kull Bay. Figuratively, or, better to say, literally—the expression designates a flow from a faucet. The crookedest stream to be seen to-day in the county is called Croma Kill, *Crom* signifying crooked. Kill is an affix to a number of local names, as found in the words Cresskill, Fishkill, etc., designating localities settled by the Hollanders. The word Neck, applied to places and the word Point were in frequent use when the early settlers affixed names, and within the boundaries of Bayonne both the ancient Bergen Neck and Bergen Point are included. Bergen Neck, as the limits of a congregation, was described in 1828 "as a most beautiful district of country, hardly two miles in its average width, about four or five miles in length, having Newark Bay on the west, the Kill von Kull on the south, New York Bay on the east and Bergen on the north." Subsequently the area was abridged to admit a Bergen Point congregation.

In the early times, going to continental days, it was customary to contribute pieces of wampum¹ when the deacons moved along the aisle or among the congregation to gather the collection. An early desire was here for a stated ministry. The services by the pastor began at the church before he stepped into the pulpit,

with a solemn and silent invocation. As Dr. Taylor, in his annals, describes it: "The moment the minister arrived at the pulpit-stairs his private devotional prayer was offered, as he held his hat before his face seeking the presence of the Master of the house ere he ascended the sacred desk." Or, as another portrays the custom: "With nimble step he advances up the aisle, bowing to right and left, and pausing a moment at the bottom step of the pulpit, he reverently holds his hat before his eyes and offers prayer. He has been taught to seek the supporting arm of God, knowing that if it be withdrawn, his strength withers and his spiritual faculties decay. The assistance of the Holy Spirit is craved with a devout reverence. As the body is unable to perform its functions unless constantly supplied with the breath of life, so does the soul constantly require the vivifying inspiration of the third person of the Trinity."²

Means were sought to build up a spiritual household in those days,—a temple not made alone by the material hand, but one quickened by the spirit of God. There is not an instance cited in the New Testament of a church edifice, nor can it be said with assurance that Christians of that day set apart places for public worship. A group of worshippers gathered in a house consecrated to divine service must ever be conducive to social advantage; yet external religion may be said everywhere to vary in some measure from internal. The mere exhibition of a church assures us of a Christian idea. The pausing on the first step by the early pastor has its significant bearing, however, as it assures all that the present race of man will never be essentially better than their heathen predecessors so long as they rest satisfied with having only outwardly embraced the religion of the Messiah.

The Hollander had his peculiarities, his impressive ways. 'Tis well known that the humorous writer he led to an exuberant fame could never have found a more substantial race to suggest ideas to their fancy. When he took umbrage at an incident, the Hollander's ire flashed forth in "dunder und blitzen."³ He hardly thought it worth while to blasphemize. Shafts from ironical writers do not touch him when they are prone to make merry with his superstition. The taciturn, contemplative mood he so often falls in attracts the more general notice and gets the pencil of the graphic artist. Caricature him as much as you may, there is still lurking about the scene a sterling quality that will show a redeeming feature. Hardly does the whimsical writer, whose mission was to amuse, reach his concluding chapter before he discovers a heart-

¹ Rev. G. S. Fisher, D.D. New York. *Episcopate*, Kirk 3: 15, 1861.

² Recounting well, when a fool, how he viewed a throng upon his knees, gratified with the church service. Happily for the church on this instance, a wise visitor took heed of the spiritual situation, as he was waiting for a list of corrections. This diversion served as a counterbalance and the offending youngsters merely heard the preliminary roar without getting the shock of a censure.



E. J. Lewis

felt wise to have the illustrations considered as mere invitations to further research.

A sonnet found on a manuscript is as eloquent as an oration in its preaching of the greatness of a world that caused a deluge. The plot of the poem is as potent in declaring a surrender by the emissaries of savage life, baffling the mind by its comparisons to all the innovations characterizing a new colony. One's notions are stirred at a glance, and straightaway we begin to analyze and grapple with the details so lively in demonstrating the march of improvement. The same brilliant temper, ready to "go away at an irritating invasion, took a myriad of paths in varying the local scenes upon this stage of action.

The wigwam ceased to be, and soon one observes the houses provided with large doors and small windows. The family entered in at the gate and generally lived in the kitchen. Members of the household during the summer rose with the dawn, ate their dinners at eleven and went to bed at sunset. The front door leading into the parlor was rarely opened, except on marriages, funerals, New Year's day, the festival of Saint Nicholas or some such great occasion.

To some extent isolated from the metropolis, the early residents here pursued with diligence their rural labors, altogether oblivious to any thoughts of speculating in city lots. There was simplicity at the dwellings of the yeomanry; the current of life ran evenly at the fireside. The whole family, old and young, master and servant, black and white, nay, even the very cat and dog, enjoyed a rustic community of privilege. The fire-places were of a truly patriarchal magnitude. Thereat the venerable *Hegener*, silently puffing his pipe, looking into the fire with half-shut eyes, meditating for hours together; the good *Vrouw*, on the opposite side, would employ the time in spinning yarn or knitting stockings. The young folks would crowd around the hearth, listening with eager attention to an old crone of a negro, the oracle of the household, perched like a raven in the chimney-corner, croaking forth a string of incredible stories about New England witches, grizzly ghosts, hairbreadth escapes and bloody encounters among the Indians.

'Tis easy to contemplate similar scenes of simplicity and comfort, the sociable and busy aspects so vivid in the years gone by. There were the receptions given the thoroughly tutored dominie, when the best room was opened and the sumptuous meal prepared. And then the urchins said their catechism, and there were comments and courtesies exchanged, accompanied by the choicest good cheer. Behold the gardens! how they glow with the rich products of autumn, the golden pumpkin and the green-tinted cabbage! See the lad and his team coming from the mill with the grist carefully ground! hear the blast of the dinner-

horn calling the men from the field! Again notice the feathered race,—the ducks, the cackling geese, the turkeys, guinea-hens, with chanticleer and his retinue sauntering around him. Hear the lowing of the sleek cattle browsing in the meadows or cooling their sides at the edges of the lake or along the shores of the bay! Fancy the ring of the harvest blades, the thwack of the flail upon the floor of the open barn! Hear the whistle of Sambo in the corn-field, or his merry jingling when sent to his summer home to the woods! "Yes," hints a graphic author, "the quilting-parties and the frolics and suppers that followed, and the sparking of the young folks when the old folks had retired." Those winter evening chats, too, about the ample fire-place, "where half a (modern) cord of wood blazed out its wondrous comfort." All these things traverse along the avenues of fancy as hints of what were. How varied is the position of today from that of those who first came to this field of labor!

On the opening of the court-house, among other remarks in the address of Chief Justice Hornblower, is noticed what he says about the old town and its early homes. "I remember," he says, "when it had very few inhabitants except old-fashioned, honest Dutchmen, and very few houses except those not built for show, but for domestic comfort and convenience,—long, low and unpretending in appearance, but durable in materials." He makes reference as well to another feature when speaking of their "two or three hospitable doors, into which the friend and stranger might enter and find a welcome." Dr. Taylor intimates that the acquaintance with strangers could not be said to be eagerly sought. When such acquaintance was formed and appreciated, however, it was not easily terminated.

Early Pursuits.—In their quiet way, the inhabitants are said to have followed their callings, principally in agriculture. Shad fisheries and the oyster-grounds furnished fields for busy enterprise and a profitable employment. By an act of the State Legislature, passed April 20, 1876, authority was given the pilot commissioners to prescribe regulations as to the placing of fishing-poles and for determining what would become an impediment to navigation.

Extreme Cold.—From the 6th to the 30th of January, 1792, both inclusive, for twenty-five days, the temperature kept about or below the freezing-point; the lowest was two degrees above zero.

From the 18th to the 24th of January, 1810, there was a cold term. Temperature Thursday, 18th, at 2 p.m., forty degrees above zero; next morning, sunrise, at zero,—a fall rarely noted within a range of nineteen hours. The 19th was known as the "cold Friday." Many trees were killed.

From the 11th to the 25th of January, 1824, a cold term prevailed. The lowest temperature was below zero. On the 26th many persons crossed on the ice from New York. The ice embargo on

¹ Washington Irving. *Knickerbocker's History of the City of New York*, 1846, p. 10.
² "It is these persons, however, and their customs, which are the subject of the history, and it is at least interesting to know that the history of the city of New York is not only a history of the city, but also a history of the people."

vessels continued till the 30th. During this sharp spell in the ice, a "sampler-room" was started for the accommodation of travelers crossing on the ice. Historian Winfield, in quoting a newspaper of January 30th, that year, says: "A 'sampler-room' going from Jersey City for a glass look through the ice. A waiter standing at the door of the saloon said to the proprietor, 'Sir, there was a man just slipped down cellar; you had better look after him, or your liquors will be in danger.'" Accounts are given of a protracted cold term in 1780 that continued for a month. Sleighs were driven over the ice from Bergen to New York. At that time the hill from Fort Lee to Bergen Point, except what had been cleared for the farms, was covered with a fine growth of thrifty timber. A great want of fuel existed in the city, and wood commanded a high price.¹

Cholera.—This scourge visited Bergen Neck with singular virulence in 1849. Among the deaths were Catherine J. Corrigan, Edwin Corrigan, Ellen Cubberly, Ellen Vreeland, Richard Crips (aged 20), Michael McDonald (aged 24), Abraham Van Boscirk (aged 82), William Pennington (aged 9).

The numerous deaths in this region all occurred within a belt of land running from New York to Newark Bay, not half a mile in width. It was the centre of disease also in 1832. No local cause can be assigned why it was so. Some who were very severely attacked recovered.² Deaths reported in New York City of the same disease for the week closing August 4th, were six hundred and seventy-eight.

The epidemic continuing, caused no little consternation among the inhabitants. The newspaper before quoted, at a subsequent date, announced, "the twenty-third death by cholera within the compass of a third of a mile, and the forty-third within a mile and a quarter." Compared with the population of those places, the mortality here exceeded the melancholy statistics of St. Louis or Sandusky.

Bergen Point.—This locality is favored with a commanding view of the New York Bay, Newark Bay and of the northerly side of Staten Island. So wrote a chronicler thirty years ago; and, continuing, added: "That beautiful island, which is also an outlet for the crowds of the great metropolis, whose daily business being over, they seek their homes amid the shaded hill-slopes of romantic Richmond, a county full of interesting reminiscences. Excursions are frequent during the summer season around Staten Island, in steamers with barges, passing through the Kill von Kull. Bands of music attend these tourists. The vessels are sumptuously decorated with flags and banners, and residents of the Point are much enlivened by these gala-day scenes. Even in midwinter here, when the ice is plentiful, the locality has attractions. The currents running from the bay are often

strong, and the floating ice forced by the rapid current, at particular tides, comes rushing and rumbling, occasionally emitting sounds and tones like those heard at Niagara."³

The choicest localities were selected years ago for pleasant abodes. Especial preference was given to the north side of the highway leading along the banks of the Kill von Kull. Here was likewise an edifice originally designed for a lecture-hall, and during many years serving as a school-room. It was just east of the residence of the late Sheriff Garretson. The expressive name of the district is very significant of agreeable remembrances. An epistle now before the writer of these chronicles, written at Lawrenceburg, Ind., by one of the teachers once here, says, "And I am this beautiful May morning almost lost in thought. I fancy myself in the 'Good Stay' school-room, where I passed many very pleasant and profitable hours." The writer portrays the May-walk and the picnic; he refers to the best choir and choice melodies, to travels among "the vineyards and wine-makers in America;" and still there are happy recollections lingering of the Good Stay district. Nor is he by any means solitary in similar pleasurable remembrances, the writer having heard a number of the preceptors, whose experience occurred here, join heartily in corresponding retrospection. At this hall convened for several seasons the Bergen Point Lyceum, an institution organized to promote mutual instruction among its members, the ordinary exercises consisting of debates and lectures.

The elements of sociability joined in rendering their contributions to the rounds of amusement and pleasure. A straw-ride and a sleigh-ride were among the seasonable diversions. The corn-husking party was as apt to have its agreeable features as the more ceremonious sociable. To the singing-class—a legitimate successor to "ye ancient tuition in psalmody"—were united all the modern fascinations of the *soirée*. The occasional concert here won its notice and diffused its pleasurable impressions. In fact, here, as elsewhere, came forth the magical powers of the times. To be locally precise, at one period it may be said these elements were centralized at the Latourette House in the summer and more extensively scattered among the private dwellings during the winter. There were throughout the year constantly recurring forms of novelty in the phases of diversion and entertainment. No excursion, whether aquatic or over the land, seemed to lack features of pleasing diversion. Any gathering, conventional or convivial, gave evidence of animated sentiment. An examination and festival took place at the school-house April 13, 1854, chronicled at the time as a very pleasant affair.

It is suggestive and pleasant to know that modern history takes a course in a great degree varied from

¹ Winfield, *Hudson County*, p. 106, 109.
² *First number of the same*, Aug. 9, 1849.

³ There is a distinct similarity the winter are closely akin to that found near the great cataract.



Dr Oliver

that of other times, and it is not supposed to discuss processes by which communities have been regenerated, but only from a certain point of statistics, habits and higher emotions. A system of class is here used, persons may be registered in:

James H. Brown	James H. Brown
J. M. Sullivan	William A. Sullivan
A. J. Brown	John J. Brown
George J. Brown	John J. Brown
Henry J. Brown	John J. Brown
S. A. Brown	Harriet A. Brown
J. H. Brown	John J. Brown
William J. Brown	John J. Brown
John J. Brown	Elizabeth J. Brown
A. D. Melch, Jr.	Samuel J. Brown
A. H. Brown	

Civil Organization.—Compared with present regulations, now governing five wards, it interests the reader to observe modes of official action in Bayonne nearly three decades ago. At the annual town-meeting in the spring of 1846 it was decided to hold the spring and fall elections at the house of Leggett Waters, to elect three constables only, and to raise for support of schools three thousand three hundred dollars, for repairs of roads five hundred dollars, and for the poor three hundred dollars. Officials chosen that spring:

Michael Van Hise	John A. Sullivan
Superintendent of Schools	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
Harriet Van Hise	James H. Brown
William A. Sullivan	

James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	

Richard Vreeland	Michael Van Hise
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	

John V. H. Clendenny	James H. Brown
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
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John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	

Andrew P. Sullivan	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	

Benjamin H. Brown	Michael Van Hise
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	
James H. Brown	
John A. Sullivan	
Superintendent of Police	

Six years subsequently, the township of Bayonne went under similar municipal regulations, and in 1852, the township was authorized to raise, by taxation, the money to be paid to the township. The preamble to this act sets forth as the primary movements in these outlays public meetings held by the township at which the township committee were requested to offer bounties. The purpose of the legislative act was to authorize gradual payments of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars and interest at seven per cent., the sum for which the bonds of the township had been issued. In 1853 the township of Bayonne had ceased to go by the name of township, and had become "the young and wide-awake City of Bayonne." At this period progressive movements shown than in those referable to public instruction. Town Superintendent Stillwell, for the year 1863, reports that "it is probable a new district will be set off during the ensuing year; this district will include what is known as Constable's Hook." The State superintendent announced that year three districts with schools well-taught and disciplined. The State superintendent's report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1871, mentions "four new brick school-houses, twelve teachers and a sagacious Board of Education." The children reported in 1868 numbered 903, and in 1874 they numbered 1379. From the financial statement made by the mayor to the State comptroller in 1879 may be deduced a few facts,—

Obligations contracted: \$17,200 war bonds, \$228,000 bonded improvements, \$220,000 (improvements), \$165,000 tax bonds ten years, \$106,500 city bonds twenty years,—total, \$735,700.

The war bonds extend to 1887; \$165,000 fall due in 1887, \$125,000 from 1888 to 1890 and \$100,000 from 1891 to 1897, \$110,000 of the interest already liquidated. The indebtedness arose from causes before herein referred to when speaking of bounties; also from outlays for street improvements, for wharves, school buildings and City Hall. Yearly expenses were reported to be, for

Bayonne, 1887	\$100,000
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Bayonne, 1889	\$100,000
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DAVID W. OLIVER, the mayor of Bayonne in 1884, is of Irish origin, Alexander, the grandfather of David W., having emigrated when a lad with his father and accompanied him to Massachusetts, where the latter was proprietor of a cotton-spinning mill. He served with credit in the war of the Revolution, and subsequently removed to Marietta, Ohio, where he was among the founders of the town. He married Mary Ware

ner, a native of Vermont, whose ancestors were of English lineage. To this marriage were born eleven children, among whom was David E., a native of Marietta, who practiced his profession of medicine until 1832, when he retired to a farm in Warren County, Ohio. He married Mary Wade, daughter of David Wade, a Revolutionary hero, who was one of the pioneers in the founding of the city of Cincinnati, where he erected the third cabin on the site of the present metropolis. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver who survived were David W., Alexander L., Melancthon W., Warren S., Susan O. (Mrs. James H. Brooks, of St. Louis, Mo.), Sarah E. (Mrs. A. H. Young, of

Miss Mary A., daughter of Dr. John P. Harrison, of Cincinnati. Their children are a daughter, Mary W., and a son, Alexander L. Mr. Oliver has since his removal to Bayonne been occupied in the superintendence of his varied business interests, having become a considerable owner of real estate within its limits. He is in his political convictions a Democrat, and although in no sense a politician, has served as councilman of Bayonne, and at present fills the office of mayor of the city. He affiliates in religion with the Presbyterian Church.

JASPER A. CADMUS, who has been intimately connected with the civil government of Bayonne, is a di-



Jasper A. Cadmus

Newton, N. J.). David W. was born on the 19th of December, 1819, in Cincinnati, where he remained until twelve years of age, when the farm in Warren County became his home. He pursued his studies at the neighboring school, and was industriously employed in agricultural labor until twenty years of age, when for a year and a half he was engaged as clerk. After a brief interval Cincinnati became his home, where he engaged in the manufacture of alcohol. In 1860 his attention was more exclusively given to the sale of groceries, which continued until his retirement, in 1865, and removal to Bayonne, his present home. Mr. Oliver was, in 1853, married to

rect descendant of Diedrich Cadmus, who was great-great-grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, and was of Holland descent, and the progenitor of the family in New Jersey. Among his children was a son George, who married, who became the father of Jasper Cadmus, one of whose twelve children was Andrew, born in Bergen township (now known as Bayonne City), in Hudson County, N. J., where he resided and pursued the occupation of a farmer until his death. He married Jane, daughter of George Vreeland, of Greenville, and granddaughter of Garret Vreeland. Their children were two sons, Jasper A. and Andrew. The life of Mr. Cadmus was

subtly ended by an attack of cholera in 1872, in his twenty-fourth year. His son, Jasper A., was born March 16, 1811, in Greenville. Having lost his father when but a child, a home was opened to him in the family of his maternal grandfather, where he assisted in the labor of the farm, and received himself at such education as the country schools afforded. Not satisfied with these limited opportunities, he afterwards entered upon a more extended course of study and became a proficient scholar. Having inherited a portion of the farm of his grandfather, he at once began its cultivation, and continued thus employed for ten years, when he rented the land and became a dealer in real estate, which has since engaged much of his attention. Mr. Cadmus was married, in 1851, to Catherine E., daughter of James and Mary Pharo, of Ocean County, N. J. Their surviving children are Mary (Mrs. F. S. Brown), Julia E. (Mrs. N. G. Wiggins), Agnes E., Eleanor E., Augustina, Olive (Mrs. D. W. Diamond), Wilhemina and Benjamin F. Mr. Cadmus has for years been an important factor in local political issues, and indorses the platform of the Democratic party, though frequently acting independent of party. He has been for several years assessor of Bayonne City. He was a member from 1874 to 1877 a member of the Board of Councilmen, to which office he was re-elected in 1884, and now fills the position of president of that body, bringing both wisdom and a large experience to bear in the performance of his duties. Mr. Cadmus is an ordained minister of the gospel, and has for sixteen years exercised the functions of a preacher, though not regularly settled over a charge.

Festive Days.—An annually recurring day finding favor in this region is that of New Year's. One can scarcely say it is one of idle and unmeaning ceremony, for the multitude is immense that have found it to be, as Irving styles it,—jolly as he is,—“a jubilee of the heart.” ’Tis an annual festival, and just in this locality it has shown its merry features. “It comes,” says “Salmagundi,”¹ “in the dead of winter, when Nature is without a charm, when our pleasures are contracted to the fireside, and when everything that unlocks the fetters of the heart and sets the genial current flowing should be cherished as a stray lamb found in the wilderness, or a flower blooming among thorns and briars.” The same writer introduces the topic, as though he had just been enjoying the festival, by saying: “It is the season of festivity when the gate of time swings open on its hinges, and an honest, rosy-faced New Year comes waddling in, like a jolly, fat-sided alderman, loaded with good wishes, good humor and minced pies.” “If the people here,” hints the author of the “History of Bergen,” “did not possess the luxuries of the neighboring city of New York, they did possess and enjoy their home comforts.” No one was more competent to make infer-

ences here than the excellent Dr. Taylor. His services began here July 24, 1828, and he was assigned to the position of *superintendent* Sept. 22, 1870. Irving puts the festivity as abounding in social merriment and good cheer, and “one of the inestimable relics handed down to us from our worthy Dutch ancestors.”

Early Recollections.—Impressions of youth are ordinarily the most forcible and the most enduring. Even the trivialities of one's early years make a far deeper impression upon the mind than the more remarkable circumstances of maturer age. Who is it that does not, amid all the mutations of life, retain a vivid recollection of the early home? Events of after-life crowd and dim the view of the past; yet who could not shut his eyes and go from room to room in his father's house? That circle—the period of early life—presents the clearest events and those the most strongly marked. The tulips that adorned the earliest garden had the daintiest tints, the roses were the most odorous, the fruit that came from the old orchard had the finest flavor. Such memories have their uses, binding us to the past, serving to the mind as a pleasing anchorage that recollection gives it. No one will chat for an hour with an old resident of this vicinity without arriving at a similar conclusion. The early home and field, garden and stream and wood, are objects special in their beauty.

General Comments.—It is evident that the inhabitants here were for a long period a hearty, hardy and industrious people. Having privileges of fishing and fowling, there were advantages in this region not accruing to residents of the interior. Excepting the innovation made by the epidemic at one locality here, the vicinity compares favorably as to health with the neighboring regions. Wordsworth remarks pithily that all we need to make life what it should be is a few strong instincts and a few plain rules. The rules in vogue here, as a general thing, seem to have operated salubriously.

Living as citizens of a country whose proudest boast is that it has made the civil and religious rights of all the same, there was no division of sentiment respecting toleration. Universal education, beneficial occupation and local and general good government had their influences. It is not surprising that many of the inhabitants here enjoyed a hearty old age. Few of the earlier patriarchs here lacked genuine earnestness, and never, when suitable occasion offered, neglected to enunciate their views. The method shown was to illustrate the fact that their liberal principles did not arise from indifference towards religion itself, as it is not uncommon to find preceding the bequests in their last wills an expression of this tenor: “Recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, I dispose of all my worldly estate,” etc. The convictions of a people

receive tone and character in their forms and proceedings. Two hundred years and more have elapsed, and yet the representatives of the earlier race remain, the descendants of the pioneer settlers here and the multitude that have since joined them in a wide field for industry. From what has just been said may be gathered a glimpse or so at the earliest inhabitants here, if such a view is obtainable from a few descriptive facts.

These early inhabitants gained from as great a mind as our continent has yet produced a commendation of their progenitors. In whatever region they find their homes the Dutch descendants may point with pride to their ancestry in old Holland. They received and sheltered the fugitive founders of New England, they colonized New York, they gave to Great Britain the liberal and politic prince who rescued her from the tyranny of the Stuarts. They can contest with Germany the honor of the invention of printing, and they are certainly entitled to that of the invention of painting in oils. They led the great contest of Teutonic freedom against the absolutism of the Latin races, before either England or Sweden took the field. The declaration of independence of the seven united provinces in 1581 was the model of the declaration of 1776. That government was the earliest to send forth a well-organized navy; it was, in fact, the first example, in the modern world, of a powerful, though ill-compacted republic. In Erasmus was produced one of the earliest and most efficient restorers of the lost literature of the ancient world, and in Grotius, the great legislator of the international code. "The country," adds Edward Everett, "that can show such titles to the admiration and gratitude of mankind may be content with her place in history."

The community here from time to time has had its sensations, and during the Revolution quite as many events happened as its exposed situation would lead the reader's mind to surmise might be likely to occur here. These of themselves constitute a chapter embodied in a more general view of the county. So also, it may be said, the more important roadways in the vicinity have met with notice and review.

Traveling Facilities.—The traveling facilities, since stages² went, in 1764, via Bergen Point and Blazing Star ferries, to Philadelphia, from Paulus Hook, have varied and multiplied considerably. The wagon without springs the wagon with springs, the omnibus, appeared and disappeared. Plank-roads

came to the front and ceased after a few years' service. The construction of the Morris Canal was authorized Dec. 31, 1824. The work was completed in 1831, and extended then from the Delaware to the Passaic. An extension to the Hudson was finished in 1836. In 1852 the traffic here showed three hundred and fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven tons, in 1862 it showed six hundred and twelve thousand and eighteen tons and in 1872 six hundred and eighty-five thousand one hundred and ninety-one tons. The railways are elsewhere viewed.

Fourth of July Celebrations.—Some one remarks, with a great deal of pungency, that the observance of a holiday in an agreeable and rational manner has an invigorating effect. Even the anticipation of a festival will have its enlivening influence. What may be called an excess of labor is decidedly pernicious; aye, it might be called, all views considered, a positive evil, as it destroys the power of laboring. Such a matter as that of a holiday, seen from this stand-point, gains merited notice. The populace here, though renowned for industry, have not been unmindful of occasional recreation, and know the ways to the best entertainments. July 5, 1776, John Adams wrote: "Yesterday the greatest question was decided that was ever debated in America; a greater, perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among men." The Fourth, he thought, would be thenceforth celebrated as the great anniversary festival. The nimble notion has had its attractions here. The parsonage premises, then at Bergen Point, was the selected spot for a celebration of this anniversary in 1845. Access was announced as available by the steamer "Passaic," from the foot of Barclay Street, and by the Port Richmond boats. At the anniversary of 1850 the parsonage-house and grounds were likewise made the trysting-place. Military and a band of music joined in these attractions, access being by stage from Jersey City or by the steamers from New York. Orations were pronounced at each of these anniversaries; the anniversary of 1853 and that of 1855 were likewise attended by orations that were subsequently published. These several anniversary discourses were delivered by David S. Coddington, 1845; Gabriel P. Dissowsay, 1850; A. H. Ryder, 1853; O. H. Morris, 1855.

Area and Population.—The area of the city covers what can be designated as "magnificent distances." The domain will be enlarged when extended to the exterior line for solid filling made out under directions of the riparian commissioners. That line at points in front of Hartman Vreeland's land, that of his neighbors on the south and the lands of Van Buskirk may be seen to extend far into the bay. So along the Kill von Kull, near its entrance at Constable's Hook, some increase of area is allowed in front of land of the Hazard Powder Company, and the shore in front of the copper and the sulphur-works. The same commissioners have also fixed an exterior line for

¹ For notice in the *Chronicle of America*, dated New York, Oct. 28, 1850, Ray Hudson's Springs writes: "On the request of the proprietors of Bergen Point, the Kill von Kull, and the lands of Van Buskirk, the Municipal Board of the city of Hudson, New Jersey, has resolved to purchase the lands of the Kill von Kull, near its entrance at Constable's Hook, some increase of area is allowed in front of land of the Hazard Powder Company, and the shore in front of the copper and the sulphur-works. The same commissioners have also fixed an exterior line for

² The stage, it is said, was first used by the Dutch in the time of the first settlement of the city of Hudson, New Jersey. See Wm. H. Miller's *History of Hudson County*, p. 100.

piers. Quite probably the descendants of the present generation will be discussing the matter of these piers now in the civil engineer's fancy, when some census-takers shall be realizing Pintard's prophecy as to the population of the great metropolis of the country. The figures: a population in 1885 of 2,095,867, in 1890 of 3,364,799, in 1895 of 5,366,395 and in 1900 of 5,257,495. With every allowance, the city of Bayonne must, as a necessary consequence, share in a similar advance. The data here furnished kept fair tally in the anterior decades, Pintard, in 1806, putting down the population for 1840 as 491,616, for 1850 as 700,600, for 1860 as 1,010,577 and for 1875 as 1,722,766. Speculators in city lots may draw interesting inferences and the historical student note a progress in events.

Some of the Pioneers.—There are among the chronicles of this region no small amount of biographies, the publication of which would contribute much to the local history. In this direction the mind turns to the late Capt. David Latourette whose death occurred a score of years ago, at the age of seventy-seven. The life of the late Cornelius Van Horn, aged ninety-three, and that of many other veterans had entertaining features. The late Jasper Garretson, the county sheriff from 1853-59, was a well-known resident here; the late Archer G. Welsh, the crier of the court for more than thirty years, was familiar to old inhabitants; also the late Henry C. Cheaveus, an old resident and *attaché* of the United States customs for a couple or so of decades; and also Richard Cadmus, whose patrimony extended from the one to the other bay, and the many yeomen similarly engaged with him and his sires in cultivating the soil. The old dwelling in the occupancy of Cadmus was erected by him on the site of an old stone house his father occupied. It is located on the New York Bay.

Agricultural Interests.—Market gardening about this locality exerted as little pressure upon other affairs. Credit is due this pursuit for encouraging the ferries,—the Knickerbockers across the stream had their old relish for cabbage, and no cultivators of the soil handled their nimble sixpence to a greater extent for that production than did the farmers here. History tells us that the farmers here paid for ferriage of this edible across the Jersey City ferry at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per hundred. In this case, one sees the odd sixpence falling into the ferry proprietor's hands. Similar exorbitant rates led the shore-owners to a use of their own periaugers to some extent; yet the ferry was not without a fair share of patronage. Considerable maize had cultivation here for other objects as well as its noted dish, "soupaan," and that other salubrious Indian contribution to the culinary department, "succotash." The older historians never allowed this cereal the niche it should hold in the aspect of encouraging civilization. The

late Albert Gallatin, who was renowned for his criticisms of men and things, talked impressively upon this topic, and the notions he entertained show discernment worth historical notice: "I saw, in one of my excursions, a man felling trees in March, who, when I returned in October, had harvested a crop of Indian corn, grown on the very spot. He had also the leaves and the stems of the plant to serve for winter fodder for his cattle. He was an immigrant newly arrived, and entirely without the capital indispensable to enable him to cultivate wheat, that must have been twelve or thirteen months in the ground before it could be reaped." Gallatin considered this crop a great help to settlements upon this continent. He thought that an improvident race would live for support upon the potato, which, when healthy, can rarely be stored and preserved till the next harvest. No production, in his judgment, filled the place of the grain so prolific in its yield, and, when dried in the sun, so easily kept for many years, as maize or Indian corn. The cartilage of an inhabitant here, even when styled a market gardener, would have been considered lacking the needful when not exhibiting the corn-crib. Considerable traffic took place among the old residents in the seasons of small fruits. During the early season, when grass was a luxury to the city sage, many hays were taken to the city being sold by the bunch and "yielding a good return in money."

Early Maxims. The observations in vogue among these people, if few, were pungent and pointed. Everybody at all familiar with current events recollects how Abraham Lincoln referred to the Dutch farmer as relating to a time for swapping horses. The remark made to a companion had its simple and yet startling force,—“It is not best to swap horses when crossing a stream.” A terse way of talk had its influence here as well as elsewhere. The fashion extended often to names, as well as other themes. Our historian, when referring to the most skillful master of a sail-boat, names him “colored Abraham,” —“Bron” for short, as the name of that very particular ferry. Many an Abraham besides Irving's Bron Bones received the abbreviated “Bron” among the old folks. By a similar process “for short,” and following a current desire for brevity, early names often took no doubt a change. Staats, among those of Holland origin, had most likely its origin in the name Eustatius; Tice, in the name Matthias; Cole, in Nicholas; and Keese in Cornelius. In his “Annals,” Dr. Taylor elucidates the name Van Wageningen and its colloquial source.

Religious Interests.—EPISCOPAL SERVICES. Services according to the Episcopal form began in the county in 1807, the worshipers availing themselves of the Jersey Academy, at Eatons Hook, as a place of meeting. A church edifice was not built till many years subsequently. It is styled St. Matthews. Fifty years or more elapsed before a church edifice

1. May André, at some half-point of his “New France,” gives the word exactly as it was used.

appeared at Bergen Point. This was Trinity, in 1860. Residents here professing a choice for this service attended the church on Staten Island. Sabbath morning, nearly forty years ago, inhabitants along the Kill von Kull might have been seen entering their skiffs, and taking the most direct route to the church of their choice, on the north side of Staten Island. Old residents remember the late Capt. David Latourette,¹ and Cornelius Simonson and others, making their way in this manner. The perils of the sea and all kinds of water-craft were familiar to these worthies, the earlier years of their lives having been passed in maritime services. These veterans were, in fact, frequently on this route, cheerfully joining the devout assemblage in confessing before men their obligations to "Him who rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm."

TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, of Bergen Point. Congregation organized in 1859. Church edifice consecrated Sept. 4, 1862. Earliest rector, Rev. Franklin S. Rising. Present rector, Rev. Howard Arrowsmith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW MISSION, instituted May, 1865. The field was assumed by a church organization, the corner-stone having been laid Nov. 3, 1866. The congregation took for their title Calvary Church, of Bayonne, March 22, 1867, and the edifice was opened for service the last Sabbath of June in that year. Location, Forty-fourth Street, between Avenues C and D. Earliest rector, Rev. Frederick M. Gray.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION, instituted in 1872. Organized subsequently as St. John's Episcopal Church. Location, Avenue D, corner of Thirty-fourth Street. The earliest rector was Rev. Washington Rodman. Present rector, Rev. W. T. Picklesley.

REFORMED CHURCH.—The Reformed Church at North Side attracted residents also to its services from Bergen Point a century ago. In fact, that church and the church at Bergen were sharers in the services of the same pastor for many years. United in their purpose, they educated a student, sending him to Holland, where he passed four years in preparing for the ministry. On his return to this continent, in 1757, he assumed charge in September of that year, serving the two congregations with great faithfulness, and declining to accept a call proffered him by other congregations. The period of his ministrations here exceeded thirty years. His successor at Port Richmond, in 1790, was Rev. Peter Stryker. The families of the congregations here mentioned used the Dutch language. Many of the gravestones in the cemeteries adjoining the churches show inscriptions in that language. The Holland language was the current speech in use during Dominic Jackson's ministry. Public worship under his guidance and of his predecessors was attended by an undervaluation of educa-

tion or of Scriptural research, the early dominies being profoundly learned in doctrinal faith.

The **REFORMED**, organized Jan. 11, 1829. The earliest edifice was erected during the year 1828 at Bergen Neck. A second building, styled the First Reformed Church of Bayonne, corner of Avenue C and Bayonne Avenue, was dedicated March 31, 1867. The earliest pastor was Rev. Ira C. Boyce. The present pastor, Rev. W. W. Knox.

REFORMED CHURCH OF BERGEN POINT.—This edifice, west side of Avenue T, near Third Street, was erected in 1853. Consistory organized May 16, 1854. Earliest pastor, Rev. J. C. Dutcher. Present pastor, Rev. James F. Riggs.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH OF BAYONNE CITY.—The corner-stone laid Oct. 12, 1873. The edifice is located on Avenue T, corner of Fourth Street. Rev. C. F. A. Klein, present pastor.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH.—The location, Avenue T, corner of Fourth Street. Pastor, Rev. H. W. F. Jones. The congregation worshipping in this edifice recently organized under the title of the First Presbyterian Church.

BERGEN NECK METHODIST CHURCH, instituted June 22, 1844. The corner-stone was laid and a church building erected in 1854. Name changed to the Mattison Methodist Episcopal Church of Bayonne Feb. 26, 1868. Present location, Avenue D, corner of Oakland Avenue. Pastor, Rev. C. S. Woodruff.

WESTVIEW AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, Westview Avenue, near Avenue D. The present pastor is Rev. J. K. Aylsworth.

LUTHERAN.—Twenty-sixth Street. Present pastor, Rev. A. P. Bechtold.

SAINT MARY'S STAR OF THE SEA (ROMAN CATHOLIC), located on Avenue C, corner of Twentieth Street. The edifice was consecrated March 18, 1860. Earliest incumbent, Pastor Callan. Present incumbent, Pastor Thomas M. Killen.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This is probably the youngest religious organization in the city, and but little information could be gained relative to this church beyond the following item, which appeared in the *Evening Journal* of Jersey City, of the date of Oct. 11, 1874:

Yesterday afternoon, the first in connection with the laying of the corner-stone of the new edifice for the First Baptist Church of Bayonne, was held in the afternoon, the structure, on the corner of Bayonne Avenue and Avenue C, being in progress. The audience was nearly composed of ladies and children, and amounted to one hundred and twenty. The services were assumed by Rev. Dr. Elwood, pastor of the church, who delivered a short address, after which the spirit-blessing was again begun, singing with F. C. Taylor, organist, &c. The Rev. C. S. Woodruff, pastor of the Mattison M. E. Church, gave a scriptural lesson for the occasion, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Family of the city, who delivered an address on the subject, "What had the power of Jesus' name?" was singing with a choir at the conclusion of the prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Elwood of this city, addressed the gathering, his theme being an explanation of the Baptist faith and doctrine. Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Newark, followed with an address of congratulation, and Rev. J. F. Osborne, of West Hoboken, next, closed an address adapted to the services. The hymn commencing

¹ Dr. Latourette was a captain of the Continental Army, and was killed at the battle of Red Bank, 1780.

[Annapolis Md.] He was a clerk in the employ of the late Governor E. D. Morgan, in New York, from 1840 to 1845, and removed to St. Louis in 1845, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission business, remaining nine years at that point. He married, in 1847, Mary Ellen, daughter of the late Edward Walsh, one of the most esteemed merchants of that city, and has one son, Edward Walsh Humphreys, born in 1848. Mr. Humphreys returned to New York in 1855, as partner in the firm of E. D. Morgan & Co., which partnership continued until the decease of Governor Morgan, in 1883, when the busi-

ness was continued by the surviving partners. He was one of the original promoters of the Ohio and Missouri Railroad, in Illinois, in 1851, also of the Iron Mountain road, in Missouri, in 1852. After his removal to New York his firm was the agent for the sale of the bonds of the State of Missouri, issued to its railroads, and was in other ways interested in the roads of that State. In 1871 he was one of the active parties in the reorganization of the North Missouri road into the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad Company, and also, in 1877, in the reorganization of the Wabash road, and in 1879 in the consolidation of these two systems of railroads into the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Company, with which he has been connected since the consoli-

dation as director, as president in 1880-82 and as receiver in 1884. He was one of the original promoters of the great bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, which was constructed at a cost of upwards of twelve million dollars, and was receiver of the bridge company in 1877-79. He was chosen president of the reorganized company 1879-81. Mr. Humphreys has been vice-president of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad Company since its organization, in 1882, and was one of its principal promoters. He was vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce in New York in 1873, and has been its treasurer since



James Annett

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1878. He has been warden of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Bergen Point, since its organization, in 1859.

JAMES ANNETT.

Alexander Annett, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch, who was in religion a Protestant, resided near Newry, in the north of Ireland. He emigrated to America at an early date and became a boatman, and was drowned in the Hudson River, near Fort Lee, while pursuing his vocation. His children were Robert, James and one daughter. Robert was born in Ireland, and came when eight years of age to America. He removed from New York to Fort Lee in 1824, and purchased a large property, including the old



John Humphreys

erry Landing. He cultivated a small but useful business, and contributed largely to his country to the growth of the port. He was one of the earliest "millionaires" produced in the late Liberty State, and to New York. In 1849 Mr. Annett moved to Fort Lee, and remained until 1883, when Fort Lee again became his home. He was second in rank among the taxpayers of Bergen County, and died in his ninety-fourth year. He married Catharine Moore, of Bergen County, and had thirteen children, the survivors being Mary (Mrs. James Remond), James, Catharine (Mrs. John T. Burdett), Hannah, Mrs. Washington Hays, Robert, Alexander and George W. James, who still owns sixty acres of the Fort Lee property, was born Aug. 6, 1813, at Fort Lee, Bergen Co. After limited advantages of education, he assisted his father in his various business enterprises, and subsequently for many years managed his extensive interests. On the death of the father he removed in 1879, to Bergen Place, where he still has his residence. He married Mary Ann, daughter of John Quinn, of New York, and had children,—Eliza, Kate (Mrs. William Fury), Clara (Mrs. Michael Henry), Lulu (Mrs. Andrew Donald) and James. He married a second time Mary, daughter of Stephen Burdett, whose children are Charles E. and Richard C. S. The former has for some years had charge of large family interests in New York, and Richard C. S. has won some reputation as a promising amateur sportsman. Mr. Annett is in politics a Republican, and was during the late war a staunch supporter of the government, both with his means and influence. His religious associations are with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

PHILIP ELSWORTH

Philip Elsworth, the grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a native of Ocean County, N. J., and served as an officer during the entire period of the war of 1812. He married a Miss Seaman, and had among his children a son William, who married Mary Pharo and had ten children,—Philip, Joseph, Mary, William, Jane, Robert, John, James Watson, Wesley and Abraham, the last two being deceased. Philip, the eldest of these children, was born in West Creek, Ocean Co., N. J., on the 27th of October, 1828, and remained at the place of his birth until 1849, when he removed with his parents to Hudson County, his present residence. His advantages for obtaining a thorough education were very limited, the schools of the county affording him opportunities for study, such as they were, during the winter months, while the summers were spent at sea with his father. He early imbibed a taste for a sea-faring life, and before the age of twenty assumed command of a vessel, which occupation was continued until after the close of the late war. He had the satisfaction of taking the first cargo of provisions to Sherman's army at Savannah, Ga., after his

home was captured, and at a time when the city was in great need of supplies. Philip Elsworth was married, Jan. 1, 1850, to Mrs. Isaac C. Moore, daughter of John C. Moore of Ocean County, N. J., and has children,—Hannah, Adelaide, Philip and Catharine. He has for many years been engaged in the wholesale oyster trade in New York City, and continues to command a business which requires his personal attention during the season. Mr. Elsworth is more especially known to the public as the designer and builder of the fastest yachts sailing on the ocean waters of New York City. These vessels have won all the prizes in their various classes and conferred upon their designer a reputation of which he is justly proud. Among these yachts are the "Elephant," "Crocodile" and "Penelope." His knowledge of his designs and of his life experience in building and sailing vessels, and is justly acknowledged to have no superior as a builder of fast-sailing yachts. Mr. Elsworth is in his political preferences a strong Republican, but never aspired to office nor found leisure for occupations aside from his legitimate business.

CAPTAIN G. E. WINANTS

Captain G. E. Winants, a self-made man, was born on Staten Island, N. Y. He is of Dutch and English ancestry, his progenitors having come to this country at an early date. The family name on Staten Island, where most are to be found, is spelled "Winant," in the south "Winans," in the west and north "Winan," but all trace back to the same sturdy stock. His father, Capt. Peter Winants, was lost at sea when young Winants was about nine years of age, being shipwrecked when on a homeward voyage, the ship and cargo being lost, and all the passengers and crew, except the mate and two sailors, finding a watery grave. The loss of this vessel and cargo, of which Capt. Winants was part owner and upon which there was no insurance, left his widow and six children in comparatively indigent circumstances, there remaining only a farm, the homestead and a few thousands invested. Shortly after his decease his money was called in, reinvested by his widow and subsequently lost. Through such a chain of adventitious circumstances our youthful subject was deprived of an early education from books, but necessarily learned habits of industry, economy and self-reliance, the foundation principles of his future success.

That he has largely overcome this early neglect may be gathered from either one of his entertaining and instructive volumes, "Journal of Travels Over the Continents of Europe, Asia and Africa and the Islands of the Sea," published in 1872, "Around the World," published in 1877, and other works not yet in print. He is widely known throughout New Jer-

son and others, as by his writings on travels. As he approached the end of his first voyage was to follow the sea, a desire strongly combated by his excellent mother, who wished not to be so far from the possible fate of his father. At eighteen, with a limited education and less than one dollar in money, he left the parental roof to carve out a fortune for himself. His first engagement was on a schooner as a hand before the mast, at eight dollars per month. In the hope of aiding his mother, who had done her all for him, he allowed his wages to remain for three months, and at that time was deprived of them through the dishonesty of the captain. He next procured a place at twelve dollars per month, soon made many friends by his activity and perseverance, and was rewarded at nineteen years of age by a few persons joining together and building for him a freighting schooner of forty tons burthen, named "Gilletta," with the proviso that as soon as young Winants could pay for any part thereof he should have an interest therein. After some three years he purchased this vessel, but shortly afterward he took on a cargo of plaster of paris, and was shipwrecked on Long Island Sound, nearly losing his life by the disaster, which swept away his all. Somewhat despondent, yet with undaunted courage, the young captain after a while succeeded in building a larger schooner, which he named the "Ellis Amanda." From this time fortune smiled upon his efforts, and he continued building and buying vessels until his fleet numbered fifteen, thus enabling him to conduct a large maritime trade, some being engaged in bringing pine wood from Virginia, others running to Albany in the lumber trade, and still others in the transportation of street sweepings and coal ashes. During the Rebellion Capt. Winants built and equipped five steamboats, which he chartered to the United States government for war purposes, one being placed in the revenue department of the port of New York, three on the coasts of North and South Carolina, and one carrying the United States military mail between New Orleans, Galveston, and Brazos de Santiago. At the close of the war he sold out his fleet of vessels and retired from active business. For several years Capt. Winants had the contract from New York City for cleaning its streets. He purchased some thirty acres of waterfront in Jersey City, formerly known as Harsimus Bay, paying therefor over one hundred thousand dollars. Nine-tenths of this land was covered with water, and ordinary vessels sailed over it in the pursuit of commerce. Here he deposited the street sweepings and ashes gathered under his contract in New York, and for ten years he was engaged in filling this land, building docks, grading, paving and sewerage the streets rendered necessary by the improvement, which added largely to the revenue of Jersey City by way of taxes, etc. On this property are now located the tobacco-factory of P. Lorillard & Co., one of the largest in the United States, the immense railroad terminal facili-

ties, besides other large factories and buildings, which have added greatly to the growth of Jersey City. A large part of this land Capt. Winants yet owns. He is a large owner of real estate in New York City, Hoboken, Plainfield, Elizabeth and Bergen Point, to which latter place he came in 1872, and where he now resides.

Upon retiring from active business he devoted much time to traveling, and, in company with his wife, made several lengthy tours, one around the world, traversing some twenty-seven thousand five hundred miles; another, the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa and the islands of the sea, embracing some twenty thousand miles; and a third, through Central America and along the border of South America, up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, crossing the continent and covering about eleven thousand miles, besides traveling in and through the West India Islands, Canada, Mexico and every State in the Union except Kansas, around which they went twice, and several of the Territories.

During these travels Capt. Winants kept daily record, in accordance with a habit of some forty years past, an account of which he has given to the world in two handsome volumes, elaborately illustrated. While a resident of New York City he declined aldermanic honors on two occasions, as also other important places of public trust tendered by the Democratic party, and has always been inclined to favor the man more than the party. As director of Union Dime Savings-Bank, New York, for thirteen years, he aided largely in strengthening that successful institution. Capt. Winants' paternal grandfather, Jacob Winants, a wealthy farmer of Staten Island, felt called to preach the Gospel, and gave the remainder of his life to service in the Methodist Church as a traveling preacher, always refusing financial aid.

Like his honored ancestor, Capt. Winants gives largely from his abundant means to church and kindred associations, irrespective of sect or creed, besides educating young men for the ministry. He is an elder of the Dutch Reformed Church, trustee in the Board of Domestic Missions, delegate to the General Synod and one of the financial pillars in that denomination. He married, Feb. 10, 1841, Miss Amanda, daughter of James and Abigail (Birdge) Miller, by whom he had four children,—Mary Frances (died in 1872, was the wife of George H. Hilyer, who died in 1877, leaving children,—Clarence W. and Frank Ellis), James M., Ellis Sebastian and John Frederick, the latter two deceased. The maternal grandfather of Capt. Winants, Capt. Garret Ellis, was one of the heroes of the war of 1776, an uncompromising patriot. He was arrested at midnight on Staten Island, and after being compelled to walk shoeless over frozen ground almost the entire length of the island, was incarcerated in old Fort Richmond, where he was kept a prisoner until the close of the war. Capt. Winants' father, Capt. Peter Winants, was



Philip R. Elsworth



G. E. Vincent

of similar patriotic heart, and served as adjutant in the war of 1812. Following in the footsteps of his ancestors, with unflinching patriotism, Capt. Winants, although not going to the front in person when the nation was in distress and needed the full support of all her citizens gave substantial aid in the interest of the Union armies by his means and counsel, and thus was one of the pillars to support every measure of the government to suppress the Rebellion.

The writer is largely indebted to ex-Governor Bodie, of New Jersey, and Hon. A. A. Handenbergh for the material facts of this sketch, and the latter says of him, "Wealth has detracted nothing from the severe simplicity of his character, nor circumstance or posi-

It is by such self-made men the character of the community is conserved, the better interests of the State made safe and the happiness of the republic assured. There was one in particular who, while living, gave impress to the State, and who, at every fitting opportunity, gave voice to the character of Mr. Winants, and was his warm and devoted friend.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory. Mr. Gregory was himself a self-made man, and his sympathies always leaned towards such.

Together they matured plans which gave development to Jersey City, and attracted to its waterfront the steamships of Europe, and pronounced for all time that in the near future the county of Hudson



John Van Boskirk

tion falsified any energy in his devotion to the common weal. He is of the stuff of which the 'really great' are made; masculine in temperament, yet the child unbends him; a liberal contributor to all worthy objects brought to his notice, honest, defiant in his nature, the outgrowth of physical manhood, yet kind and genial in his disposition, and a friend indeed to the young starting out in life who seek his counsel. He is devoted to his family, faithful to his friends, and ever ready with his sacrifice when necessary for the public good, yet without other ambition or aspiration than the respect of his fellow-men, the modest citizen and the Christian gentleman.

could only be outranked by its near neighbor, the metropolitan city of the continent.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK.

The Van Boskirk family are of Holland descent. James, the grandfather of the subject of this biographical sketch and the son of John Van Boskirk, married Sarah Vreeland, and had children,—John, Nicholas, Ann and James. John, of this number, was born at Constable's Hook (now known as Van Boskirk's), which has for generations been the home and burial-place of the family. He married Ara-

bella, daughter of Garret Van Riper, whose children are Catherine (Mrs. Garret Van Landt Sarah (Mrs. Henry G. Newkirk), Jane (Mrs. Jacob Van Wagenen), Ann Elizabeth (Mrs. Cornelius P. Vreeland), and John. The last-named and only son of Mr. and Mrs. Van Boskirk was born Aug. 30, 1832, on the homestead, where he has during his lifetime resided. His earliest educational advantages were derived from the country school, after which a year was spent at Kew-Forest, N. J., in the presence of his sisters. He then returned to Constable's Hook, and became associated with Joseph Deane in shad-fishing, and the planting of oysters, devoting his attention also to the cultivation of the farm. He has since retired from active business pursuits, though the superintendence of the land on which he resides still occupies a portion of his time. Mr. Van Boskirk was married, on the 19th of November, 1851, to Mary Catherine, daughter of William Elsworth, of Bergen. Their children are John W., William E., Edward E., Margaretta M. (deceased), Mary, Gardetta, Amelia, Jerry (deceased), Philip, Eva and James W. Mr. Van Boskirk is a Republican in his political convictions, but not sufficiently active in the ranks to be regarded as a politician. He has, however, been a member of the City Council of Bayonne, served on the township committee and as commissioner of assessments. He was also appointed by the Legislature of 1883 oyster commissioner for the State of New Jersey. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and connected with Bayonne Lodge, No. 99, the charter of which he aided in obtaining.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWN OF HARRISON.

Harrison lies directly east of the great manufacturing city of Newark, and is most directly and naturally considered as a part of that city. Although separated by the pinna waters of the Passaic, yet East New Yorkers are in such close proximity to the very heart of the city of Newark that the term suburb would even denote a much greater distance from the central part of the city. Many parts of the suburban sections of Newark, which are largely and thickly populated, are much farther from the centres of trade and travel than any portion of Harrison. This fact combined with its manufacturing and commercial facilities has given, in the recent past and present, a healthy impetus to East Newark's general prosperity. Inasmuch as the larger most generally absorbs the smaller, it is most likely that at no distant day the term Harrison must legislatively surrender to the progressive march of the great city of Newark, and that what is now Harrison will become an additional ward of that city.

Indian and Pioneer History.—The present territory of Harrison and Kearny, and as far north as a small rivulet called Sandford's Spring, was known to the Indians by the name of Mighgeetcoock. Here the Indian loved to roam in his native wildness, the territory being exceedingly productive in fish and game, and also possessing great natural richness of vegetation. Tantaqua, known also by the name of Jasper, was the chief, and was very friendly to the whites. When asked the cause of his unusual kindness to the white population, he replied by saying, "I have always been inclined from my youth up to do good." What a lesson this answer from the simple child of the forest teaches to the boasted humanity and civilization of this nineteenth century! Manito, the Great Spirit, he said, constantly whispered to him to be kind to the whites. Capt. William Sandford came from the West Indies, from that section known as the Barbadoes Islands, in 1668, and bought of the proprietors, on July 4th, for the sum of twenty pounds sterling, all the territory now known as Harrison and Kearny, and as far into Bergen County as Rutherford Park now extends. The condition of the sale was that before three years would have elapsed he would settle at least six or eight families on the land so purchased from said proprietors. In a short time after Capt. Sandford purchased of the reserved right and title from the Indians, which was still held under the proprietors to this section. In this deed, drafted under the eye of Capt. Sandford and the Indian chief Tantaqua, the tract purchased is described as "lying between the Hackensack and Pasawack Rivers, beginning at the mouth and proceeding northward seven miles till it come to what is now known as Sandford's Spring." For the Indian right and title to the fishing and hunting-ground of theirs, Capt. Sandford paid "one hundred and seventy fathoms of Black Wampum, two hundred fathoms of White Wampum, nineteen black coats, sixteen guns, sixty double barrels of powder, ten pairs of breeches, sixty knives, sixty-seven bars of lead, one anker of beads, three and one-half Fats of Beer, eleven blankets, thirty axes, twenty hoes and two cooks of dozens."²

Wampum was a term applied to small beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money, and also wrought into belts and other instruments as ornaments. The wampum was of two kinds, one being white and the other black, or of a dark purple tinge. It consisted of cylindrical pieces of the shells of freshwater fishes, a quarter of an inch long, and in diameter less than a pipe stem, drilled lengthwise so as to be strung upon a thread. The beads of a white color rated at half the value of the black or violet colors, and passed each as the equivalent of a farthing in dealings between the natives and the planters. An anker is a Dutch liquid measure formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gal-

¹ See Chapter LXX, page 1265.

² Winfield, "Name Titles," 24.

being satisfied, he was compelled, Regulus-like, to go back to captivity. His stay this time was, however, brief as the war having ceased, an exchange of prisoners was forthwith executed. In 1760 for a third time led his Jersey Blues to Canada, and entered Montreal a victor in 1760. He died at his home in East Newark in 1762, full of years and honors, and though much of his life was spent on the tented field, his heart was never hardened to the cry of distress and poverty, as he left a reputation full of kindness, generosity and humanity.

Pioneer Town of Petersborough.—In 1815 the present site of East Newark (known then as Petersborough, or Kennedy's Farm) resolved itself into the village of Lodi, a name derived, no doubt, from the European epithet "Bridge of Lodi." Archibald Kennedy inherited all of Col. Schuyler's property by marriage with his only daughter, and under the term "Kennedy's Farm." This Kennedy was attached to the British Royal navy, and was in command of the ship "Coventry," lying in New York harbor on the breaking out of the Revolution. He was afraid of losing his East Newark property, and for further security he came and lived during the early days of the Revolution at his East Newark residence. The Newark authorities, however, being in favor of the Revolution and separation from England, and not liking Kennedy's action, ordered his expulsion from the city to a place of security near Caldwell, where he was detained until he left for England, and left his farm, "Petersborough" (now East Newark), in charge of some tenants. All the Schuyler property, or Kennedy's Farm, was soon in litigation between the Bergen County authorities on one side and the representatives of Archibald Kennedy on the other. Finally a compromise was effected by the sale of the entire plantation to John B. Coles, of New York, Kennedy receiving \$20,000 and Bergen County \$14,285.75. Archibald Kennedy succeeded to his great-grandfather's title of eleventh Earl of Casselles, in the Scotch peerage.

Name of Township Changed from Lodi to Harrison.—In the year 1776 a company of Continental troops was formed on New Barbadoes Neck. Jacobus Jerolaman was captain, Peter Sandford first lieutenant, Elijah Sandford second lieutenant, and John Jerolaman ensign. In 1825 the Legislature, whose attention at that time was chiefly occupied in cutting up territories into townships and counties, changed the name New Barbadoes Neck into the township of Lodi, in the county of Bergen. Lodi at this time included the present township of Union. In 1840 the inhabitants of the townships of Bergen and Lodi and the villages of North Bergen, Secaucus, Greenville, Harsimus, Weehawken and New Durham petitioned the Legislature to create a new township on a part of the great flat neck which the petitioners had to travel to reach the county-seat, which was at Hackensack. This appeal resulted in

the creation of Hudson County, and the first mention of Harrison occurs in the law which was passed Feb. 22, 1840.

Section 8 reads,—“And be it enacted that the present township of Bergen, and that part of the present township of Lodi within the present County of Hudson, and the inhabitants thereof, are constituted bodies corporate and politic, Bergen inhabitants to be called the inhabitants of Bergen, and the inhabitants of Lodi to be called the inhabitants of Harrison.” Harrison was so named after William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States, who was elected in 1840. The first meeting and form of government as a township appears from the records of the first meeting, held April 16, 1840.

Original Road Districts.—“First District, Henry Van Emburgh, Newry Morgan, Arent H. Schuyler, Moses Doty and John J. Vreeland, to work in District No. 2. The Second District begins at John J. Vreeland's north line and ends at Jacob Van Ripen's north line. Jacob Van Ripen and Walling Van Ripen to work in District No. 3, as before.

“According to previous arrangement, Peter H. Kipp, Cornelius C. Jerolaman, Enoch E. Vreeland, Isaac Van Winkle and James Jerolaman convene this day, at 10 o'clock A.M., as the town committee of the township of Harrison. Peter H. Kipp is elected chairman and John L. Condit is elected clerk.

“The recent separation of the township from the township of Lodi requiring some modification of the boundaries of the several road districts, the committee do hereby proceed to the arrangement of the same, and upon consideration it is determined on that it is more convenient to divide in the following manner into six districts: The First District to begin at Mr. Ogden's (now Watkins' Tavern) and ends at John V. Vreeland's north line. All the inhabitants on both sides of the Newark Turnpike, east of Mark Davis' tavern, to work in this district.

“The Second District begins at John V. Vreeland's north line, and ends at Garrit Van Riper's north line.

“The Third District to commence at the line between Frederick Yeriance and Garrit Van Riper's, thence running to the line between Hassel Yeriance and Isaac Van Winkle, thence from Richard Outwater's to the turnpike, and thence from the railroad to the Quackamuck bridge.

“The Fourth District beginning at the line between Hassel Yeriance and Isaac Van Winkle, thence to the railroad, thence south along the river to the line between Henry Brown and Nicholas Jerolaman.

“The Fifth District beginning at the line between Henry Brown and Nicholas Jerolaman and terminating at Belleville Bridge. The inhabitants of Kingsland to work in the latter district.

“District number six to commence at Belleville Bridge and to terminate at the Newark Bridge. Mark W. Davis and all the inhabitants west of his

house, on both sides of the Newark turnpike, to work in this district."

Settlement of Township Accounts.—Mr. Abraham Van Winkle, upon presenting his books to the board, and receiving their approval, the committee adjourned to meet the second day of the township of Lodi on Saturday, May the 26th inst., at Ed. Vreeland's house.

The second meeting of the committee of Harrison township was held on the above date at Vreeland's tavern in conjunction with the committee from the township of Lodi. The following business was transacted:

Resolved, That the following be appointed assessors for the township of Harrison for the year 1841, to wit: Isaac Ackerman, Abraham P. Kingsland, Jr., and Stephen K. Kingsland, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector and constable; John S. Condit, clerk.

Civil List—1841.—Township Committee, P. H. Kipp, Isaac Ackerman, Abraham P. Kingsland, Jr., Stephen Kingsland, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector and constable; John S. Condit, clerk.

1842.—Town Committee, P. H. Kipp (chairman), Abraham Brower, Stephen Kingsland, Isaac Ackerman, Nathan C. Abu; A. H. Schuyler, assessor; Ed. Vreeland, collector and constable; John S. Condit, clerk; Nicholas Jerolaman, overseer of the poor.

1843.—Town Committee, Peter H. Kipp (chairman), Cornelius S. Brinkerhoff, Francis A. Brown, Samuel Williams and Isaac Ackerman; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector; William S. Ogden, constable; John S. Condit, clerk.

1844.—Town Committee, Joseph Budd, Thomas Watkins, Isaac I. Van Winkle, John V. S. Van Winkle, Edward Van Sollinger, (chairman).

1845.—Town Committee, P. H. Kipp, C. C. Brinkerhoff, Thomas Watkins, Isaac I. Van Winkle, Edward Van Sollinger (chairman); John V. S. Van Winkle, collector and constable; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor.

The following resolution appears on the minutes of the year:

Resolved, That the following be appointed assessors for the township of Harrison for the year 1845, to wit: Isaac Ackerman, Abraham P. Kingsland, Jr., and Stephen K. Kingsland, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector and constable; John S. Condit, clerk.

It would appear from this resolution that the dog tax of those days served the same purpose as the

license tax of the present day. When the appropriation in those days run out, the way out of the difficulty was to close it out of the dog tax, and in the present day a similar difficulty is remedied by a committee representing several townships, as stated out of the license money.

1846.—Town Committee, Joseph Budd, Enoch Vreeland, Thomas Watkins, Isaac Van Sollinger and C. C. Brinkerhoff (chairman); John V. S. Winkle, constable and collector; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor; John S. Condit, clerk.

1847.—Town Committee, C. C. Brinkerhoff, Edward Van Sollinger, Thomas Watkins, Enoch Vreeland and Richard Outwater (chairman); John V. S. Van Winkle, collector and constable; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor; John S. Condit, clerk; John S. Condit, clerk.

1848.—Town Committee, Richard Outwater (chairman), C. C. Brinkerhoff, Edward Van Sollinger, Stephen Kingsland, Thomas Watkins. C. Jerolaman was appointed township superintendent of public schools. This is the first time that this office came into notice in recorded minutes from this committee. We are not, however, to infer from this that the schools were neglected, as a resolution appears on the minutes of 1843 distributing a surplus interest fund received by the township from the Board of Freeholders equally between the townships of Harrison and Lodi. The following resolution also appears at this period in the records of the township:

Resolved, That the following be appointed assessors for the township of Harrison for the year 1848, to wit: Isaac Ackerman, Abraham P. Kingsland, Jr., and Stephen K. Kingsland, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff; Isaac I. Van Winkle, collector and constable; John S. Condit, clerk.

John S. Condit, who had been clerk under the different committees since the organization of the township in 1840, died in 1848, and was succeeded by Edward Van Sollinger. The township took such action as was appropriate on the death of a true, tried, and faithful officer, such as John S. Condit invariably proved

1849.—Town Committee, Henry H. Yeriance, Daniel Van Winkle, Edward Van Sollinger, Thomas Watkins and Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff (chairman).

Subsequently Edward Van Sollinger, being elected committeeman, resigned the position of town clerk, and F. C. Watkins was appointed to fill vacancy.

1850.—Town Committee, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff, Isaac I. Van Winkle, William McBeth, Henry H. Yeriance and Cornelius I. Jeroloman; Stephen K. Jeroloman, assessor and collector; Abraham Tuers, overseer of the poor; and F. C. Watkins, town clerk.

1851.—Town Committee, William McBeth (chairman), Thomas Watkins, Robert Rutherford, Cornelius C. Brinkerhoff and Cornelius Shepherd; Andrew F. Kingsland, assessor and collector; Robert S. Seward, commissioner of appeals; and F. C. Watkins, town clerk; Peter Mackett, overseer of the poor.

The chairman of the committee, Thomas Watkins,

1864.—Town Clerk, George Warren; Assessor, William H. Schuyler; Justice of the Peace, William H. Schuyler; Pound-Masters, Edward Burdick and John Williams; Road-Masters, Henry K. Schuyler and N. N. Halstead; Justices of the Peace, John Wilson and Terrence O'Donnell; and Peter Arneson; Commissioners of Appeals, William C. Munde and James Keegan; William Lynch; Pound-Keepers, William Conklin and Richard Nagle; John Korb was elected treasurer.

1865.—Town Clerk, George Warren; Assessor, William H. Schuyler; Justice of the Peace, William H. Schuyler; Pound-Masters, Edward Burdick and John Williams; Road-Masters, Henry K. Schuyler and N. N. Halstead; Justices of the Peace, John Wilson and Terrence O'Donnell; and Peter Arneson; Commissioners of Appeals, William C. Munde and James Keegan; William Lynch; Pound-Keepers, William Conklin and Richard Nagle; John Korb was elected treasurer.

1866.—Judge of Election, Arent H. Schuyler; Town Clerk, Sylvester P. Case; Chosen Freeholder, Charles J. Gilbert; Assessor, John Williams; Collector, Philip MacAvney; Town Superintendent, John Boyd, Jr.; Board of Health, John Wilson, Terrence O'Donnell and Peter Arneson; Commissioners of Appeals, William C. Munde and James Keegan; William Lynch; Pound-Keepers, William Conklin and Richard Nagle; John Korb was elected treasurer.

1867.—Town Clerk, George Warren; Assessor, Michael Coyle; Collector, Michael Cogan; Chosen Freeholder, Hiram W. Davis; Town Committee, Peter Arneson, George Hutchinson, Terrence O'Donnell, John Pateman and Aaron Whitehead; Justice of the Peace, Sylvester P. Case; Commissioners of Appeals, Albert Schabel, John Bagan, Philip Bower; Constables, Charles Gossert, Joseph Hopwood, Cornelius Shepherd; Surveyors of Highways, John J. Musker and David O'Sullivan; Poor Master, William Roeser; Road-Masters, John Korb and Peter Anton; Pound Masters, Martin Volk, Patrick Dolan; road tax, ten dollars; poor tax, two hundred dollars; and school tax two dollars *per capita*. George Hutchinson tendered his resignation, and Mr. Nichus was appointed to fill his place on the town committee.

1868.—Town Clerk, Daniel Caparn; Assessor, John Rohan; Collector, Michael Cogan; Chosen Freeholder, Hiram W. Davis; Town Committee, Abraham Phelps, Michael Cochran, John Cord, James Terhune and Lawrence Burns; Justice of the Peace, James W. Thompson; Commissioners of Appeals, Albert Schabel, Thomas McGrath, Hiram W. Davis; Constables, Joseph Hopwood, Patrick Brannagan, Jacob Boyer;

Surveyors of Highways, O'Brien, O'Connor, Gossert; Poor Master, Michael J. Carney; Road Master, James Tierny; Judge of Election, William Conklin; Town Clerk, George Warren; Justice of Election, Charles J. Gilbert.

1869.—Town Clerk, George Warren; Assessor, George Hutchinson, John Pateman, Christopher Kennedy, David Schabel and William Conklin; Justice of the Peace, Sylvester P. Case; Commissioners of Appeals, William C. Munde and James Keegan; William Lynch; Pound-Keepers, William Conklin and Richard Nagle; John Korb was elected treasurer.

1870.—Councilmen, Peter Wilhelm, Philip Mulligan and Charles L. Gilbert, with John O'Sullivan, John Pateman and Abel Schabel holding over since the previous year; Town Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; Assessor, John Rohan; Collector, George Hall; Chosen Freeholder, Albert Schabel; Surveyors of Highways, William Tierny; Judge of Election, Michael Cogan; Overseer of the Poor, John Milton; Constables, Edwin Collins, Reuben Whitehead, Henry Schuyler and L. Schuyler; Commissioners of Appeals, David O'Sullivan, William Nicholas, Thomas McGrath; Pound-Keepers, George Malone and Richard Nagle; John Pateman was elected chairman of the Town Council; David O'Sullivan was unanimously elected town treasurer.

1871.—Councilmen, Peter Wilhelm, Philip Mulligan, Peter Hauck and J. G. Burger for two years, and James Felix to fill vacancy for one year; Lawrence Fagan, town clerk; Assessor, Michael Cogan; Collector, Patrick Lynch; Chosen Freeholder, Michael Cogan; Overseer of Streets and Highways, James Tierny; Judge of Election, James Caffrey; Overseer of the Poor, John Mellon; Justice of the Peace, John O'Sullivan; Constables, Edwin Collin, Myles McSweeney, George Woerner and William P. Revere; Commissioners of Appeals, William C. Munde, James Keegan, William Lynch; Pound-Keepers, William Gurling and Richard Nagle; John Korb was elected treasurer.

1872.—Council for the two-year term, David O'Sullivan, Peter Wilhelm and Philip MacAvney; Assessor, John Rohan; Collector, Charles Smith; Chosen Freeholder, Michael Cogan; Justices of the Peace, William Kenny, Daniel Caparn, William Roeser; Judge of Election, James Caffrey; Overseer of the Poor, James Tierny; Constables, John Rice, Stephen McGarvey, Edwin Collins, Christopher Kennedy and James Conklin; Commissioners of Appeals, William Lynch, William Condon, Thomas Brady; Pound-Keeper, Richard Nagle; Henry Roth, treasurer.

1873.—Chosen Freeholder, John Rohan; Town Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; Assessor, Philip MacAvney; Collector, Joseph Gossert; Surveyors of Highways, Charles M. O'Brien and Timothy Burns; Pound-Keepers, George E. Woerner and Richard Nagle. Ward Officers—First Ward: for Aldermen, J. J. Mulligan for two years and Frederick Bowers for one year.

Ward Clerk, Patrick McCabe; School Trustee, Michael J. Carney; Inspectors of Election, M. Cockran and J. Gleeson; Constable, James Conklin; Commissioner of Appeals, David Fagan; Second Ward, Constable, W. A. Lyons; Ward Clerk, James McAnney; Inspectors of Election, James Caffrey and William Henry; Commissioner of Appeals, Patrick Riordan; Alderman for two years, Bryan Henry. Third Ward: Commissioner of Appeals, John Van Emburgh; Inspectors of Election, Mark Williams and Abraham Van Winkle; Constable, George Wainwright. Fourth Ward: Aldermen, William Walsh for two years, Philip Mulligan, one year; Constable, John Dwyer; School Trustee, Timothy Brosnan; Ward Clerk, Michael Lawless; Inspectors of Election, Charles O'Brien and Thomas Swift; Commissioner of Appeals, Peter Lyons.

1874.—First Ward: Councilman, John O'Sullivan; School Trustee, Michael J. Carney; Assessor, James Prendergast; Commissioner of Appeals, Michael Ford; Inspectors of Election, Dennis, Dan and Thomas Maguire; Constable, James Conklin; Ward Clerk, E. M. Reilly. Second Ward: Councilman, Patrick Riordan; School Trustee, Joseph Morton; Assessor, Patrick McKenna; Ward Clerk, George Hall, Jr.; Inspectors of Election, James Caffrey and Eli Hobson; Constable, Edwin Collins; Commissioner of Appeals, David O'Sullivan. Third Ward: Councilman, Ebenezer Sandford; Assessor, Mark Williams; School Trustee, David J. Kerr; Commissioner of Appeals, Charles Smith; Inspectors of Election, Abraham Van Winkle, Henry W. Newbon; Constable, George Woerner. Fourth Ward: Councilman, Christopher Kennedy; Assessor, Anthony O'Malley; School Trustee, Timothy Brosnan; Constable, John Dwyer; Commissioner of Appeals, Peter Hauck; Inspectors of Election, Patrick Fagan and Thomas Hines; Ward Clerk, Stephen Riordan; William Walsh was elected president of the Board of Aldermen.

1875.—Aldermen: First Ward, J. J. Mulligan; Second Ward, Bernard Henry; Third Ward, John Kerr; Fourth Ward, Thomas J. Swift. School Trustees, Andrew Michael Rhatigan, David J. Kerr and William Lynch; Assessors, J. F. Prendergast, Patrick McKenna, David J. Kerr and Anthony O'Malley; Commissioners of Appeals, Joseph Morton, Thomas Kane, Frederick Frank, James Terhune; Constables, James Conklin, Alexander Southerland, George Woerner, William Kenny; James Caffrey, overseer of the poor; Surveyors of Highways, Andrew McGrath and Philip Kearns; Pound Master, George Woerner; Richard Nagel, justice of the peace; Joseph Morton, collector of taxes; Lawrence Fagan, town clerk.

1876.—Aldermen: First Ward, John O'Sullivan; Second Ward, David O'Sullivan; Third Ward, William J. Tierny; Fourth Ward, Thomas Hines. Assessors, John R. Cullen, George Hall, John W. Herman, Patrick Tierny; School Trustees, Philip Kearns, Michael Rhatigan, David J. Kerr, Sr., John Mellon;

Constables, Mathew Reilly, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and Caleb Coakley; Commissioners of Appeals, Peter White, Francis Mason, Henry Trapper and Philip McManus; John Fagan, poor master; George Woerner and Richard Nagel, pound masters. Surveyors of Highways, Andrew McGrath and Florence Fitzpatrick; E. M. Reilly, treasurer; Lawrence Fagan, clerk.

1877.—Aldermen: First Ward, J. J. Mulligan; Second Ward, Bernard Henry; Third Ward, John Kerr; Fourth Ward, Thomas J. Swift. Assessors, James Sullivan, George Hall, Sr., John Horrigan and Anthony O'Malley; School Trustees, Philip Kearney, John H. Cowerford, Lawrence Groshauer and Allen J. Scott; Constables, Caleb Coakley, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and Richard P. Alwood; Commissioners of Appeals, Thomas McGrath, Joseph Spitznagle, Frederick W. Frank and John Murray; Surveyors of Highways, James Mahoney and Philip Mulligan; Overseer of the Poor, Joseph Haller; Town Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; Treasurer, Edward M. Reilly.

1878.—Aldermen: First Ward, John O'Sullivan; Second Ward, Michael Phatique; Third Ward, Henry W. Newbon; Fourth Ward, John Fagan. School Trustees, Thomas Keegan, John H. Conford, Lawrence Groshauer and Francis H. Coyle; Assessors, William Nocoley, Henry E. Roth, John Millet; Commissioners of Appeals, James Nugent, Frederick W. Frank and James Coburn; Constables, Edwin Collins, George Waldner and Richard P. Aylwood; Overseer of the Poor, James Foster; Surveyors of Highways, Thomas Leen and John Creighton; Police Justice, Philip Mulligan.

1879.—Aldermen: First Ward, John Reingo; Second Ward, John H. Conmelford; Third Ward, John Kirt; Fourth Ward, Thomas J. Swift. School Trustees, Thomas Keegan, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Rawson Hargreaves and John Malone; Assessors, William Bower, Patrick McKenna, Henry E. Roth and John Millet; Constables, Mathew Murray, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and John Keegan; Commissioners of Appeals, Thomas Bulger, David J. Osborne, James Coburn and John Kusler; Stephen Shannon, overseer of the poor; Surveyors of Highways, Edward F. McDonald and Philip Mulligan; Clerk, Lawrence Fagan; E. M. Reilly, town treasurer.

1880.—Aldermen: Thomas Geary, Patrick Brannagan, Henry W. Newbon and Francis H. Coyle; School Trustees, Thomas Bulger, Arthur Fitzpatrick, Stephen D. Hall and John Malone; Assessors, John Lynch, William Nicholas, John W. Harriman and John Millet; Commissioners of Appeals, Francis Kane, John Kusler, Sr., Thomas Austin and Peter Schumaker; Constables, Mathew Murray, Edwin Collins, George Woerner and Luke Reilly; Overseer of the Poor, James Foster; Overseers of Highways, Michael Keefe and Lawrence Groshauer; Lawrence Fagan, clerk; E. M. Reilly, town treasurer.

1881.—Newark.

1882.—Aldermen: First Ward, Thomas Geary; Second Ward, Martin Burrows; Third Ward, Henry A. Bowers; Fourth Ward, John Keefe; Fifth Ward, John Augustine Williams. Trustees: First Ward, Thomas H. Geary; Second Ward, Thomas Geary; Third Ward, Henry Geary; Fourth Ward, Edward J. Grace, Jr.; Fifth Ward, George McDonald and Edward Wacker. Assessors: William Bowery, John Wade, Henry E. Roke and John Miller. Commissioners of Appeals: William Moore, John Keefe, Richard Whiting and Patrick Lynch. Constables: James Moore, Francis McNiny; Overseer of the Poor: James Patrick; Officers of Highways: Charles J. Gilbert and Alexander Stork; Joseph Haller, clerk; E. F. McDonald, treasurer.

1883.—Aldermen: First Ward, Michael Cogan; Second Ward, John Weiss; Third Ward, Richard Whiting; Fourth Ward, Anthony O'Malley. Assessors: William Bowers, Michael Collins, Henry E. Roke and John Miller. School Trustees: John Lynch, William McNally, Gustave Bandendestel and Bernard J. Riley; Commissioners of Appeals, Henry Joaschkie, Joseph Spitznagle, Frederick W. Frank, Frederick Gossert, Jr.; Constables, Peter Rudden, Michael Carroll, Francis McNiny, and Joseph Schlickmeyer; Overseer of the Poor, John Mellon; Surveyors of Highways: Charles J. Gilbert and Cornelius Shepherd; Edward J. Grace, Jr., town clerk; E. F. McDonald, treasurer.

1884.—Aldermen: First Ward, Thos. H. Keegan; Second Ward, Edward J. Rice; Third Ward, William H. Whiting; Fourth Ward, John Keefe. School Trustees, Robert Fleming, William McNally, Louis Fader and Bernard J. Riley; Assessors, Philip Kearns, Joseph Morton, Henry E. Roth, Joseph Coburn; Commissioners of Appeals, Patrick J. Cooney, Joseph Spitznagle, Frederick Frank, Frederick Gossert, Jr.; Overseer of the Poor, John Mellon; Surveyors of Highways, Charles J. Gilbert and Peter Schumaker; Pound-Keepers, Richard Nagel and Francis McNiny; Edward F. McDonald, town treasurer; Edward J. Grace, Jr., town clerk.

Fire Department.—In 1879 there was built on a site adjacent to the Town Hall, and opposite the present site of St. Pius' Church, at the corner of Third Street and Jersey Street, an engine-house for the reception of the new steam-engine, purchased that year, mainly through the efforts of Alderman Michael J. Rhatigan, chairman of the Common Council fire committee. A Fire Department was duly organized and named the Swift Fire-Engine Company, in honor of Thomas J. Swift, then president of the Common Council. The town accordingly took great pride and honor in its engine. Chief McEntee was the first officer duly elected to that position, and was succeeded by Chief Coburn. Fires were frequent during the existence of the Fire Department, and a great many fires of an insignificant character were supposed to be the creation of some incendiary. The department was

composed of 24 men, an engine, a hook, ladder and-ladder company and salvage corps, and received their maintenance from the Common Council and generous indorsement from the community at large. The engine was burned down during the year, and was definitely determined, together with all the property of the Fire Department, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss to the town of \$10,000 and necessitating repairs.

Many efforts were made to detect the culprits of the supposed incendiary work, but failed. Since the destruction of the fire apparatus the town is under the protection of the efficient Newark Fire Department, which has been seldom called upon, as fires are much less frequent than heretofore.

Educational.—East Newark, from its pioneer settlement up to the present, would appear to be well supplied with means of education. The first public school was situated on the Copper-Mine road, and was fostered and encouraged by the enterprising and public-spirited Schuyler family. The old jewel-factory, a part of the present Edison works, was the parent and predecessor of the present public school-house, which was built in 1873. The present public school is situated on Washington Street, on a fine elevated location, which would seem to be specially selected for its hygienic advantages as well as for its central position. It can accommodate six hundred pupils, and is at present, and since Sept. 1, 1873, in charge of Professor John Dwyer as principal and James Prendergast as superintendent, and a fully qualified assistant. The school has a fine reputation from State and county superintendents, and citizens generally, for the merit of the education imparted and the zeal in the discharge of duty of the staff. The average daily attendance of the school for the year ending August, 1874, was one hundred and twenty-two, and the total number enrolled two hundred and three. The average daily attendance for the year ending August, 1884, was three hundred and sixty-six, and total number enrolled six hundred and eighty-one. These figures speak louder than words for the rapid development and growth of the school, and of the town generally, during the above decade.

St. Pius' Roman Catholic School is attached to St. Pius' Church, and is under the control of the Sisters of Charity, aided by a male principal, at present Professor Doherty. The attendance at this school exceeds in some measure that of the public school, as the Catholic population is largely in the majority.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart, on Jersey Street, is another educational institution controlled by the Sisters of Charity, where music, languages, and other accomplishments are taught.

The Common English School, on Main Street, supported by the German citizens, is an old and respected educational institution of Harrison, and is at present very largely attended, as it is superintended by Professor Lorenzen, a highly cultured gentleman of large experience in teaching.

Public School.—NORTH AVENUE SCHOOL, a new academy near his home, on Fourth Street, where many of his best pupils are now teaching. Mr. Noble is a highly qualified teacher, being a former principal of one of our large public schools. With such school facilities, it is safe to say that the intellectual progress of Harrison is in a healthy condition. The national and recently extended to education will, fortunately, not reach Harrison, as it has none within its limits between the ages of eleven and eighteen unable to read and write, and for this reason is not entitled to one cent of national money for educational purposes. The above fact concerning the literacy of Harrison was ascertained in the taking of the school census in June, 1884. In the public school is held regularly every winter, a night school, which is mainly instrumental in establishing the fact of no illiteracy existing in Harrison.

Churches.—**ST. PIUS' CHURCH**, representing the largest congregation in Harrison, is situated on Jersey Street, corner of Third. Services are held at present in the church five times every Sunday morning, with large congregations each time. This is for the purpose, as the church is small, of giving all the people an opportunity of hearing mass. The present pastor is Father Maurice O'Connor, assisted by Father Brady, both young and energetic and able expounders of the gospel. The church was built in 1872, but is at present insufficient to meet the growing demands of the large parish; hence efforts are being made to push to completion the large church, the foundations of which are laid, on the new church site on Harrison Avenue. As the old church is nearly out of debt it is nothing too sanguine to expect that under the able administration of the present pastor a new church, grand in proportions, will ere long be completed on the new site.

St. Pius parish is an offshoot from the Cathedral parish, Newark. Rev. Father McGinn was the first pastor, succeeded by Rev. Father Hogan, Rev. Father McCarthy and the present incumbent, Father O'Connor.

TRINITY EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH, representing the Episcopalian population of Harrison, is an offshoot of Trinity Church, Newark. It was built on Third Street, and served its useful purposes for a long period. It has, however, been recently superseded by the erection of a beautiful church, called Christ's Church, on Fourth Street, which is not only an ornament to religion, and an honor to the Episcopalians of the town, but is also an ornament in an architectural sense to the town at large. The present rector of the church is Rev. Dr. Carver, who is highly esteemed by the community for his kindly disposition and Christian virtues, and is also widely known as a prominent social worker and a zealous acknowledged ally.

THE METHODIST CHURCH is a fine imposing structure, corner of Fourth Street and Harrison Avenue,

and is the pride of the Methodists of Harrison. It was built in 1876, and is ornamented with a fine spire easily seen from a long distance and from the boats as they pass back and forth through Newark Bay, being one of the means of recognizing the exact location of Harrison by excursionists. The present pastor is the Rev. Dr. Seran, an able preacher and popular Christian gentleman.

Societies.—**HARRISON LODGE**, No. 120, I. O. O. F., meets Wednesday evenings in East Newark. The lodge was instituted by Grand Master John W. Orr, Aug. 16, 1865, with the following charter members, who had taken their cards from Columbian Lodge, No. 117, Newark, on the 27th of July previous: Richard Jones, John Petter, William H. Casler, Francis B. Eager, Richard Powell, Cornelius V. Poland. The institution ceremony was performed in the hall of the parent lodge in the afternoon, and in the evening of the same day, the first officers were publicly installed in the Methodist Church at East Newark by Grand Representative Theodore A. Ross, who was deputized for the occasion. The first officers were: N. G., Richard Jones; V. G., William H. Casler; Rec. Sec., Cornelius V. Poland; Per. Sec., Richard Powell; Treas., John Petter. The present officers are: N. G., Mark Williams; P. G. V. G., Henry E. Rothe; Rec. Sec., John I. Patterson; Per. Sec., Lewis Fader; Treas., William Black. Harrison was the first and only lodge in the city and vicinity to invest its capital in a building of its own. It erected a large Odd-Fellows' Hall, and for several years the members were aided very materially by Harrison Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 12.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION was organized in 1873, and has continued a flourishing existence. The pastor of St. Pius' Church is president of the society, but the vice-president generally occupies the chair. The association numbers nearly one hundred young men at present. Their rooms and hall are situated on Jersey Street, near the Sacred Heart Academy. This hall is now entirely clear of debt, and the young men are bending their energies to establish a first-class library, which effort will, in the near future, be crowned with success. The association is one of the standing conservative institutions of the town, and is destined to play no small part in shaping the future of Harrison.

THE CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEAGION was organized Oct. 5, 1883, with sixteen charter members, viz.: Rev. Pierce McCarthy, John Dwyer, Michael Bender, Peter J. Goodman, Patrick Toohey, John Condon, Bernard J. Murphy, Bartley Smith, James McCloskey, Michael Kiernan, Patrick Bridges, Francis Sherlock, John Gillen, Patrick Maher, Patrick McAvney, James J. Kenny. The association numbers forty members in good standing. The legion is a co-operative insurance society, founded by the Supreme Council, who reside in Brooklyn, and chartered under the laws of New York State. There are six grades, ranging in

are from the poor to sixty-five years, and have more than five hundred dollars to five thousand dollars. The present officers are: President, John Murphy; Vice-President, Patrick McGinnis; Secretary, John J. Connelley; Treasurer, John J. Connelley; Clerks, Bernard J. Murphy; Marshal, Patrick Maher; Chamberlain, James McGinnis; Council, Patrick McGinnis, Orville McGinnis, J. Connelley. The church is St. Vincent's Assumption Church, No. 42 North Passaic River, and holds its services on the second and fourth Mondays of every month at St. Peter's School hall.

The Harrison Society is a general body, best commanding the close attention of Harrisonians, as it is made up of the best minds of the town on the Sabbath-day. This organization takes care of the poor, and has a hundred and fifty members. Officers: Patrick McGinnis, president, Thomas Mulligan, secretary, and Patrick Clerk, treasurer. At the State Convention of Temperance Societies, held at Trenton, June 28, 1883, Rev. Father McGinnis of Harrison, was elected State president. The Harrison Society supports all the benevolent institutions in that town. The war against rum-selling is prosecuted with energy and determination. Harrison will become a model city on the Sabbath-day, a consummation devoutly wished for by all good Christians and law-abiding citizens.

The **Sabbath School of Harrison** meets weekly, and annually to alleviate the distress of the indigent people of the town.

Industries of Harrison.—Harrison is most favorably situated for manufactures and industries of all kinds. Its immense water-front along the Passaic is destined to become the starting point of commerce of all kinds, and its numerous railroad facilities affording rapid means of travel and transportation of merchandise is calculated to develop Harrison into a great city at no distant day. Everything seems to favor the sanguine estimate of its future. Indeed, if we judge of the future by the recent past,—and all philosophers agree that experience is the great teacher, but we can best judge of the future by illuminating it with its lamp of experience,—we are compelled to agree with those who draw such sanguine pictures of the future growth and development of Harrison into a large manufacturing centre. The important industries that have found an abiding home in Harrison within the past few years is a strong indication that others will quickly follow and take up the vacant and available sites, and place on them mills and factories, and so contribute to the formation of the great city of the future within the boundaries of the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers. Herewith are described some of the most important mills, manufactories and industries of Harrison.

J. Lagowitz & Co.'s straw-hat factory is located at the junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad and First Street, on the bank of the Passaic River. His first factory was built at Newark in 1844, and destroyed

in 1867, and the second one, a much more commodiously erected, at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, but has been destroyed by fire on August 10, 1880. Its present value is vastly above this figure. His factory occupies the whole of the lot between First and Second Streets, and regularly turns out two thousand trunks every week, and also a great many boxes. It has also the manufacture of boxes, roughly made, to inclose the trunks, and long drawers, from slabs of New York two million feet of lumber. All the trimmings, frames and everything used in the manufacture of the trunks and bags is prepared from the raw material in a department at the corner. The factory is one of the prominent features of the section of Harrison in which it is located.

North of Lagowitz's factory are the stone-works of J. J. Spurr, where some of the most beautiful marble is quarried, and best second-hand building material and shipped to all parts of the country. The Passaic River fronts the works.

Northward along the river-front is the large Royal Hamburg Cordovan tanning establishment, known as Hahn & Stumpf, but recently, since the death of Mr. Hahn, is controlled by his brother-in-law, Jacob Stumpf. The building is surrounded by Jersey Street on the north, Warren on the south and Doy Street on the west, and occupies over an acre of ground. The company was organized in 1862, and turns out five hundred sides of leather per week, and employs from fifty to sixty persons constantly. Mr. Walter Howard is superintendent. The building is one hundred and twenty-five feet long by thirty feet wide. Cordovan leather of every description is manufactured here, also English grain cow-hide and alligator leather. One hundred alligator-hides are converted into leather every week.

The Thomas A. Edison Lamp Company occupies the buildings formerly occupied by the Peters Manufacturing Company. Peters Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of oil-cloths of all kinds, built these works in 1877; but, frequent fires having completely destroyed a great part of the buildings, the business was abandoned. After some time Edison, of Menlo Park fame, rented the buildings, improved and enlarged the same, and is now manufacturing his newly-invented electric lamps. There are over two hundred persons employed by Mr. Edison, and the business is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Edison has attained world-wide fame for his invention. He is yet a young man, and may startle the world once more with some other discovery or invention of his fertile brain. He is possessed of the genius which all great men of history had, that which invariably accompanies constant toil and indefatigable industry. The Edison Company commenced work in Harrison in 1880, and promises to become a permanent industry of the growing city.

South of Warren Street, between that street and the Morris and Essex Railroad, is situated the Woodward

prosperous business.

Stannier's works are situated on land of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is situated the stone-yard, worked by machinery, of Mr. Reilly, of Newark. This establishment is consequently on hand a large stock of wheels and parts of the country, as the work there has a reputation not to be excelled by any other similar concern in any part of the country.

The Pennsylvania Railroad shops, employing over fifteen hundred persons, situated at the northeastern extremity of Kearny township, were, some sixteen years ago, situated in Harrison, adjacent to the present East Newark Station. They were burned, and subsequently rebuilt in their present location.

Stannier & Laffey's brass and copper wire and wire-cloth factory is situated on Passaic Avenue, opposite Hebden Street. This is a very conservative institution, and any approach to the same, either by a local historian or newspaper reporter, would be considered in the light of an "inquisitorial" attack on the secrets of the business. The factory is one of the very few of its kind in the country, and was erected in July, 1866. The present value of the work done annually may be estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but the actual capacity is double these figures. There are forty-five persons employed. One of the buildings was burned some years ago, after which the entire works were renovated and enlarged to their present capacity. These works were an offshoot from the paternal works, at present in operation at Belleville, a suburb of the city of Newark.

The next factory of note on the north side of Harrison Avenue is Stewart Hartshorn's shade-roller manufactory, located at the corner of President Street and Grant Avenue. It was built in 1870 and cost about twenty thousand dollars. This factory gives employment to about two hundred persons, and turns out one hundred dozen shade-rollers daily. It is one of the very prosperous institutions of East Newark, and has made its proprietor, Mr. Hartshorn, who at present resides at Short Hills, N. J., very wealthy.

John D. King's shoe establishment, on Passaic Avenue, was built in 1870 and cost about twenty thousand dollars. It is capable of manufacturing eight thousand pounds per week, and employs eighteen persons.

The insulated wire works recently founded east of Davis Avenue, on Cross Street, and between that street and the Erie Railroad, were in 1884 only in their infancy, but promises to be one of the great industries of Harrison, and to give employment to a great many persons. The buildings are surrounded by a high inclosure and a gate-keeper guards the entrance. Horses or carriages can only be secured by positive business with the institution on an emergency. Mr. Dillie is the superintendent.

Peter Hauck & Co.'s large brewery is situated on Harrison Avenue, between Fifth Street and Wash-

ington Street. The brewery was built in 1880 to take the place of the old buildings, which were consumed by fire the same year. New machinery has been recently erected in the building for refrigerating purposes, which entirely supersedes the necessity for ice. The machinery of these works was manufactured by Becket & McDowell, of Arlington, N. J. It is rather paradoxical to call the machine a refrigerating one, for, while in close proximity to the machine itself, in the engine-room, one experiences the torrid temperature of the tropics, while passing through the building one experiences the cold of the frigid zone; this will have the effect of cheapening the ice crop, as the machine will stop the immense brewery demand for the article through the country.

It is worth noting that the first factory built and operated in Harrison was located on the spot where St. Pius' Church now stands. It was a japanning factory, and was owned by a Mr. Young, from Newark. It gave employment to many of the older residents, and was finally consumed by fire some twenty years ago, after which the site came into the possession of St. Pius' parish, which first erected thereon a school building, which was afterwards enlarged, in 1873, to the present dimensions of school and church.

The gas-house of Harrison is situated on Passaic Avenue, and is a branch of the gas corporation of Newark. The streets are well lighted and also the public buildings, and gas is to be found in all the stores and most of the private residences.

Kerr & Co.'s spool-cotton factory is also situated on Passaic Avenue, at which a large number of persons are employed. In the same vicinity are the machine-works of George A. Ohl, which turns out some fine work.

The Greenfield Steam-Engine Works, situated corner of Fifth and Cross Streets, East Newark, were built, the new factory in 1882, and are owned and incorporated by the brothers, William Greenfield and George Greenfield; date of charter of the old works on Fourth Street, April 1, 1874. The business was started in the Hope Machine-Works on Fourth Street, and in April, 1882, was moved to the new building corner of Fifth and Cross Streets. The main building is forty by eighty feet, with an extension for the boiler-room, eighteen feet square, and is considered the best lighted and ventilated shop in this vicinity. The lower floor has a fourteen-feet ceiling, and the upper floor twelve feet. It has windows on all the four sides, and sufficient ground has been secured to prevent the obstruction of light and air. The principal production of these works is indicated by the name of the business, and as such it has a national reputation, having engines in most of the States and Territories, and also in Mexico, Cuba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and many parts of South America. They also manufacture the Riley Patent Foot-Press and many other articles of great value, and their work is of the very first quality. The firm is destined at no



L. N. Davis

district lay to enlarge the present building and to convert the east portion into a residence for his son at the present time.

There are in Harrison some veterans of the Mexican war, among whom may be named the popular justice William C. Cross, who has been engaged in running to New York and other cities since 1854. The country here has become fertile and the spacious stables in Harrison. The people find this a great accommodation which gives a healthy impetus to the prosperity of the town. The future historian of *Hudson and Kent* will no doubt have mentioned the industries of the great city which is destined to grow up in this location, so favorably situated for such development.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

AARON W. DAVIS.

Aaron Davis, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, settled near New York, Oct. 2, 1771, and on the 19th of July, 1776, married to Mary W. Williamson, whose birth occurred July 15, 1776. Their children were Rebecca, Eliza, Rebecca (2d), Mark W., Harriet, Charles R., Jubue and John A. Aaron Davis resided in Hope, Warren Co., N. J., where his death occurred on the 27th of July, 1870, in his ninety-fourth year. His son Mark W. was born March 20, 1800, in Warren County, but lived of residence until his later removal to Harrison township, in Hudson County. He was, on the 9th of February, 1826, united in marriage to Ann Read, of the same township, and had children,—Irene M. (Mrs. George W. Cross), Hiram W., Jerome and Jerome B. Hiram W. of this number was born Feb. 9, 1829, in Hope township, the scene of his youthful experiences. In the year 1839, he removed with his parents to Harrison township, and there continued at school until his father fitted an establishment for diving and wrecking, when his son joined him in an effort to recover the lost steamer "Lexington," in which they were partially successful. On the culmination of this enterprise Hiram W. for a while continued his studies, meanwhile assisting his father in various business undertakings, and finding his time and attention much occupied with interests of a general character. Mr. Davis had invested much of his surplus earnings in land, all of which was eventually inherited by his son, the subject of this biography. The care of this large property absorbed his time and precluded the conducting of other business operations aside from the purchase and sale of real estate. In 1873, Mr. Davis disposed of much of this land to the East Newark Land Company, reserving certain lands in East Newark and three acres now the site of

the family residence. On the same time he erected the Davis Memorial Church, in which Mr. Davis was buried. His children were, William C. Cross, John W. Cross, George L. Cross, and John W. Cross. His wife was Mary W. Williamson, daughter of William W. Williamson, of Hudson County. Their children are Mark W., Mary Celeste, Annie E. (Mrs. George L. Blake), William Jerome, Mary Celeste (2d), Irene M. (Mrs. Theodore C. Bay), and Edward Palmer. Mr. Davis was formerly a Whig in politics, and later became a Republican, though his ultimate allegiance was to the principles of the Democracy. He was an active worker in the field of politics, and held the office of freeholder for successive terms during important periods. He was influential in obtaining a free bridge between Essex and Hudson counties, and was also a member of the building committee for the erection of the Hudson County Penitentiary. He was one of the incorporators of the East Newark Gas-Light Company, and active in other public enterprises requiring both executive ability and public spirit. Mr. Davis possessed a genial nature, was benevolent without ostentation, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the public until his death, Aug. 22, 1876.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWN OF UNION.

General View of the Town.—This compact German settlement covers a limited area of territory, extending, in its main dimensions, from Bull's Ferry Avenue, on the east, to Bergen Turnpike in part, and to the Hudson River, on the west, and the north is Union township; the south, West Hoboken township.

The boundaries, under the original act, were to a small extent occupied by a single narrow lot, bounded by the Bergen turnpike at Cox's Corners, the southerly line of Louis Becker's land and the Bergenwood road. The area here added included Lewis Street, or Pennsylvania Avenue, and what is called Durham Avenue, as they are opened to the Bergen turnpike. The town has for its westerly neighbor the township of North Bergen, and for its easterly the township of Weehawken.

It was set off March 29, 1864, and dashed at once ahead upon a career of improvement. An inventory of the properties of the town, recorded at page 9 of the second annual report, shows,—

Real Estate	100,000
Personal Property	50,000
Manufactures	10,000
Commerce	5,000
Professions	5,000
Other	5,000
Total	175,000

comes to treat and the center is not a learning and supporting resource most problems. Just as the treatment is not ideal for lead from enough lead, the treatment is not ideal for one of the problems of a company. It takes time to build the learning, change the behavior and create a better environment to work on. Please, work this.

The land owned by William's mother is listed as "A parcel of Hogpen Lane, Ayrshire, and near the Town, being a small water mill in Ballin Street." The land was sold by George's mother in the year 1831 or 1832 and is the one used by Mr. Simpson. The road came up on the north of John's (William's) in 1831, went to the children, making twelve shares, the homestead remaining in the widow's possession till the sale mentioned. Four sons were living within the town in 1836. In January, 1836.

Very much of the area of the town was woodland in 1824, and the trees were varied in description, as pepperidge, red cedar, dogwood, whitewood, maple, hickory, chestnut and several species of oak. Not much lumber was procured here for ship-building. The heavier timber had the reputation of being as fine as any throughout the State. The oaks served for beams in the construction of vessels, post and rails were made of the chestnut, and the whitewood was used for material for barrels. Knowledge of the coal fields was not then made known. Winthrop, Vt., in 1785 witnessed Obdiah Gore, a cude blacksmith, using anthracite coal; a hunter, Philip Ginter, discovered Lehigh coal in 1791, while the Schuylkill coal came first into use about the year 1812. Old residents about Bergen, however, clung to the wood fuel, and many cords of hickory and of chestnut were taken from Bergen woods, as this region was early called, to the wood-yards in the lower part of the county.

In decimating the forest Mr. Dalley, at an early period, less than sixty years ago, started a sawpit on the south side of Fulton Street, opposite the site of the old Court House. Here he commenced cutting for a number of years. From this he obtained in a vastness of quantity the wood (all of which he shipped). A considerable number of generations of sawyers have, and remarks that they run on for the space of fifteen years, and then are a great deal of the shipwrecked, and are then sent to the burning. The saw generation then is again substituted, and the process starts anew, with a pitiless consequence, and the others who likewise have perished. Thus occurred the stage line afterwards put in motion.

Town Land Out. My degree the Santa Fe road farmers, proprietors of the woods, sold their real estate, apartments and other concerns, taking possession. Later, however, who had lost the land for years, distressed in their state, or parched their strongest soil, succeeded. A spirit of individualism to the region was moving, the city's attitudes, however, across the hillsides. Associations were formed.

[illegible]

Improvements. While the turnpike roads had early attention among the people in this locality. They varied from turnpikes, inasmuch as they called for more opening. The Bergen turnpike, at the southerly border of the town, was constructed about the year 1804, under incorporated powers conferred by legislative act, dated Nov. 30, 1802. As early as June 3, 1718, the opening of a road is mentioned from the Kroma Kill to Wichawk ferry. Old people speak of an ancient road crossing what is now the town of Union, and tracing a route north of Van Vorst's house and south of Gardner's homestead, leading to the ferry. A law was passed, July 18, 1818, at a Court of Common Pleas, for the better opening of roads, appointing Edward Little of North Bergen, George Sturges and George A. Cook, of Hackensack, C. C. Nicholas S. Vreeland and Jacob A. Van Horne, of Bergen, and Richard W. Wadsworth of Harrison, to make a survey of the highway at George Little's tavern on the 10th day of August. The purpose of the citation was that a road 100 feet wide from Bergen turnpike to Little (now Union) Street had been declared to be necessary, and these six surveyors were called by the court to assemble at George Little's tavern

Chicago, Illinois, was a different experience for immigrants from the American West. The city was a melting pot of different ethnicities, and the immigrants found a new home. The city was a place of opportunity, and the immigrants found a new life. The city was a place of hope, and the immigrants found a new future. The city was a place of dreams, and the immigrants found a new reality. The city was a place of love, and the immigrants found a new family. The city was a place of life, and the immigrants found a new world.



N. Gould

ments, and which are interesting in their effects, and in their connection with the origin and growth of principles which are felt to this day."

Insignificant incidents often resulted in enlarged and patriotic sympathies, and these are suggested by important events. In this light may be witnessed the fact that during the contest to maintain this republic intact the people of the town of Union gave a willing ear to patriotic sentiments.

Mass-meetings were held at different times for the purpose of recruiting troops and raising means for supporting their families while absent. At one of these war-meetings held Nov. 4, 1864, the following-named persons composed the committee of arrangements: C. Van Vleet, S. J. Van Guilder, J. W. Fink, T. Barr, S. Goetz, F. Kuhn, T. Lagarias, J. G. Harris, James Wiggins, George Cox, J. H. Fink, W. Moll.

Many sentiments were announced here, as elsewhere, upon the various courses to be chosen to attain a pacific position during the contest "on the Potomac." The people of this locality, however, were always with some assent and cheer, ready to sustain the standard authority. All sides of a patriotic question were looked at, and refuge chosen under the banner that waved during the Revolution of '76, and had been leading the republic to a most eminent degree of prosperity ever since.

Methods of Transit.—Stages ran for many years from Hackensack to Hoboken, by way of the turnpike at the southern border of the present town of Union. In May, 1860, Goetz & Meehler announced for their Hoboken and Union Hill stage line a timetable making known to passengers at what hour they would run to North Hoboken and Dallettown, and at what times the stage would make the direct trips through to Cox's Corners. The stages of this firm and of the two proprietors acting independently operated during several years. These as they superseded hacks, were themselves superseded by the horse-cars, and tables were soon issued announcing the hours at which cars left the station and the point of connection, with Bergen Line Avenue and Union Street, for Guttenberg. Car-tracks now run within the town from Bull's Ferry Avenue, along Lewis Street and along Union Street, to Bergen Line Avenue throughout its entire length. The tunnel of the West Shore Railway passes under what is called the northern portion of the town, near the Union Township line, and ranges from the west to the east boundaries, at a depth of more than forty feet from the surface. Communication is had with the city by horse-cars going every ten minutes, by way of Union Street and Bull's Ferry Avenue, to Hoboken, or by means of Bergen Line and Palisade Avenues, via elevator, to Hoboken. The cars on return trips from Hoboken use the tracks on Lewis Street. Car to Guttenberg leaves the connection (Union Street) every half-hour. Access by way of the West Shore ferry adds much to the saving of time in reaching the city.

Noted as Goetz.—Mr. Goetz is of German parentage, his father, George M. Goetz, having resided in Kallstadt, Hesse Darmstadt, where he cultivated a farm. He married Elizabeth Kadel, and had children—John A., Eva E., John George, J. Nicholas, Christina, Annie E. and Marie K. Their son Nicholas was born May 2, 1824, in Kallstadt, and when an infant taken to the home of his paternal aunt, at Reisen, in the same duchy, where he remained until fourteen years of age, meanwhile receiving a rudimentary education at the public school of the town. In the fall of 1838 he removed to Weinheim, and was regularly apprenticed to a country merchant. At the expiration of the third year he repaired to Heidelberg, and entered a wholesale and retail store for the sale of fancy goods, but owing to failing health at the close of the year returned to his home, and devoted some time to rest and recuperation. He next accepted a position in a grocery and crockery-store at Mannheim, and later received an advantageous offer with a house in Speier, in the Palatinate, where he remained three years, first as clerk and subsequently as traveling representative of the business. Returning to Mannheim, he remained one year, and in 1848 emigrated to the United States, locating in New York City, where he was in various capacities industriously employed. Mr. Goetz eventually became proprietor of a grocery-store on Sixth Avenue, New York, but his restless and energetic nature found little to satisfy it. The superintendence of a stage line on Third Avenue next engaged his attention. In 1854 he became a resident of the town of Union, and for six years controlled an important stage line at this point.

In the fall of 1859 he conceived the idea of converting this stage line into a horse railroad, and called upon Mr. John H. Bonn, the future president of the company, and Jacob Schweitzer, who became its treasurer and held the position until his death, in 1884, to assist him in the enterprise. They, with Mr. Charles Spielmann, who for many years was the secretary of the company, William Hexamer and Peter Meehler (the latter the partner of Mr. Goetz in the stage line), formed the Hoboken and Westchester Horse Railroad Company, which in course of time consolidated with other lines, under the name of the North Hudson County Railway Company. Mr. Goetz was made the superintendent of the company on its organization, and has continued since to fill the position. A more active, efficient and reliable superintendent no street railway company can desire. The excellent condition of the horses and cars of the company, as also the prompt and regular service of the cars early and late, summer and winter, is largely due to the untiring zeal, supervision and care of Mr. Goetz, who, in the heat of summer or the snow-storms of winter, is at his post of duty, his strong constitution and robust health enabling him to perform the arduous labors connected with his position with unflinching regularity.

Mr. Gerhardt was married to Miss Eva Maria Gerhardt, of Auerbach, Germany, whose children are Charles M., Annie K. and Johanna. He was in politics formerly a Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party joined its ranks, though not an active worker in the political field. He has held no office other than that of member of the Board of Education of the town of Union, which he has filled for twelve years. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1850, first in connection with the German Union, No. 54, of New York, and latterly of Palisade Lodge, No. 84, of which he is at present the treasurer.

Attractive Points.—The late C. Loring Elliott, whose name is famous for a home. As a portrait-painter he was admitted to be without his peer on the continent. His neat cottage, occupied by him in 1864, was north of Cox's Corners, and west of Bergenwood road, upon the peak of a palisade slope, commanding an extensive prospect. Judge Pope, of Hoboken, named the place "Belle Vue." Elliott in the way of his profession passed considerable of his time in the vicinity of his patrons, receiving professional calls from various parts of the Union. His death occurred at Albany, where he was busy upon the portrait of one of the magnates of the country. Many of his choicest paintings are in one of the noted galleries at Washington. After his death his widow traveled in Europe and subsequently married George Renton, of Newark. They occupied the residence referred to about the years 1871-73. Both have since died. Another location mentioned as eligible and prominent was that occupied by Mrs. C. C. Burr as an academy, where she taught piano and vocal music in 1879. At that period Mr. Burr was editing the *North Hudson Journal*, a weekly four-page newspaper published every Saturday by Burr & Thomas.

The Burr property was subsequently owned by Jacob H. Fink, and became a popular resort for tourists and pleasure-seekers, and known as the "Claremont." The "Claremont" was bought by D. P. Westervelt, who had a residence adjoining on the east. It is about one hundred yards east of Cox's Corners, upon the southerly line of the town of Union.

Given as both a situation as any situated, no doubt the highest point within the town) stands the handsome residence of Frederick Michel, a merchant of New York City. The dwelling is on the south side of Blum Street, west of Palisade Avenue, erected nearly two decades ago. John Morgan, who was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1869-70 (Henry Brunjes having vacated and removed from the State), owned an eligibly located residence corner of Columbia Street and New York Avenue. Mr. Morgan was a member of the county board for equalizing assessments, established under legislative act of April 1, 1870. The dwellings of John Gardner, east side of Palisade Avenue, of Nicholas Goetz, east side of Bergenline Avenue, of the late Judge

James Wiggins, west side of Bull's Ferry Avenue, possess attractive features as places of abode.

Public Resorts.—Although noted for the thrift and industry of its people, this town makes conspicuous its halls for recreation. The Academy of Music, of which A. Boemecke is the present proprietor, is located on the south side of Franklin Street, near Hudson Avenue. The building is capacious, and was erected as a club-house nearly twenty years ago. It was kept by Carl Meyenberg in 1874.

Ruth's Hall, south of the famous Sans Souci, once the resort of many local gatherings, is located north of Union Place, its main entrance on Lewis Street, east of Bergenwood Avenue. Mr. Ruth came from Germany to this country when a lad, and located here about nine years ago. His earliest ball was given by the Sobriety Council, Junior, a local organization. Succeeding that entertainment were performances by the Union Dramatic Association. His edifice, including stage and auditorium, was made more roomy in 1879, so that accommodations here at present are ample for large assemblies. Another noteworthy resort was the Swan Brewery, recently burned down. It was located on the corner of Bull's Ferry Avenue and Weehawken Street. The Swan Tavern, Yorktown, Va., lived over a career of one hundred and sixty-two years, having been opened as a house of entertainment March 18, 1732; during its term of hospitality, though so protracted, it numbered perhaps no greater multitude of guests than did the Swan Brewery during its briefer career.

Centennial Committee.—Arrangements were made by this committee for a demonstration commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of independence. Salutes and a civic and military parade, with a reading of the Declaration and an oration, were included in the exercises of the day. There were displays of flags and an imposing procession passing through the streets of the town. In the afternoon the programme concluded at the Hudson County Park, Union township. The day was propitious and no embarrassment attended the committee's arrangements, which were effectual in having it observed as the centennial anniversary of the American Republic.

The exhibition was creditable to the locality. The people at large observed it here as a general holiday, making it memorable for its patriotic recollections. On the part of the Board of Councilmen were Messrs. Dietz, Sturm and Wittreich, and on the part of the citizens Henry Albring, Henry Bell, I. J. Casey, Nicholas Goetz, Jacob Hoffmeister, Henry F. Maackens, F. A. Meyer, Henry J. Rottmann, John A. Ross and Frederick M. Schwartz.

Post-Office.—The name of the post-office within the town is Weehawken, having a distributing area going beyond the municipality at all points. Mails arrive at 8.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. Mails close 8.55 A.M. and 4.25 P.M. The postmistress, who has served here for a decade or so, is Mrs. Merklein, the widow



W. C. Sumner

of a veteran soldier, who sold the position at postmaster of the town. His death.

Business Operations. The operations, covering the thirty history, are varied, a search of the records will show two or more factories now and then at work. The majority have been marked by their owners, and each call to mind differences. As early as 1824, the first one of the old ones was laid upon the east of the hill, but always in the rear of all others. Daniel J. Bode, now owns the store, and operates on the southeast side of Palisade Avenue and Blum Street. Besides being an expert by his business, he is given by him contributed a vast amount of service in promoting the advancement of the town. In the progress of events Mr. Bode, however, was not the only one to be engaged in his neighborhood during the thirty years that have elapsed since he made Union Hill his home. His energetic labors in the public behalf have been varied and wrought no inconsiderable advantage to the town. Others in the same line of business with Mr. Rottmann were more or less interested in town affairs, yielding less assiduity, however, than he, and giving no such measure of attention. Among the latter might be named Messrs. Schwartz, Reimenschneider and Wehnke. Mr. Albricht, on Main Street; Bode, on Columbia Street; F. Beggins, north side of Bergen turnpike; Pape, south side of Fulton Street; Meyers (now Kapp), west side of East Ferry Avenue; and Faist, north side of Lewis Street, with several others, add, by their enterprise and tact in business, much to the enterprise of the town.

From an early period the brewing of lager beer has been prominent in this locality. In May, 1863, Daniel Bernes, George Fausel and Jacob Schweizer were at the head of establishments where this business was conducted. In May, 1864, August and Jacob P. Fausel & Meyer, began the May, 1865, Kapp & Sons, and in May, 1866, William Peter & Co. During the month of August, in the latter year, the brewers of the town of Union disposed of two thousand eight hundred and four barrels of beer. Bernes, 200 barrels; Brunjes & Linneworth, 911 barrels; Kovermann, 721 barrels; Peter & Co., 848 barrels.

In addition to the lager beer, there were manufacturers of Weiss beer and a distiller. The business of making beer progressed, as did other traffic, and the various sorts of manufactories were from time to time added to the pursuits followed throughout the town. In September, 1867, the manufacturers within this settlement were busied as follows:

M. Baumgartner, hats; Edward Bell, clothing; A. D. Bogert, sashes; Conrad Dicks, shutters; John Ehrle, barrels; Joseph and K. Schumacher; Meyers Sons, buckskins; William Knoke, fancy covers; H. Sielentorp, gimp; James Ware, clothing; Frederick Etzold, shuttles.

* Mr. Rottmann was born in Hesse, Germany, Dec. 25, 1804. He came to this country in 1831, and settled in 1834, working as above stated. He married in 1832 and has eight children.

SILK. The manufacture of silk has sprung up within a few years past, and several large buildings were put up and many operatives have found employment at this business. Chief amongst these are the manufactories of Erskine & Co., located south side of Kapp Street, west of East Ferry Avenue; of Simon, on the north side of Gardner Street, near Thompson Avenue; and of Kapp, a short distance south (or southeast) from the dwelling of the late Cornelius Van Vorst. Kapp died recently and Ernest Erskine & Co. purchased the Kapp manufactory in the occupancy of Emil Pietschmann, engaging twenty-five operators in fabricating many varieties of ribbons, and some of them in making and other cards, and some fashionable fringes.

ROMANUS SIMON. Mr. Simon was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1837, and settled on the Main. His youth was wholly devoted to the acquisition of a thorough education, first in his native town, after which he studied successively in France, Italy and Switzerland. He then entered a weaving-school in Germany, and subsequently acquired a practical knowledge of silk manufacturing in various silk-factories in Germany and other countries. Mr. Simon on becoming proficient in the art of silk-weaving sought in America a wider field for his abilities, and on his arrival, in 1870, located in West Hoboken, where he became superintendent of the mill owned by Messrs. Denker & Hatton. Two years later, in connection with his brother, he built the mill at Weehawken, which has established a reputation for the production of a special brand of silks known as the "Regatta" silks. The "Royal Standard," another brand, has also won much favor. During the year 1882, Messrs. R. & H. Simon established another mill at Easton, Pa., which is engaged in the production of the same fabrics. Mr. Simon's time is chiefly devoted to his various manufacturing interests, which leaves no leisure for participation in the political issues of the day. He is not a partisan in politics, and influenced less by party demand than by character and integrity in the casting of his ballot.

TOBACCO. One of the latest established manufactories here is that of the smoker's comfort,—the clay tobacco-pipe. John W. Wilson, Sr., has conducted the manufactory for many years, beginning the business in 1864. He uses both imported and native New Jersey clay, and manufactures all kinds of tobacco pipes. The location of the furnace is on the rear of the lot where his dwelling is, on the south side of Van Vorst Place, between Bergen Line and Bergenwood Avenues.

Prominent throughout the town as an industry conducted for a period of years is the business of cigar-making. These manufacturers are an important factor in the local business operations. August W. Bode, one of the number, an inhabitant of this locality, residing permanently here during a period

of more than twenty-two years. His a store and dwelling situated on the northwest corner of Union Street and Hudson Avenue, having occupied these premises about sixteen years. Mr. Bode was born in Germany, Sept. 27, 1835; came to America, August, 1855; married here Aug. 10, 1862, and has two children, a son born April 20, 1865, and a daughter born May 21, 1867. About the year 1865 this business throughout the town was carried on by August Bode, Henry Bode, James Clark, Frank Lippert, Jacob Meuscheler, Andrew Ritchel, Gustave Ritchel, F. J. Wappler. The business more recently included the names of William Schroeder, George Kahlert, Gustav Foersch, Charles Waas and many others.

FURNISHINGS.—Quite a brisk business is conducted at a factory established five years ago corner of Palisade Avenue and Jefferson Street. It is a branch of a business more largely operated at 74 and 76 Leonard Street, New York City, by Blum & Weill. The resident superintendent here is H. A. Behn, who employs daily from ninety to ninety-five hands, mostly girls. It is a shirt and drawer manufactory, all the machines running by steam-power, and, like the silk manufactories, in June, 1884, presenting a scene of busy activity.

HAIRDWARE.—An extensive business inaugurated here in 1861, employing from twenty-four to thirty workmen, came under the auspices of the late Frederick Etzold. This enterprising citizen was born in Saxony, Oct. 15, 1836, and came to America in 1852; as an official here, he became a member of the Town Council, the Board of Education, and succeeded John Gardner in 1866 as member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, serving in that board till 1869, when Henry Brunjes was chosen to succeed him. He gave likewise some care to the public concerns, the business being chiefly managed, as now carried on, by a son, F. O. Etzold. The elder Etzold, in addition to business done in the hardware line, made immense numbers of shuttles for sewing-machines.

At the time his building was erected, now twenty-three years ago, it was quite alone. Dwellings were scattered and population sparse. Etzold relied mainly upon the business of shuttle-making, to which he gave the earnest attention he was apt to display in a business enterprise. The traffic now at this store exhibits local sales of garden implements and household goods, builders' supplies, etc.

PAINTS, ETC.—Charles Wittreich, now located on the west side of Bergen Line Avenue, a little distance from Union Place, has had much experience here in his business as a dealer in the white lead and window-glass line, or to whatever pertains to convenience or household adornment in this direction. He served the people acceptably in the Board of Education and in the Town Council with zeal.

GENERAL STORES.—Eliot and William Schneider,

aided by the tact and experience of their father, stir the round of wants in many ways. Their prominent store, on a thoroughfare so much traversed as Bergen Line Avenue at present is, wins the notice of many buyers. They supply the house-keeper with oil-cloth, crockery, stoves, cutlery and tin-ware.

P. B. Lawton, west side of Bergen Line Avenue, offers to the community, at reasonable prices, his china, wood and willow-ware, and holds out for sale a thousand implements and utensils, ranging from a sauce-kettle to a scythe, a pruning-knife to a patent pump. Wire-cloth, door-knobs, varnish and padlocks and a host of other merchantables can be found at his store.

Several yards north of Lawton is the store of M. C. Hall, started here in 1881, and now exhibiting millinery goods in all their varieties. In the same vicinity Mr. Palmer sells dry-goods, and Mr. Gulden house furniture.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—Mr. Robert E. Gardner, born in 1821, and for many years a proprietor of the lumber-yard north side of Union Street, conducts the same business at present in conjunction with his son-in-law, under the firm-name of Gardner & Meeks. They deal largely in building materials, making carpenters' lumber and masons' commodities their chief merchantables. Mr. Gardner served several terms in the Town Council, was several years treasurer of the town, and in June, 1881, was made collector of the Bull's Ferry road improvement. Mr. Gardner is conspicuously identified with the real estate and the business interests of the town, and has exercised his skill and tact in many directions to add to its advancement, as well as its prosperity.

ROBERT E. GARDNER.—Three brothers of the Gardner family came from England to America in the year 1600, the first of whom settled in New Jersey, the second in Connecticut and the third in New York. The progenitor of the subject of this biographical sketch is Thomas, who found a home in New Jersey. In the direct line of descent from him was Elijah Gardner, born in Jeffersonville, Essex Co., N. J., where he was an enterprising farmer. He subsequently removed to the present town of Union, in Hudson County, where he became a considerable land-owner and continued to cultivate the soil. His wife was a Miss Force, whose surviving children were Phebe (Mrs. George Decker), Sarah (Mrs. Robert Pierce), Eliza (Mrs. Montgomery Crane), James F., John and Thomas, of whom the last-named only is now living. James F. Gardner was born in the present Weehawken, where he came into possession of a large landed property, and for many years followed the pursuits of a farmer. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Earle, of the same town and county, and had children,—Sarah (Mrs. John Morgan), Charles E., Mary, James F. (lately deceased), Elijah, Eliza (Mrs. Richard Carrey, deceased), Phebe Ann (Mrs. James Youmans), Robert E., Jane (deceased), John,



Robert E. Gardiner

Carstairs A. Mrs. James Booth), Thomas (deceased) and Caroline S. (Mrs. Will. H. Howard). Robert L. of this family was born Sept. 15, 1816, in Westmoreland and received his early education at the grammar school at the Methodist church from which he entered the preparatory school at New Brunswick. While here engaged in preparation for a college course, he was summoned to the assistance of his father in his business transactions in New York City. He remained thus occupied for seven years, meanwhile receiving a liberal education. He then returned and engaged in farming and marketing, and during this period acquired a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's craft, which for five years absorbed his energies. In the year 1853, under the firm-name of J. & R. Gardner, he embarked in the business of contracting and the sale of timber, in connection with which a branch was established in Hoboken under the firm-name of Gardner, Harp & Co., making a specialty of lumber, masons' materials and lime. In 1870 the firm of J. & R. Gardner having been dissolved was succeeded in 1874 by the present house of Gardner & Meeks, who are extensive dealers in lumber and other builders' materials. Mr. Gardner was married, Dec. 27, 1849, to Miss Eleanor M. Gardenbrook, daughter of Abram Gardenbrook, of New York. Their children are Charles (who died in infancy), Eretta E. (Mrs. H. V. Meeks), Robert E. (who died in childhood) and Ella Louisa. The father of Mr. Gardner was in early life an Andrew Jackson Democrat in his political views, and subsequently indorsed the principles of the Whig party. These Whig predilections were transmitted to the son, who later found the platform of the Republican party in harmony with his convictions. He has devoted some attention to local and political issues and filled various offices, such as a member of the committee of the township of Union, member and chairman of the Council of the town of Union and treasurer for several years of the town of Union. He is a religious member of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of New Durham, in which he has been for several years both deacon and elder.

Miscellaneous.—(Continuing a business started in 1855, Isaac Hammel deals in supplies of dry-goods, corner of Washington (now Palisade) Avenue and Franklin Street.

Martin Baumgartner, corner of Lewis Street and Hudson Avenue, began his straw hat manufactory about the year 1860. The building, thirty-six by fifty, is three stories and a half high, and yields ample room for the business. He occupies a dwelling here, and transacted business in New York City during several years before removing the manufactory to this place.

Frederick C. Wienken located himself as a cigar manufacturer corner of Palisade Avenue and Jefferson Street, May 1, 1875. Besides making cigars, he deals in chewing and smoking tobacco, pipes, etc.

REAL ESTATE. The store of Chas. H. Wedemeyer

is located corner of Columbus Street and Hudson Avenue.

The store was opened here under the management of Mr. Wedemeyer. He was born March 15, 1820; arrived in New York from Germany, Dec. 17, 1848; married in 1853 a native of Germany, and has had thirteen children. Mr. Wedemeyer makes an effort to advance local enterprise in many ways, and achieves his purpose. Decoration day, 1884, he remarked to a neighbor, "I am now busy on the nineteenth house." It appears that his attention was early turned to making vacant lots habitable.

HOTELS.—The Columbus House, a resort for recreation and refreshment, located on the corner of Bull's Ferry and Liberty Street, was established about the year 1867. A popular Italian, Louis Canuto, is the proprietor of the "Columbus."

On the corner of the same avenue and Humboldt Street, in June, 1883, across the way from the elevated water tower, James Finneran opened a saloon called the "Tower House."

The northeast corner of Hudson Avenue and Jefferson Street is occupied by a grocery kept for fifteen years past by William Muller. Saloons and groceries are not rare objects throughout the town.

Education.—Scanty facilities for education were manifest here at the earliest periods. It was happily in the way for Mr. Gardner, the elder proprietor of much of the soil in this locality, to add to the general convenience here. Tradition tells us that the immediate neighbors had the privilege of availing themselves of the tuitional services he employed, more particularly for the instruction of his own children. Private schools were established here so soon as the population made marks of home settlement in any degree conspicuous. Among the prominent academies was that of Augusta Fredericks, conducted under the supervision of Charles Siedhof, who was town school superintendent in 1865-66. The institution flourished for years. Several other schools, with a parochial school or so, gained patronage. Miss Maria Brecht opened a select school Oct. 2, 1882, corner of Kossuth Street and Palisade Avenue. Miss Brecht graduated from a public school in New York City, and has thirty-six pupils in her present little academy. She teaches what she calls the "English and German branches," and the children in her care range from six to fifteen years of age.

The school-house on Lewis Street devoted to the public use has been at the command of the local educational department for many years. It was dedicated Nov. 6, 1857. Repairs and additions were made from time to time as these were considered needful. It has been deemed too limited in its appointments for convenience for a few years past. The authorities are upon the eve of dedicating a new brick edifice more commodious and better adapted to present requirements.

The new edifice faces the east and stands between

two streets, with ample means of illumination and ventilation; the location is altogether, in fact, eligible. Its interior accommodations will also commend themselves to the judicious mind. Present Board of Education: William Kothe, president; Henry Lohaus clerk; Henry J. Rottmann, Ephraim DeGroff, Christian Gorman, Ch. Heitzmann, Nicholas Goetz, Warne Smyth, Robert Schlemm.

Societies.—The town contains its charitable institutions that exercise a benign influence upon the community.

J. O. O. F.—This order has a lodge working in the English and another in the German language. Jefferson Lodge, No. 125, is the German, and Jackson Lodge, No. 150, the English. Both convene upon particular evenings in the week at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Union Street, and, according to their rules of order, discussions are there conducted in that "spirit of candor and open generosity which leads men to the altar of concord and good-fellowship."

These lodges are instituted by virtue of a warrant from the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State. The principal officers are elected by the members, and have a term of service named by the regulations. Members are elected after a form peculiar to the institution. Early initiation follows an election. During the earlier part of the year 1880 the following gentlemen were initiated in Jackson Lodge or became members by card: Franklin Adriance, Calvin Clarke, Frank Meyer, Henry Petmore.

F. AND A. M.—A German and American lodge met west side of Hudson Avenue, near Kosuth Street, many years. A Masonic Hall, on Union Place, was dedicated in 1884. Palisade, No. 84, and Mystic Tie, No. 123, are the lodges in this locality. This venerable institution maintains that wisdom dwells with contemplation; its members appeal to the Supreme Architect of the Universe to harmonize and enrich the heart with love and goodness. In His name they assemble, and in His name desire to proceed in all their doings. They entertain ceremonies designed to adorn the mind, and exercise at their communications the intelligence of a Senior and Junior Deacon, a Senior and Junior Warden besides that of several other officials. Among the latter are a Senior and Junior Master of Ceremonies and a Chaplain. A lodge ordinarily has its trustees, those of Mystic Tie for 1884 being Harvey Wilkins, Anson B. Guilford and Edwin B. Young.

JACKSON LODGE, No. 150, town of Union, was instituted Oct. 10, 1870. Members here had been previously connected with Columbia Lodge, No. 63, of Hoboken. In respect to the second order here named,—

It is interesting to note that the Masonic order has long since been introduced into the town of Union, where the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, American Division, has a lodge. The lodge is known as the "Masonic Lodge of the State of New Jersey, American Division, No. 150, Union, N. J." It was organized in 1870, and has since that time been a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, American Division. The lodge is composed of members from the town of Union, and has a membership of about 100. It is a very active lodge, and has many interesting ceremonies and rituals. It is a very important part of the town's history, and has played a significant role in the development of the town.

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G. A. R.—*Ellsworth Post*, No. 14, Department of New Jersey, meets twice a month. The officers are elected in December and installed in January of each year. Meets at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Union Street.

VETERAN ASSOCIATION.—Headquarters at No. 89 Union Street. Meet first Monday evening of each month. Organized in the autumn of 1880. In 1884: President, William Rottmann; Secretary, Jacob Bowers.

A. D. O. H.—This "Sick Society," so termed in common parlance, now meets at Odd-Fellows' Hall, in Union Street. It organized about the year 1862 as Worth Lodge, No. 217. Jacob Iffert, O. B., and Conrad Bickard, Sec.

COUNCILS OF THE O. U. A. M.—Sobriety, Junior, Garfield. The latter is at present operating. Union Hill Division, No. 7, A. O. H., has for its current year's President Thomas P. Wall; Secretary, Patrick Woods.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.—Quite a number of ephemeral institutions figured here during the past two or three decades, many of which were mainly convivial or social in character. Occasionally the promptings of some ruling circumstance urged union of sentiment upon particular propositions, and organization prevailed for a season, the combination ceasing on the achievement of the purpose. Similar ideas come to us when reading that Pioneer Hose and Liberty Engine Companies went on an excursion to Iona Island, or that the annual ball of Fidelio Club took place at Meyenberg's, or when told that the Weehawken Glee Club danced with their friends and were merry at the Franklin Street club-house. The town of Union always seems to admit that merriment has a share in human experience, and that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Accordingly, the reader can be assured that in any elaborate light of history the chronicles of this town carry many a festive event.

But a faint glimpse of the town's history would be given were we to pass over vivid recollections that awaken on a mention of certain headquarters so renowned among old inhabitants as the California Store, corner of Main Street and New York Avenue; Ludlow's, west side of Palisade Avenue, corner of Kosuth Street; the noted Mitchell's, east side of Palisade Avenue; and Stoppel's, west side of Duran Street (now Hudson Avenue). These public resorts named among the earlier residents of the region are sure to stir some recollections and to invite special comment.

Considerable attention is evinced by the populace here in musical matters. Lively appreciation, in fact, has been shown the science in this locality. Quite a

number of associations designed to foster the art have been formed, and a club, the "Landscape," comprising twenty members of the present community, meeting the object of promoting of amateur illustration among its members, was incorporated by special act of the State Legislature, Feb. 27, 1881. The following gentlemen were the incorporators:

Jacob Alt	Charles B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	George B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	Henry B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	Charles B. Smith
Charles B. Smith	George B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	Charles B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	George B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	Charles B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	George B. Smith
Frederick B. Smith	Charles B. Smith

Churches. **ST. ANGELO'S.** Roman Catholic Church, south side of Columbia Street, constructed in 1867, Oct. 4, 1867. Pastors, Rev. Leopold Mack, installed Aug. 5, 1866. Deacons, William J. H. F. Maackens; Deacons, John Hofer, John Kessler. A frame edifice, with basement and belfry, the original structure having been remodeled and enlarged in 1848. A new parsonage was built in 1867, taking the place of that erected in 1848. Present pastor, Rev. John Justin, who has officiated here since June 25, 1865.

IMMANUEL CHURCH. Built in 1865 as a mission of the German Evangelical Association of North America. A small frame edifice, with belfry erected in 1865, west side of New York Avenue, south of Lewis Street. In 1865-67 the Rev. Christian Meyer officiated there as its earliest pastor. At the present time this Union Hill Mission, which includes service at Zion Kirche, in West New York, is in charge of Rev. John P. Lepp, who resides on Palisade Avenue, north of Lewis Street.

ST. JUSTIN DE MARY. Catholic Church, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Bergenwood road in 1875. Episcopal services held here. Edifice was sold and moved in 1881.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, organized Feb. 17, 1878, and attached to the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America. Building located northwest corner of Franklin Street and New York Avenue. Rev. Herman Shoenpe, who was installed as the pastor of this congregation June 22, 1878, has had charge also of St. John's Lutheran Church at West New York, since Oct. 19, 1879. Services in the morning at the Franklin Street Church and in the afternoon at West New York.

FIRST BAPTIST, on the northeast corner of Franklin Street and Bergen Line Avenue. Small frame edifice, built in 1866. Present pastor, Rev. P. F. Jones.

GERMAN PROTESTANT BAPTIST mission organized with eight members in 1881. Building located north side of Morgan Street, east of Hudson Avenue. Pastor, Rev. C. F. Sievers.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY, located east of

Bergenwood Avenue on the north side of Johnson Street. Frame building. Present pastor, Rev. J. N. Grieff. Pertains to the diocese of Newark.

GERMAN PROTESTANT BAPTIST CHURCH town of Union. This church was organized April 26, 1866, in Paterson Street, in what was then Hudson City, (now Jersey City Heights), with the following-named persons as constituent members: Charles Kaiser and wife, Mr. Steinle and wife, Mr. Kittner and wife, Mr. Seidel and wife, Mr. Konig, Mr. Shard and Mr. Lowenberg.

The pioneer deacons were Messrs. Kaiser and Kittner, and the first trustees were Steinle, Kaiser and Lowenberg.

After separation from the German mission, the German population, and until May, 1881, the church services were all transferred to the town of Union, where the church has at present a comfortable frame house of worship, valued at four thousand five hundred dollars, with a membership of sixty-eight.

The pastors of the church have been Rev. H. Gubelman, from 1866 to 1882, and Rev. F. Sievers from June 1, 1883, to the present time.

The deacons of the church for 1884 were Messrs. Grepp and Branstelt. Trustees, Charles Kaiser, Schaaf and Branstelt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

JAMES WIGGINS

James Wiggins was born in the town of Caran, in the northern part of Ireland, Oct. 4, 1813, and was descended from that sturdy class, the Scotch Covenanters. Under the early instruction of the most pious and godly of mothers, he dedicated himself while very young to the service of the Lord, and pursued his education with a view to entering the ministry at a later period.

Circumstances over which he had no control caused him to relinquish this cherished desire, and, in accordance with his father's wish, he obtained a position of Lord Famlah, near of Mullagh, near his native town, for the purpose of learning gardening and horticulture. His excellent knowledge of Latin soon made him a proficient in his business, and before the age of twenty he had offered to him the charge of one of the largest estates in Northern Ireland. He was particularly fortunate at this period of his life in meeting some celebrated French, German and Scotch botanists, his natural genial manner and cultivated mind causing them to take more than a passing interest in the youth. His love for reading was intense,

By Rev. J. N. Grieff.

and more than gratified by daily access to the well-filled library of Lord Farnham. The latter noted his literary taste, and afforded every opportunity to indulge it. In later years the knowledge gained at that time proved of great benefit.

His father determined to settle in America, and James, being the oldest child and actuated by a strong filial love, gave up his bright prospects for the future, and accompanied his parents and seven other children to New York, in 1834. In that city he found employment with the firm of Greenfield & Co., by whom he was engaged in matters of interest and

become overseer of the estate of James Brown, Esq., of the banking firm of Brown Brothers, of Wall Street, New York City. Mr. Brown found in Mr. Wiggins a man of more than ordinary intellect and culture, and, being himself a true Christian gentleman, recognized and appreciated those qualities.

Mr. Wiggins remained with Mr. Brown for eighteen years, and during that time was identified with the town committee of Weehawken, besides holding other offices of trust. On making Weehawken their residence he and his wife united with the Reformed Church of New Durham by letter from Eighth Street Pres-



James Wiggins

confidence until the financial revulsion, occurring in 1836-37, led him to Mattewan, near Fishkill, where his father and mother resided. He became a member and an active worker of the Presbyterian Church of Mattewan, at that time under the charge of Rev. Dr. Irenaeus Prime, now senior editor of the *New York Observer*, whose friendship he always retained. Here he was married by Dr. Prime, Aug. 14, 1838, to Mary H. H. H.

He came to Weehawken from New York in April, 1846, where he had resided, after leaving an official position which he held for several years, and which became vacant in the political changes of the day, to

byterian Church, New York, and became thoroughly identified with the church-work, the former as deacon, Sabbath-school superintendent and treasurer of the church, holding the last two positions for more than twenty years.

In April, 1873, Mr. Wiggins was appointed associate judge of the Hudson County Court. His affable manner and genial nature made him an acceptable associate on the bench, and those with whom he came in contact from day to day recall his kindness of heart and the correctness of his judgment. He was disposed to take the merciful side in every case that admitted of it. He had time to attend the funerals of

those who turned their heads. He had a kind word for the lowly and persecuted, and a stern rebuke for the proud and earthly-minded. In the early years of the town, when there were at an irregular order, many men came to the place for the purpose of their school, higher education in New York City, accompanied by an introductory letter from him.

In a word, no man more sincerely rejoiced in the good of others, or more sincerely grieved for others in trouble, than James Wiggins. It is to his credit that, coming to this country with nothing but his purity of character and an excellent education, he and his wife reared a large family of children, giving them a liberal education and qualifying them for places of trust and importance, bequeathing to them the comforts of a good home and the legacy of sound and true reputation.

Worthy also of notice was his habitual and lifelong fidelity to Christianity. He read the Bible daily, devoting time every morning to his sacred duties. He was able to quote Scripture, as also religious and secular poetry, with great accuracy, and could give chapter and verse for Scripture. He was exemplary in coming himself and bringing his family to the social religious meetings of the sanctuary. For more than thirty years he was always in his place at the Sabbath and social gatherings, in the latter place contributing not only his prayers, but addresses, which his bright and cheerful temperament enabled him to do with salutary effect.

The study of higher astronomy claimed a large portion of his time, and during his earlier life, while in New York City, he spent many hours of the night on the housetop surveying the heavens through a telescope. All the standard works on this science were found in his library, and read and studied with profit to himself and others. He gave several lectures on astronomy for the benefit of the Sabbath-schools a few years before his decease.

His family was his crown. For them he lived, and in him they ever found a most tender and sympathetic friend.

Mr. Wiggins loved the promises of Scripture and the worship of God's people, and died as he had lived, in their enjoyment, on the 21st of July, 1877.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWN OF GUTTENBERG.¹

THE name of this locality arose from an enterprise of what styled "The Weehawken Land and Ferry Association," who proposed the plan for a settlement to be called the new village of Guttenberg. An out-

line of the property took turning a back track of the town of Land, and the name of the town was not streets. That map was placed on file June 7, 1853, and made a public record at the county clerk's office. The widening of roadways in subsequent years made it expedient to direct surveys of a later date. The original map of 1853 by William H. Brown, was therefore followed by another, presumed to be nearer exact, the work of D. E. Culver, in 1870.

The deeds conveying property about this locality usually contain the phrase "being part of a tract of land known by the name of Guttenberg."

As a town under municipal authority the area is bounded by the Hudson River to the east, the Bergenwood road on the west. The northern boundary is Bull's Ferry district of North Bergen, and the southern is the northerly line of Union township as here constituted. About 1850 immigration increased quite rapidly. The *New York Herald* announced in its issue of April 7th the incoming at that port² of more than two hundred and ninety-nine thousand passengers from foreign ports during the previous year, and only a few days before the *New York Times* made the announcement that "a city almost as large as Philadelphia is annually emptied from ships upon the New York docks." Such a wonderful increase by immigration stirred the spirit of enterprise, and suburban settlements increased in population at a rapid rate. Looking in this direction, we soon see a quickened progress in the way of land sales. The Weehawken Land and Ferry Association covered by its possessions a considerable area, and brisk sales were made to purchasers desiring to locate. The deeds given by the association in the years 1850, 1851, 1852, were signed by John H. Brown, president and Aaron Frank as secretary, enumerating lots in Guttenberg. The association, it seems, organized in January, 1853, with thirty shareholders, chose officials, trustees and a committee of finance, and announced their purpose to be to divide the tract³ into lots and sell them "at a moderate price."

Earlier Chronicles.—Very early in the present century there stood upon the summit here, just in the rear of Meckert's brewery, since erected, a log house. It was encompassed by a clearing, and in the occupancy of one John H. Rapp, his wife, Elizabeth, and a number of children. Of the latter, we mention Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Westerfield; Ann, who married James Brower; Katrina, who married William Greene; Maria, who married Samuel Moore; Syntie, who married Barney De Klyne; Henry, who married Katie Dodds; Conrad, nick-named Coon; John, who died aged about thirty.

This family occupied the old home for many years. Rapp and his wife came from Europe, the former

¹ Records of the Association of the Weehawken Land and Ferry Association, New York City, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 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2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 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2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 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3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 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3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619,

being the subject of the High Dutch and the latter the Low Dutch race. The old log cabin was still standing about the year 1830. Parties owning the lands near them were D. Van Winkle on the north, west, Michael G. Vreeland and David Lozier of Tea Neck, held the other adjoining land. Quite likely Rapp and his family were about the only inhabitants for several years of what is now Guttenberg.

The son Henry, who married Katie, or Catharine Dodds, and who died Aug. 6, 1880, aged eighty-seven years, showed himself a worthy son of a worthy sire in replenishing the earth. His children were Eliza, who married Anthony Sumner, Sarah, who married John Green; Sophronia, who married D. Westerfield; Hannah, twice married, and at present a widow; James, David, John.

Another early inhabitant here was Benjamin Westerfield, who was born June 14, 1775. He married Elizabeth Rapp, who survived him many years. The father of this Westerfield was a resident of Bull's Ferry, near the river. A reference to this elder Westerfield will be made a little later. The lands in the occupancy of the Westerfield family here were on the west side of the Bergen Line Avenue, and had been bought by Gen. Ives for the heavy timber upon them. This was hewn down and sent as river-rafts to the ship-yards. About sixteen acres of the area thus cleared were bought by Benjamin Westerfield, who settled himself here. The frame house erected then was still standing in 1884. The location was in a measure favorable for cultivation. A resident in the neighborhood recalls that about the year 1820 the peach-trees there yielded fine peaches in abundance. Fruit, it seems, was not scarce in the vicinity; a few years later old residents discovered on the property of Rapp ancient trees bearing Harrison apples, Spitzenbergs and excellent plums, the latter being of the large blue sort. Westerfield and his neighbors sent their fruit to the city market by way of the Hyler ferry. At this ferry a periauger and row-boats were in service. In seasons of great abundance, one old resident remarks, his eyes sparkling as he tells it, peaches were taken in large quantities to Demarest's cider-mill and still. At this establishment were made two kinds of whisky and peach brandy. Demarest's was near what is now called Fairview, and the spry old resident remarks: "Oh, many and many a load of apples have I carted there." Westerfield, who continued to occupy the premises named till his death, had several heirs, comprising daughters and sons, as follows: Ann, who married James Wiley; Eliza, who married Hiram Seely; Hannah, who married William N. Day; Catherine, who married Richard Earle; Bridget, who married John McDonald; Jasper, who married Sarah Day; John, who married Mary Short; Henry, who married Eliza Danielson; Cornelius, who married Adeline McLane.

By a conveyance bearing date Aug. 11, 1821, to William W. Cowan, of New York, it is ascertained

that Benjamin signed his name Benjamin C. Westerfield. His brothers numbered five, and he had one sister, named Hannah. The brothers were named Jasper, David, James, Cornelius and John. At the demise of Benjamin C. Westerfield, about the year 1829, the real estate went into the possession of the heirs, who disposed of the bulk of it to the association located here. John occupied the homestead for several years. This property was west of Bergen Line Avenue.

The real estate vested in the Rapp family was near the Hudson and about the brow of the hill. It included, according to one informant, "the log house, the orchard and the land around it." March 26, 1816, Martin Winney and Rachel, his wife, of Bergen, conveyed to John, mentioned as the seventh child in the previous record, about five acres of land adjoining "the out-water line on the Hudson," the tract being bounded northeast by lands of D. Van Winkle, east by the North River, southwest by lands of the late D. Lozier, and west by lands of Michael G. Vreeland. By the last will of this John, bearing date Sept. 4, 1826, all the property vested in him is devised to his father and mother. The attesting witnesses to the instrument, which is admirably drawn,¹ are neighbors of the testator,—John Bertolf, Michael Carley and John Brower. Subsequently to the demise of John the care of the father in his extreme age devolved upon the daughter, Elizabeth, now the widow of Benjamin C. Westerfield. Five acres of land came into the possession of Mrs. Westerfield at about this period, and these were ultimately deeded to William Cooper, who purchased other lands in the vicinity. The region went then by the name of *Longan*. Cooper enlarged the cottage he lived in about the year 1837. His real estate here passed into the possession of the Weehawken Land and Ferry Association. Mr. Cooper was twice married. The heirs surviving him were two children by each wife,—Fanny, James, William and Nellie.

Like a multitude of other localities, the town of Guttenberg met with vicissitudes. All is not gold that glitters. Adventurers who made exuberant investments, here as elsewhere, did not in every instance realize their anticipations. The philosopher, as well as the student in history, will observe a great deal to edify him when he looks closely into the chronicles of a little town. The breeze, so lively and brisk about this region at one period, met its lull; the quickened march of progress attending land sales had its time to halt; calculations took shape occasionally in fictitious estimates; the consequences were some mishaps. From the old and slow plod the locality here had got into a prance. Subsequent events developed the fact that mistaken estimates lodged somewhere.

¹Demarest, Geo. W. N. Day, then a lad, still living, was about twelve years of age at the above date in his short-stories and recollections, for the effort to procure this instrument. Eugene Parsons, of Newark Avenue, Jersey City, came up to Rapp's dwelling and procured the instrument.

Improvements.—As early as 1841 steps had been taken toward Bull's Ferry road, this is where it was at that time the town of Guttenberg. Several measures were entered for the improvement of a part of the Ferry road about the month of May, 1841. That part included the space from the easterly line of Bull's Ferry road to the dock on the river. An assessment for this work was confirmed August 1st. Among the contributors at that time were Adolph Meckert, Peter Handwerk, John P. W. Schaefer, Heinrich W. Tigges.²

Several proceedings and enactments relating to the work done upon this road ensued in years elapsed. A supplement to the charter of this town, passed Feb. 28, 1868, permits seven thousand dollars to be levied under an ordinance to improve the Ferry road; a supplement proceeding from the Council of 1863 related likewise to the improvement of this road. All the "improvements" making the Ferry road the most eligible of the local highways were really more of the fancy than of fact. The Ferry road assessment called for but a few dollars out of a few years, leaving a limited area for its levy; the assessment ultimately spread all over the town. At least sixty-two plots or pieces of property within the town were announced for sale the 20th day of October, 1868, to meet calls for this assessment, together with coats, interest and expenses. At this time Henry Meyer was chairman, and the following-named persons were of the Council: A. Meckert, F. Walker, Joseph Schwartzmeyer, Christopher Farnkopf.

All this expensive diversion over Ferry road did not achieve any much-desired ferry, although there were passed, from time to time, several legislative acts relative to the subject. The council of 1868, an "An Act to incorporate Guttenberg Ferry Company," approved March, 25, 1869. Occasional landings during the summer were made at the dock here, keeping a sort of ferry convenience, by a number of the steamboats. This was the case when the "John Hart," Capt. Green, and the steamer "Mercury," Capt. H. Mallan, years ago, made stated trips to suburban resorts.³ The ferry at Guttenberg is a thing yet to be, and while on its winding way its seekers can be led to an incident among historical characters persevering in the line of river navigation by the following anecdote of the first experiments of Robert Fulton, from the pen of R. N. Elsing, of Buffalo:

² "The first steps toward the improvement of the Ferry road were taken in 1841, when a small assessment was levied on the property of the town, and the work was done by the town's own hands."—*History of the Town of Guttenberg, N. Y.*

³ "The first ferry was established in 1841, and was operated by the town of Guttenberg. It was a small ferry, and was used for the transportation of passengers and goods."—*History of the Town of Guttenberg, N. Y.*

⁴ "The first ferry was established in 1841, and was operated by the town of Guttenberg. It was a small ferry, and was used for the transportation of passengers and goods."—*History of the Town of Guttenberg, N. Y.*

⁵ "The first ferry was established in 1841, and was operated by the town of Guttenberg. It was a small ferry, and was used for the transportation of passengers and goods."—*History of the Town of Guttenberg, N. Y.*

⁶ "The first ferry was established in 1841, and was operated by the town of Guttenberg. It was a small ferry, and was used for the transportation of passengers and goods."—*History of the Town of Guttenberg, N. Y.*

Particular ordinances were framed serving the popular advantage. Plans were entered upon regulating grades and facilitating drainage. Streets gained improved aspects by being graded, guttered and even surfaces; the avenues were guttered and curbed, the sidewalks were flagged, and access to one and another point in many ways improved. Among the more prominent labors in these directions we may mention a few projects which were shown by the results following the Hudson Avenue improvements, for which an assessment was levied in 1864. Next came the sewer from Hudson Avenue to Ferry road, an assessment for which was confirmed May 28, 1875. The improvements as to grade of Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets gained attention, assessments for which were matured in September, 1879, at which time assessments were likewise made for the curb, gutter and flag along Hudson and Hermann Avenues.

By a report emanating from a financial statement as to the local improvements, published early in the year 1877, it is made known that the total amount assessed for

Second Street sewer, to May 28, 1875.

Of the First Street assessment the treasurer that year says,—

"All the improvement certificates issued on First Street, numbered from 1 to 100, were collected on the 1st of April, 1884, and the sum due was \$9363.18. The sum was reduced by payments up to April, 1884, to a total of \$8776.54. The sum due upon the Fourth Street certificates at the latter date,

Very moderate amounts were collected upon the other assessments. The annual report issued in 1884 shows sum due April 1, 1881, upon what is styled the Second and Third Street improvement \$9363.18. The latter sum was reduced by payments up to April, 1884, to a total of \$8776.54. The sum due upon the Fourth Street certificates at the latter date,



Fred W. Herrmann

what are termed potato gardens. The hotel and other apartments of the establishment and other business concerns, to meet the demand of the potato trade. Mr. Gott's desire the business has been discontinued by some of his partners, at present it is under direction of Hermann & Weiss.

Among the potato manufacturers here were those of Mr. Deering, of Franklin, DeLeon, Philip Gregory, F. F. Littenfeld, A. C. and Thomas Winkleson. More prominent than any other industry stood the walking-cane manufactory of Frederick Walker, corner of Belle Vue and Hudson Avenues. Here collected in the warm season admirers of the beautiful instrument. Mr. Walker also was a trader of German, purchased three lots here in 1856, and in April, 1861, was possessor of the lot of 100 acres. He has created the property into 160 lots, Jan. 25, 1889, aged sixty. A widow and eight children survive him, viz.: Herman, Lewis, Frederick, Albert, Emily, Ida, Bertha and Louisa.

Michael Clark caters to the popular taste in the beverage line, southwest corner of Bull's Ferry and Hudson Avenue. Among the numerous carpenters and builders of Guttenberg are Michael Clark, Charles J. Asimus, Jacob Kaechele, Philip Mendel, Christopher Hallar, Joseph Loeffler, William Sauerland, Peter Handwerk, Peter McMahon, George Weil, George Smeath.

In the cigar line of manufactories are Joseph Beckert, C. W. Hoppe, Frederick Morey, John Schmidt, and A. Winkleson. Since May, 1888, the drug store has been in the town, and the physicians, Drs. Hill and Vasseltzsch.

For a masterly mathematician, a manufacturer of intricate as well as elaborate instruments adapted to practical and amateur operations, one can call here upon August Herzog. He is an inventor, patenter and a skillful artist, engaged in the manufacture of various instruments, not excepting those of measurement for railroad engineers and ship-builders. He arrived in the United States in 1865.

Among the other business enterprises, it would not be out of place to mention some of the prominent business places of the town, among which are Louis Emmerich, Henry Schneider, J. E. Lits, John Wehnke, Edward Ahrens, William Prosser, on Bull's Ferry Avenue, and Frederick W. Hermann, corner of Franklin Avenue and First Street. These two latter are large and well-appointed grocery-stores, where may be found almost everything calculated for the comfort and convenience of the towns-people.

FREDERICK W. HERMANN.—Mr. Hermann is of German parentage, his father, also Frederick W., having been a native of Königsberg, Prussia, where he resided and followed his trade of shoemaking until 1834, when his emigration to America occurred. He married Frederika Seecamp, and had two sons, Frederick W. and Daniel. The death of Mr. Hermann occurred at his home in New York City in 1843. His

son, the eldest of the family and eldest son, was born June 24, 1836, in the latter city, where he remained during boyhood, receiving instruction at the public schools of the city. In 1854 he removed with his step-father to Guttenberg, and engaged with him in the sale of groceries, continuing this business until the fall of 1861, at which time he was engaged in the possession of the property. He has from that date until the present conducted an extensive and profitable trade, confining his stock to groceries, hardware and such commodities as are in general demand. Mr. Hermann was, in 1872, married to Miss Frederika, daughter of Johannes Hess, of Württemberg, Germany. Their children are three sons,—Frederick William, Daniel and George. Mr. Hermann, in his business transactions, has manifested both enterprise and intelligence, qualities which have rendered him successful and given him a commanding influence in the community. He has in politics been and is an active Democrat, having served for five years as a member of the Board of County Free-holders and later been elected assessor of the town of Guttenberg. He has also held other less important offices, though these distinctions have not been sought by him. He has been among the foremost to advance the interests of the town of Guttenberg, and both in the use of his means and influence has manifested the zeal of an enlightened and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Herrmann was educated in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

Guttenberg Quarries.—No little stir to local industry arose from the quarries hereabouts. Bergen Hill, with its extension to the Palisades, presents a show of trap-rock in abundance, and much of this is utilized by being manufactured into Belgian blocks. Many of the inhabitants make of this vocation a conspicuous source of emolument, the business of block-making contributing largely to the general thrift and prosperity of the community. Amongst the town's citizens employed, with others, in this calling are

Michael Herzog	Frederick Winkleson
John Schmidt	August Herzog
Frederick Morey	Frederick Winkleson
August Herzog	Frederick Winkleson
Frederick Winkleson	Frederick Winkleson
Frederick Winkleson	Frederick Winkleson
Frederick Winkleson	Frederick Winkleson
Frederick Winkleson	Frederick Winkleson
Frederick Winkleson	Frederick Winkleson
Frederick Winkleson	Frederick Winkleson

Post-Office. The Guttenberg post-office was established in 1874, A. E. Birkenstock, postmaster. At his death the widow received a commission, the post-office continuing in her care till the present time. May 1, 1883, the circular showing arrival and departure of mails announced as follows: Depart 8.40 A.M. 3.50 P.M.; arrive 8.40 A.M., 2.40 P.M.

The post-office is on the west side of Bull's Ferry.

school purposes having ample space and commodious accommodations. The teacher's motto is that he is qualified to teach, and the school is a happy fact as that it is adapted to teaching. The authorities at this point did their share in the way of providing facilities. There is no necessity of repeating. There are two in charge. The trustees of the school house were Messrs. David Paul and Hermann. According to the State report for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1872, there were enrolled forty-three hundred and fifty-one scholars, exhibiting an average attendance of one hundred and fifty-nine. The same year's report gave the total number of children as five hundred and three, while the report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, gave the total number six hundred and thirty-four, exhibiting an average attendance of one hundred and thirty-one throughout the district. By a reference to Dr. Smith's report for the year 1880, it is seen that this school was supplied with efficient and faithful teachers and evinced a prosperous condition, joining the rest of the county in manifesting a lively educational interest. The State report of 1871 showed two hundred and ninety scholars enrolled. Valuation of school property, fifteen thousand dollars. County superintendent Dickinson reported that "all pupils are furnished here with books and stationery free of cost," and that District No. 8 is managed by its board of trustees.

Sabbath-School and Church.—To live at random, remarks an author, is not the life of a rational, much less of an immortal, least of all of an accountable being. A Sabbath-school was commenced here in 1864 under the auspices of the Grove Church. The institution operates cordially with its books, tracts and papers as so many leaves for the reading of the nations.

From the Sabbath-school and its enlivening influences came the thought leading to church organization. Steps were taken to erect a chapel here. It was dedicated January, 1868. A church was organized in November of the same year; Rev. W. V. V. Malen served till 1872, Rev. T. B. Crolins assuming in August of that year the full pastorate. The church building is located on the north side of Hudson Avenue. It is of wood, surmounted by a belfry, and neatly accommodated with all the appointments pertinent to a place for public worship. Recent pastor, Rev. Alexander Shaw. It is known as the Reformed Church of Guttenberg.

The other church within the town is on the corner of Hermann Avenue and Sixth Street. It is of brick, with belfry, fronting on the west side of Sixth Street, and has a frame parochial dwelling at its rear fronting on the north side of Hermann Avenue. A large school-house was recently erected just north of the church. The church was incorporated as St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Guttenberg, March 19, 1866; pastor, Rev. Timothy Pacitti. Present pastor, Rev. F. O'Neil.

CHAPTER XLVI

KEARNY TOWNSHIP.

Organization. The present township of Kearny was included in Harrison and Trenton, the people residing in this territory were by a large majority Republican in politics, but their vote was regularly entirely negated by the overwhelming Democratic vote of the southern part of Harrison, and they therefore sought to bring about the division that they might secure independence and a greater influence in local affairs.

The late Gen. N. S. Halstead, who was killed in May, 1864, at the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Newark, while getting off a train, was untiring in his efforts to separate the northern part from the southern part of Harrison. He succeeded in getting the necessary laws passed in Trenton, and in March, 1867, Kearny became a separate township. It was named in honor of the late Gen. Philip Kearny, major-general United States Volunteers, who was born June 2, 1815, and killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862. Gen. Kearny's son and family are at present living at Kearny Hall, in Kearny township. As Gen. Kearny's history is a part of the nation's history,—“he died that she might live,”—it is unnecessary to make any extensive mention of “Philip P. Kearny's” career at this place.

The line separating Harrison and Kearny may be described as follows: It commences at the Morris and Essex bridge on Passaic Avenue; thence runs along Passaic Avenue to Reynolds Avenue; up the centre of Reynolds Avenue to the first cross street, owned by Frank Allen; thence north, along the line of the Muloch property, crossing Bishop Street, to John Williams'; thence east to a little above Professor Noble's residence; thence across the railroad and through the woods surrounding the vegetable farm of Mr. Grubb to the Copper-Mine road. The line thence proceeds south to the Lodi Hotel, along Harrison Avenue, west to Ogden's Lane, along Ogden's Lane straight to the gravel dock, and into the Passaic. Probably not a dozen persons in either Harrison or Kearny could locate this line without map assistance. It is generally condemned as a most arbitrary and unmeaning

line, as it is truly said that houses and premises are sometimes sleep with their feet in Kearny and their head in Harrison. This is the case with William H. Loughman, whose house is bisected by the separating line, and the bed so situated that his feet, while sleeping, are in Kearny township and the upper part of the body in Harrison. As Mr. Loughman humorously says, he can, by assuming the conventional winter curve in cold weather, at any moment during the night become a full citizen of Harrison. Mr. Loughman pays taxes to both governments alternately, and hopes that his location as a full citizen may at some future time be definitely settled. There are other examples as vexatious and unaccountable as this, so that it would appear as if a dynamite explosion located the line of separation. However, although this may appear to be the offspring and irregularity of madness, yet, upon a closer insight into motive, we find consistent method in this madness, being simply the result of trying to take into Kearny certain persons and properties and exclude other certain persons and properties. It is hoped that this line will be straightened at no distant day, and that if the towns are to continue apart, the Erie Railroad may be determined upon as the best separating boundary.

Roster of Officers.—Following is a list of the officers of Kearny township since it was organized, in 1867, up to July, 1884: Town Committee, John Boyd, John Van Emburgh, Jr., Gen. N. Norris Halstead, Joseph L. Hewes Francis Newbold; Clerk, Henry Kenton; Assessor, Stephen K. Jerolaman; Collector, William L. Ogden.

The town committee for 1868 was the same as that for 1867.

Town Committee for 1869, Simon R. Van Emburgh, John Boyd, Jr., John Van Emburgh, Jr., Gen. N. Norris Halstead and Joseph L. Hewes; Clerk, Henry Kenton; Assessor, Stephen K. Jerolaman; Collector, John F. Fullager.

Officers for 1870: Town Committee, John Boyd, Jr., Gen. N. N. Halstead, Joseph L. Hewes, Francis Newbold and Simon R. Van Emburgh; Town Clerk, Henry Kenton; Assessor, John Boyd, Jr.; Collector, Henry K. Schuyler.

Officers for 1871: Town Committee, John Boyd, Jr., J. L. Hewes, Stephen K. Jerolaman, Henry Boan and Francis Newbold; Town Clerk, Henry Kenton; Collector, William S. Ogden; Assessor, Stephen K. Jerolaman.

Officers for 1872: Town Committee, Stephen K. Jerolaman, Henry K. Schuyler, Gen. N. Norris Halstead, J. L. Hewes and Francis Newbold; Town Clerk, Henry Kenton; Assessor, G. K. Van Emburgh; Collector, William S. Ogden.

Officers for 1873: Town Committee, Henry Boan, I. M. Stewart, James Johnson, Samuel D. Smith, Henry K. Schuyler; Clerk, Henry Kenton; Collector and Treasurer, William S. Ogden.

Officers for 1874: Town Committee, Richard Hill, James Johnston, Augustine T. Riley, Joseph Randall and William G. Greenfield; Clerk, Henry Kenton; Assessor, Stephen K. Jerolaman.

Officers for 1875: Town Committee, Richard Hill, Henry Boan, Byron Binnering, R. O. Babbett and George Head; Clerk, Henry Kenton; Collector and Treasurer, Alexander Jacobus.

Officers for 1876: Town Committee, Henry Boan, Richard Hill, David Moon, Byron Binnering and Seldon Goff; Clerk, Henry Kenton; Collector, Alexander Jacobus; Assessor, James Johnston.

Officers for 1877: Town Committee, James C. Johnston, Francis Newbold, G. G. Hardy, Byron Binnering and David Moon; Clerk, Josiah B. Stearns.

Officers for 1878: Town Committee, Richard Hill, James C. Johnston, James A. Bell; Clerk, Patrick J. Cairnes.

Officers for 1879: Town Committee, James A. Bell, Richard Hill, Frederick W. Hortsman, John Quinn and Joseph Randall; Town Clerk, Edward J. Kenny; Assessor, James C. Johnston; Treasurer, Byron Binnering.

Town Officers for 1880: Town Committee, Dr. Clayson, Richard Westlake, John Quinn, Richard Hill, Geo. J. Hardy; Town Clerk, Edward J. Kenny; Assessor, James C. Johnston; and Treasurer, Byron Binnering.

Town Officers for 1881: Town Committee, S. B. Ferry, Dr. S. W. Clason, John Quinn, Thomas Hood and George C. Hardy; Town Clerk, Edward J. Kenny; Treasurer and Collector, Byron Binnering.

Town Committee for 1882: Town Committee, William Green, Thomas Hood, S. B. Ferry, R. P. Messiter and John Quinn; E. J. Kenny, Clerk.

Township Officers for 1883: Town Committee, William Green, Patrick Doran, James McCloskey, John Quinn and Richard P. Messiter; Patrick J. Cairnes, clerk.

Officers for 1884: Town Committee, James McCloskey, William Logan, George B. Read, Patrick Doran and William Green (chairman); Town Clerk, H. Kenton; Treasurer, Joseph Parker, Jr.; Assessor, James C. Johnston; and Counsel for the Board of Town Committee, Ludlow C. McCarter; the School Board was William Robertson, Arthur Greenfield, Charles Hubbard and Charles Hill.

Arlington is a beautifully situated village in the northern part of Kearny township. It was founded about the same time that Kearny township was organized, in 1867, by the Arlington Homestead Association, under the jurisdiction of the North New Jersey Land Company and Fuller Brothers. It was so called after Arlington Heights, Va., being elevated and sloping on both sides, like the heights alluded to in Virginia. The Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad runs through Arlington, and has a station which was called "Arlington Depot" before the name was given

to the village. Trains run every few minutes to and from New York from the depot, and there is no excitation or affluence in Sunday afternoon. It is a flourishing village, with twenty new houses under the course of erecting at the present time. (Feb. 1886.)

ARLINGTON CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.—The mansion known at present as the Arlington Catholic Protectory was built by Kearny, the great man manote before, during the Civil War. It was sold recently to Bishop Wigger for sixteen thousand dollars. It consists of ground on the east of the building. It is estimated that the building cost cost Mc Knapp not less than one hundred thousand dollars.

The Protectory is at present in charge of Rev. Father Curran, assisted by Rev. Father John J. Tighe, of Harrison, who was recently (1884) ordained at Seton Hall College. Some fifty boys are at present cared for here, and taught printing and other useful trades. The typesetting and printing of the *Spirit of the Union*, *Catholic Review* and other publications are done here, and the institution is destined to play a prominent part in the history of Hudson County.

BUSSETT & McDOWELL'S MANUFACTORY of all kinds of heavy machinery, is the largest institution of its kind in Kearny. The machinery for the great refrigerator used to supersede ice at the brewery of Peter Hauck & Co. was made by this firm. Another of a similar kind is now in operation for the great Kruger Brewery, in Newark. This firm, on account of the great strength and artistic beauty of its work, is always overstocked with orders.

In the rear of Beckett & McDowell's is a large building once used as a gold refinery, but now dismantled by fire and not occupied. There was once a famous watch-factory here, but that, too, was burned. Across the railroad from the depot is Butler & Goulding's machine-shop.

Arlington is not yet rich in manufactures, nor in many other of the accompaniments of modern civilization and improvement, but from its healthy location and beautiful surroundings, and also from its refined and cultured society, it is destined to make rapid progress, and become the principal and most interesting part of Kearny township. It is safe to say that Arlington will in the future agitate a breaking up of Kearny township, giving the lower part to Harrison, and organizing herself into the town of Arlington.

SCHOOLS.—A large new brick building is called the Public School. It is a fine structure, of which Arlingtonians are proud. Professors Le Cato, Pierce, Fiedler and Hubbard have consecutively filled the principal's chair in the school, aided by a staff of lady assistants. Mr. Le Cato, a gentleman of dignity and fine culture, has, in addition to his public-school duties, figured as a journalist and novelist while in Arlington, being once editor of a paper there and having also written a popular novel.

Churches.—On the Main Street of Arlington stands the newly-built First Presbyterian Church. It

looks to be a very successful piece of a society. The pastor, Dr. George Sawyer, is an experienced preacher. Fifty feet across, on a side-street, stands the Methodist Church, presided over by Dr. Gorton, another preacher of ability and force.

The *Rose Presbyterian Church*, recently erected on Kearny Avenue, is a beautiful structure, and reflects credit upon the taste and religious zeal of the Presbyterians of Harrison and the lower end of Kearny. Its pastor is Dr. J. Kerby Smith, an eloquent and able minister of the Christian faith.

Within Arlington no saloon nor rum-shop can be found, and this, perhaps, accounts for its solid prosperity, and also for the tone and respectability of its residents.

The house of Mr. James A. Bell, formerly a State Senator from New York State, occupies the most prominent and elevated land in Arlington or in Kearny township. The population of Arlington is of a very cosmopolitan character, composed of retired millionaires, State Senators and legislators, merchants, clerks and business men of all kinds, who are employed in New York, and find congenial rest in their country homes at Arlington after business hours.

Clark Thread-Works.—The southern section of Kearny, bordering Harrison, is dominated with the great thread manufactories of the Clark Brothers. Next to Harrison is the Clark Mile-End Spool-Cotton Company, organized in 1883, with Thomas Russell, Robert W. Ferguson and William Russell & Co. as incorporators. George S. Lings is superintendent of the spinning-mill, and Richard Hill of the spooling-mill. The spooling-mill was built in 1874, and the spinning-mill in 1882. The firm employs from seven hundred to eight hundred hands. The officers are William Clark, president; W. R. Ferguson, vice-president; and Thomas Russell, secretary and treasurer. This firm has agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

Clark Thread Company.—The next factory or mill to be found adjacent to the one already described is the surprise and wonder of residents and visitors, on account of the huge proportions of the buildings and the great area of ground occupied by them. They are the Clark Thread Company O. N. T. Thread-Works. The parent buildings of this company's mills, both of Newark and East Newark, are the Anchor Mills, at Paisley, Scotland, where more persons are employed than at Harrison and Newark together, and it must be recollected there are two thousand three hundred persons employed in the Newark works. The company was organized May 2, 1865, and chartered April 17th of same year. The first directors and officers were: President, Henry Singer; Vice-President, Lewis Coleman; Treasurer, George A. Clark; Secretary, Alexander Clark; Directors, Henry Singer, Lewis Coleman, George A. Clark, Charles H. Ludington, Isaac T. Burr, William D. Jones, Alexander Clark, Thomas Barbour and Henry

J. Davis. The works were built in 1865, 1870 and 1881. They contain engines possessing a total of three thousand five hundred horse-power, and the number of persons employed is about ten thousand. The present directors and officers: President, John Clark; Treasurer, William Clark; Secretary, Robert B. Symington; Director, William Clark; Superintendent, Robert Chumley.

Public Schools.—Kearny Avenue Public School is situated above Fourth Street, adjacent to the Knox Presbyterian Church. Professor Musgrove has been principal since 1873, and conducts the institution to the great satisfaction of the School Board and people, for while other schools in Kearny have had frequent charges of principals, not a particle of dissatisfaction has ever been broached against Mr. Musgrove. He is ably assisted by the Misses Greenfield and Kenton. The Schuyler Avenue Public School has been supervised for many years by the able, experienced and accomplished teacher, Miss Alice Morgan. This school has the reputation of turning out scholars of acknowledged merit, many of whom have graduated creditably from our county examinations as teachers, and are now employed in the schools of Harrison and Kearny.

Patriotism.—The residents of this section were patriotic during the Revolution, as was indicated by the organization of companies of Continentals and also by the expulsion of Archibald Kennedy for his pro-English tendencies. There are many veterans of the late civil war in Harrison, and many others are numbered among the dead on the battle-fields of the war, and many of the surviving veterans have succumbed to the inevitable hand of death since the war.

The Kingsland Family.—Edmund W. Kingsland is the oldest son of Gen. George Kingsland, and was born in Union township, Bergen Co., May 21, 1816. He is descended from one of the oldest families in the State. Mr. Winfield, in his "History of Hudson County," says:

"Isaac Kingsland seems to have been the founder of the family of this name, which settled on the east bank of the Passaic River. He was a nephew of Maj. Nathaniel Kingsland, of the parish of Christ Church, on the Island of Barbadoes. By his uncle's will he received a large tract of land on New Barbadoes Neck, since then the home of the family. He was a man of some note, and for several years a member of the Council. He had a brother, Gustavus, to whom he conveyed a tract of land on the Neck, Dec. 30, 1697. He married Elizabeth, and died in the early part of the year 1698."

Mr. Kingsland traces his genealogy as follows: Isaac had a son Edmund, born about 1670, and died about 1741. Edmund had a son William, born in 1704, and died Oct. 24, 1770; he was appointed judge of the Bergen Common Pleas March 8, 1749. William had a son Edmund William, born Aug. 17, 1741; he was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Bergen County in 1789. Edmund William

had a son George, born Feb. 9, 1783, and died Oct. 20, 1866; he was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Mr. Kingsland was raised on his father's farm, and early in life followed mercantile pursuits; he settled in Jersey City, and in 1843 he was appointed county collector of Hudson County, and was reappointed every year for forty years, and held the office down to 1883, when his successor was appointed, owing to Mr. Kingsland's ill health. Millions of the public money passed through his hands, and his accounts were settled without a single discrepancy.

He was surrogate of Hudson County from 1840 to 1855. He was clerk of the township of Van Vorst from 1840 to 1855, and he also served one year on the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City.

When Thomas W. James, Esq., resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings, in 1856, Mr. Kingsland was appointed as his successor, and still holds the office at this time (October, 1884).

When he took charge of the bank the statement of Jan. 1, 1856, showed a deposit of \$170,724.52, and a surplus of \$1414.95 at the July statement, 1856.

The statement of Jan. 1, 1884, shows a deposit of \$5,271,112.17 and a surplus of \$493,369.57. The management of the bank has been so successful that it has always stood all runs made upon it; it has never closed its doors during its advertised business hours, and has always paid on demand, or in accordance with its by-laws, and it has never foreclosed a mortgage where the interest has been promptly paid, and the taxes and assessments paid on the property.

Mr. Kingsland married Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas E. Steele, M.D., and they have two surviving children,—Edmund W. Kingsland, Jr., who is assistant secretary and treasurer of the Provident Institution for Savings; and Miss Margaret S. Kingsland.

Mr. Kingsland holds to the faith of his fathers, and is a regular attendant at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, in Jersey City.

Early Lease of Copper Lands.—That the minerals of this region early attracted attention is evident from the following lease:

"This Indenture, made this Thirteenth day of November, Anno one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one, A.D. the Eighteenth Year of His Majesty King George the Third, between the said King, His Heirs and Assigns, of the one part, and Robert Butts, James and Isabella King, Deceased of the other part, of the County of Essex and Eastern Division of New Jersey, Weaver, on the one part, & Cornelius Clapp, Augustus Cornelius Clapp, Junr., of the City of New York, Merchant, on the other part, Witnesseth that the said John Butts, for and under the Contents, Rights, Privileges and Agreements hereafter Reserved and Contained, Hath given, granted and conveyed, and by these Presents doth give, grant, convey and to firm, Let unto the said Cornelius Clapp, and his Heirs and Assigns, the one fourth part of a certain part of certain mines, minerals and Ore upon one tract of Barren Lake Plain, in the Lower County aforesaid, that is to say, one equal half of one fourth part Reserved to himself in Articles of Agreement made between Gideon Van Winkle, Johannes Cowman and myself, bearing date February 3rd 1766, Anno 1720. Reference thereunto may more fully and at large appear, with full and free Liberty and privilege, without impediment of Egress and Regress in any of my Lands to Search, Dig

occurred at the ancestral home in October, 1817. His son, Arent Henry, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born at the same residence, on the banks of the Passaic, where much of his early life was spent. When a lad he became a resident of Jamaica, Long Island, for the purpose of pursuing his studies, and subsequently completed his education under the direction of Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt. Returning again to the home of his parents, he determined upon the life of an agriculturist as the most congenial to his tastes, and at once became interested in the varied employments of the farm. The early death of his father threw upon him much responsibility, and made his assistance and knowledge especially valuable at this juncture. In the division of the paternal estate he chose that portion now the residence of his widow, located in Kearny township, Hudson Co. Here he erected, in 1827, a commodious dwelling, which was destroyed by fire in 1870, and at once rebuilt. The healthful pursuits of a farmer engaged his attention for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Schuyler was, on the 24th of April, 1828, married to Mary Caroline Kingsland, daughter of Judge Henry W. Kingsland, of New Barbadoes, Bergen Co., and granddaughter of Edmund William Kingsland. Their children are Henry Kingsland, married in 1859 to Ellen P. daughter of Anthony P. Valentine, of Spottswood, N. J., who has three children,—John Arent (deceased), Smith Anderson (deceased), Edwin Nesbitt (deceased); Harriet Anderson (Mrs. Sidney A. Schieffelin (deceased); Sarah Jauncey (Mrs. Van Courtland Van Rensselaer); Arent Henry (deceased); Richards Kingsland; Mary Caroline (deceased); and Catherine Gerude (deceased).

Mr. Schuyler as an Old-Line Whig, and later as a Republican, manifested much interest in the local issues of the day. He served as justice of the peace, filled the office of chosen freeholder of his township and held various minor positions. He found, however, little pleasure in the exciting scenes of a political career, and seldom abandoned, even temporarily, the congenial labor of the husbandman for the busy arena of politics. He was in his religious belief a firm Episcopalian, and both vestryman and warden in that church, to which he was zealously attached.

The death of Mr. Schuyler occurred on the 19th of May, 1878, shortly after the interesting occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage with Mrs. Schuyler, who survives him.

covered by the township of Bergen. This was about three years after the creation of the county, which, with the present change, now consisted of Jersey City, Van Vorst, Harrison, Bergen and North Bergen. This township organized in April, 1843, with all the territory lying north of the Mill Creek and the New Jersey Railroad, and chose for its representatives in the county board Edwin R. V. Wright and John Toney, Jr. Local interests and an increasing population prompted further subdivisions, and the territory so covered by North Bergen was parceled out as years went on, in making up several other municipalities. This fact is noted when we see Hoboken set off March 1, 1849; town of Hudson, March 4, 1852; Weehawken (in part), March 15, 1859; Guttenberg (partially), March 9, 1859; West Hoboken, Feb. 28, 1861; Union township, Feb. 28, 1861.

The courts began their sessions within this township Sept. 20, 1843, availing themselves of the conveniences then offered by the Newkirk House. The subsequent year Lafayette, the nation's guest, received an ovation here, being then *en route* to Newark. An elegant walking-cane mounted with gold, with a suitable inscription,² was presented to the hero. The address, by Rev. John Cornelison, on this occasion, concluded as follows: "As a tribute of esteem and veneration, permit me, sir, to ask the favor of your acceptance of this small token of respect, taken from an apple-tree under which you once dined, and which once afforded you a shelter from the piercing rays of noonday; and, although it possesses no healing virtue, may it still be a support. And may you, sir, after ending a life of usefulness and piety be admitted into the regions of everlasting joy and felicity." Large numbers of people gathered to welcome the hero, and to testify their regard for one whose example inspired no little courage and patriotism during the struggle for liberty and independence. On his reaching Jersey City he had already been presented to Governor Williamson. This event occurred Sept. 23, 1824.

County Poor Farm.—What in earlier days was denominated the Poor-House Farm had ceased to be an institution needed by a populated region showing three incorporated cities. Broader regulations must be made looking to a more complicated condition. Accordingly, as early as November, 1845, some thoughts were given to the subject of the future condition and requirements. Following these came estimates predicated upon the purchase and improvement of the property at Secaucus. That property consisted of two hundred and seventy-five acres, seventy-five of which were in a cultivatable state, besides woodland and meadow sufficient for all practical purposes, and an inexhaustible quarry of stone well adapted to

CHAPTER XLVII.

NORTH BERGEN TOWNSHIP.

ON the 10th of February, 1843, North Bergen was set off, making two townships to cover the area before

² See the account, in the *Register* of Westchester, in 1875, of the presentation of a cane to Benjamin Franklin. The cane was from Hartford, Conn., and the hero had since taken refuge in the city of New York.

yield the Hays and Beatty properties. The quarry lies at least one hundred feet above the level of the river and directly on the bank. The commission delegated to consider the subject of purchase in 1855 were Gilliam Van Houten, of Hudson City; John S. Jones, Jr., of North Bergen; Charles W. Emerson of Harrison; Michael Van Houten, of Bergen; Cornelius Shepherd, of Harrison; and John H. Platt, of Hudson City.

The committee, joined among other matters, the post office and farm at Succasunna, and reported as follows: North Bergen, two-sixteenths; Hudson City, two-sixteenths; Hoboken City, four-sixteenths; Bergen, eight-sixteenths.

The recommendation to purchase the farm came eventually into operation, commissioners from these four municipalities gaining by a legislative act the needed powers in 1861, and the sale was consummated in February, 1862, the county taking the property in the manner, as years before, it had bought the plot where the county house stands.

Beacon Course.—Turf matters gained no small attention from sportsmen far and near at the races in this locality. The course was upon lands purchased of John J. Newkirk, by Cyrus S. Browning and Hiram Gilbert. Large gatherings were convened when the noted steeds were announced to show their speed here. The course was eligibly situated, and eminent points in swift movements got notched at this course during the time it was in vigorous operation. "Dutchman" made a memorable record here Aug. 1, 1839. A large concourse witnessed this spectacle, and Hiram Woodruff, years afterwards, declared that "it was not by any means all that 'Dutchman' could have done that day." He took the matter and advised the people that saw "Dutchman's" exploit shared the same opinion. "Dutchman" achieved three miles in 7:32 $\frac{1}{2}$. A running horse accompanied this trotter, the race being against time.

An achievement won by Lady Suffolk here, July 12, 1843, met with much notice. She outdid two competitors upon the track, and went one mile under the saddle in "the then unheard, even undreamed-of time, 2:26 $\frac{1}{2}$." Beppo and Oneida Chief had been pitted against this mare. Succeeding this grand race a city chronicler says: "There were Lady Suffolk neckties, Lady Suffolk boots and Lady Suffolk bonnets. Everything and everybody smart and fast was compared to my Lady Suffolk." This performance by Lady Suffolk continued unsurpassed for a period of nine years. Tacony then beat the Lady's time by that half-second, and in four years Flora Temple stepped along, taking Tacony's chaplet by trotting a mile in 2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$. Of course these were mere introductions to what the country has since exhibited. At the Beacon course Seneca Chief and Billy showed their speed as pacers, July 14, 1841; Dutches, Cayuga Chief and Pleasure Boy tested their speed Sept. 19, 1842; Sir William, Ajax and Jersey Blue, Oct. 8, 1844; Lady Tompkins

and Annie October 17th, same year. Moscow and Purity had a one-mile heat Oct. 6, 1854. In a hurdle race November 5th, same year, C. S. Browning was thrown from his horse and killed. The track ceased to be much frequented, became less and less popular, and got no credits for either speed or endurance during the latter months of its career. The town people took cognizance of it as a public institution, deemed it objectionable, made a presentation to the court of their sentiments, and the course gradually ceased to gain patronage—and went out.

Frenchman's Garden.—Lot No. 18, across a part of the present Macpelah Cemetery, and was a part of the "Frenchman's Garden." Concerning this garden, I have met with the following poetic and somewhat sentimental description:

"In a wild and romantic situation, on Bergen Creek, nearly opposite the city of New York, thirty acres of land were purchased for a garden and fructuary by the unfortunate Louis XVI., who, as proprietor, became a naturalized citizen by act of the Legislature."¹ This statement of Warden seems to have been based on a notice relating to this garden in the *New-Berger Journal* of June 25, 1785, in which it is said: "Part of this is at present inclosed with a stone wall, and a universal collection of exotic, as well as domestic plants, trees and flowers are already begun to be introduced to the elegant spot which in time must rival, if not excel, the most elaborate gardens in Europe. The situation is naturally wild and romantic, between two considerable rivers, in view of the main ocean, the city of New York, the heights of Staten Island and a vast extent of dismal mountains on the western side of the landscape." As "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so these exaggerated statements had their origin in the following simple fact: "On March 3, 1786, Andrew Michaux, in his petition to the Legislature of this State, set forth that the King of France had commissioned him as the botanist to travel through the United States; that he had power to import from France any tree, plant or vegetable that might be wanting in this country; that he wished to purchase of some farmer a botanical garden of about thirty acres, to experiment in agriculture and gardening, and which he intended to stock with French and American plants, as also plants from all over the world. The Legislature granted his petition, and permitted him, as an alien, to hold not exceeding two hundred acres of land in this State.

"He came to this country fortified with a flattering letter of introduction, dated at Vienna, Sept. 3, 1785, from the Marquis de Lafayette to Washington."² "He was attached to the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris. He brought with him the gardener, Paul Saunier, who took the title to the ground bought for the garden. The place was stocked with many plants and trees,

¹ *Western Hill, 1890*, p. 81, 82.

² *Journal of the American Historical Association*, p. 11.

among which was the Lombardy poplar. From this garden this once celebrated tree was spread abroad through the country, and pronounced an exotic of priceless value." (Winfield's "Hist. Hud. Co.")

Paul Saunier, the veteran gardener, lived to an old age. His house was upon the site that afterwards became Temperance Hall, the latter-mentioned edifice having been erected by John Shields, who was one of the ten members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders in the year 1848. Shields was likewise a member of the same board with John Hague, in 1850. Traditions touching Saunier are not scant, and accounts of his floral and pomological operations are somewhat interesting. One Anthony Parmentier is said to have introduced the potato in France; the gardener of one H. B. Pierreport the dahlia in America. Commodore Chauncey, it is said, introduced to garden cultivation on this continent, about the year 1812, the Lima bean. Taking the accounts touching Saunier's novelties, as related by old residents, we would find quite a variety of introductions by him. His activity in fostering and making thrifty exotic plants and shrubs was one of the characteristics of the man. Assistants were employed to collect local seeds, many of which were sent to France and in other directions.

What in common parlance is styled the smoking bean tree, had origin with Saunier here. There is one in front of the premises to-day that grew up from the old stump of a veteran tree that blew down some years ago. He had a thorn-tree upon his grounds, another tree that bore what the boys called the checker-pin, a nut having a flavor like that of the ordinary chestnut.

Pioneer Tannery.—Another industry arose in this immediate vicinity. It was toil in a different department, being that of tanning. One proprietor inaugurated the business in or about the year 1789, and carried it successfully on till about the year 1817. The tannery was a rod or two north of the Three Pigeons, on the east side of the Bergen turnpike, as that highway now runs. The structure was of wood, and some of its timbers were still to be seen so late as the year 1855. The dwelling of Cornelius Doremus, the prime mover in this business, still stands, it being an old-fashioned mansion of stone, located west side of the Bergen turnpike. Doremus had a store, hay-scales, a farm well-tilled, and took a prominent position both as a man of enterprise and of a sturdy principle. The land, coming into his possession by purchase towards the close of the last century, continues mainly with his heirs at this period. Mr. Doremus did not lack zeal nor public spirit, as evidences of this appeared in the gift of two lots for the purpose of a lecture and school-room. Subsequent evolutions of doctrine overtaking Mr. Doremus, with others using this property, caused considerable contention. The questions were intricate

and got into the courts. The fact was ultimately reached, however, that on separating themselves, Jan. 29, 1824, from the Classis of Bergen, those acting with the favorers of that dissolution ceased an allegiance where this property was vested. In this category stood Mr. Doremus and those representing him. Himself and the adherents to the new cause went to a new fold, and took none of the real property with them. "The law," remarked Daniel Webster, on the 10th of May, 1847, in one of his brilliant speeches, "is an instrument and means of instruction to the mass of the people, manufacturers, merchants, and farmers; acting as litigants, jurors, witnesses or spectators find it a useful school." No doubt, Doremus found some edification in the law. The veteran had one son and four daughters. Of the latter, two married and two continued single. Only one daughter survives at this writing. Her residence is in the city. As years passed the dwelling was tenanted by James MacFarlane, Jacob Willse, Ferris Scott and others. It is at present in the occupancy of Charles De Clynne.

SMITH FAMILY.—Another resident of New Durham mentioned among the older residents was Baker Smith. Mr. Smith lived on the west side of Bergen turnpike, a rod or two north of the Doremus dwelling. The ancient abode made way some years since for another house, now occupied by a son, Baker B. Smith. Yet many of the older inhabitants remember this ancient domicile, a view of which appears on the following page. Mr. Baker the elder died Jan. 7, 1853. After his demise the widow continued to occupy the premises with an invalid daughter. Here gathered many a social evotional meeting; the fashion of the times led the local worshipers to the house meetings on a week-day evening, and the social prayer-meeting of the little village circle often gathered here. The meetings, as years passed by, were attended by Elder Ackerson, Deacon Greenleaf, Dominies Perry, Hendrickson, Gibbs, Martin, Northam and others. A quiet serenity accompanied the gatherings mentioned here, and the chronicler who wrote the memoir of a resident of New Durham on one occasion might say of others, "He neglected not the public assembly of the saints, nor the meeting for prayer." Mrs. Smith survived her husband seventeen years. She closed her mortal career, aged eighty-six years. Her maiden-name was Elizabeth Sickles. Her marriage with Baker Smith occurred June 1, 1803. Five sons and five daughters blessed these nuptials. The eldest son, Enoch, a resident of New Durham, died Feb. 28, 1873, aged seventy-three.

New Durham.—When the little community and limited area of territory holding for years the name of New Durham earliest took that name cannot be definitely ascertained. What impressive incident suggested the name does not transpire. The English name of Durham, with the prefix "New," seems a

suggestive source; yet what immigrant announced that choice cannot be heralded. An ingenious origin is mentioned by one of the inhabitants. It is to this effect: that in days far back, singing-schools were popular here, and New Durham was a favorite tune. So lively a suggestion as this comes very rarely to mind, and carries with it plausibility. The cuckoo gives name to a bird through a transfer of sound. The katydid derives its designation in similar style, and the name under consideration grew out of the tune holding an intimate relation to the place. Such is the present postmaster's idea as to the derivation of the name New Durham—the name of a tune once practiced at a singing-school here being applied to the place.

years ago stood a dwelling at one time occupied by a family named Masters. The scenery had its very fascinating attractions; few prospects could equal it. The writer remembers having heard the view here extolled, and has often noticed the especial features of the landscape. Few admirers of a variegated view would be otherwise than delighted with the prospect here enjoyed. The slope is to the east and south, and the stand-point referred to is near the northeast corner of Flower Hill Cemetery, at East New Durham.

Agriculture.—Agricultural enterprises are by no means isolated about this township. Mention is made of J. F. Furley, who bought the Van Gieson place about the year 1849. This is on Seacons. Finley



THE SMITH FARM HOUSE.

Topography of the Township.—The topographical aspects of this township are various, mingling plain and meadow, hill and dale, rock and sand. Considerable quantities of the area attain extensive cultivation, being well calculated to yield very productive crops with but the ordinary amount of labor. Few domains of the same extent show such a diversity of surface. At North New Durham, southeast of the present toll-gate, is a sand-pit that yields superior building sand. To the north and to the south the soil is susceptible of an easy and high degree of cultivation. A rod or two west of the sand-pit a meadow may be seen having the darkest-colored mould. Towards the east, after ascending the slope, may be noticed a rocky ridge.

Near this site, a short distance to the west, some

subsequently, it is said, sold to another party, who afterward sold to Dr. Glover; Dr. Glover sold to Huber. Finley was a gold-beater, and made efforts to conduct the latter business here also, employing a couple of journeymen, with a brace or so of apprentices. Success was not, however, uniform with Finley; his style of farming encountered many mishaps. The California fever overtook him, and he migrated to the Golden Gate. A very interesting chapter, edifying to the reader, upon agricultural themes would emanate from Senecus. Its cultivators of the earth were numerous and enterprising from an early period in our American history, and the results of their exploits have been more fortunate than in Finley's case. Then the De Motte farm, at the southern extremity of the present township's bounds, has its early history, like

that of Van Vorst, north of that farm. The homestead of the late Judge Sturges holds its recollections in many minds. The cozy garden of William Scott, where the late Samuel S. Day and his son, William T., located some twenty years ago, wakens remembrances. Scott¹ is said to have been the earliest market gardener who planted the Lima bean in this vicinity. Agricultural matters made headway under the guidance of Joseph Danielson, his brothers, James and William, and his brother-in-law, Evert Greenleaf, and Jesse Van Gelden. Enoch Smith and John Williams made the business profitable at their places. Others exhibited scarcely less skill. An exhibit made by a market gardener of the results of his labors—not including receipts from sales of milk and fruits—during the year 1866, shows: From sales of beans and peas, \$643; of potatoes, \$140; of garden produce, \$2920; of pork, \$85; of hay, \$100; of sand, \$900.

Few farms numbering their hundreds of acres evince more remunerative results than here; the fields of enterprise where the foregoing figures were worked out cover less than forty acres. Andrew Beck began operations here in the spring of 1856 as a farm-hand. By dint of industry he has become another exemplar of the fact that any pursuit followed with energy and conducted with tact takes a man to success. Beck resides nearly opposite the site of the Paul Saunier house. Mr. Beck confines his attention to market vegetables. For a few years he canned tomatoes grown on his grounds, but abandoned that addition to his yearly vocations. A considerable care for several seasons past has been given to his celery crop, an edible he was first to cultivate to any extent in this neighborhood.

Blue-Bent Industry.—At an early period considerable trade was carried on in blue-bent, cooper's flag and cat-tails. The blue-bent, like the other commodities named, is a production of the meadow land along the Hackensack River and the neighboring creeks. The flag was used for chair-mats, it being a material for making the rush-bottomed chairs. Blue-bent was early used in thatching barns and barracks, and in later years has served to make mats to cover the sashes of vegetable gardens and florists. The cat-tail industry gained the attention of a good many of the earlier inhabitants. That and the wood business employed the populace here to a considerable extent during the autumn and winter. The traffic in Christmas greens extended here somewhat during the months of November and December. The cooper's flag was usually cut in August and during the early autumn. The cat-tails were stripped during the cold weather. Some of the inhabitants showed great briskness in this work. It is said that the late John I. Earle, when a young man, stripped eight hundred pounds in the space of a single day, a feat very few persons have attempted, much less performed. The

bulk of these merchantables attained sale in New York City. Space is too limited either to make mention of those considerably engaged in that domain of labor or to extend our chronicles in the agricultural department.

Pioneer Modes of Travel.—Old residents refer to the years when the mail-coach was running from Hoboken to Hackensack, also to the era when the plank-road served as the highway for travel. They make mention of the toll-gate near Hoboken as tended by Willse, of the Hill-side toll-gate tended by Ryer. The present toll-gate is at North New Durham, tended by George H. Mabie since April 20, 1882. Among those having the stage lines were Edward Van Buren and one Vanderpoel. The accommodation coach was run by Peter Riker or by Edward Seeley. One Doremus blew the stage-horn, carried the mail and run a line of stages for many years. The stage halted at the Three Pigeons, in going to Hoboken in the morning and when returning in the afternoon. The terminus of this line was Hackensack. As the Hackensack route was relinquished an omnibus line or two succeeded for the shorter distances. The latter mode of travel, however, soon ceased, the conveniences attending steam-car travel superseding all others.

Pioneer Training-Days.—Recollections among the older citizens here leads them to mention the training days of years past. An annual parade took place in June of each year, when the militia, in their regimentals, won some little renown by going through the drill in open field. A recourse was had to grounds owned by Abraham Saunier, near the present railroad station. Here the gallant officers issued summer-day commands, and the rank and file took even steps, being armed and equipped as the law directs. The spectacle gained considerable notice, the populace appearing in large numbers to witness the display. Everybody admires the precise movement seen in the military march, and where the manœuvres are made for the purpose of instruction they are undoubtedly useful. Independent of all this, there are a number of advantages to be derived from keeping this branch of service abreast of the age in skill. Old residents mention military encampments within this township at different periods. One that attracted comment throughout the community took place near the Three Pigeons in the neighborhood of thirty years ago. It covered four days, beginning on a Wednesday and closing the following Saturday. On that occasion the beautiful pasture-fields about the broad Doremus manor, east side of the Bergen turnpike, were covered with white canvas tents. Martial music greeted the ears of the lookers-on now and then, and the whole array had attractions both for the ear and eye. Very great enthusiasm attended the showy gathering, as is usually the case at all military encampments. The commanding officers inspected and reviewed the forces in and out of drill. From all

down the slope to Secaucus. The grounds about the premises had a rural aspect till the tide of immigration and real estate speculations wrought out great changes. An early list of the parents in this district and the number of school children, signed by trustees Jacob Newkirk and Thomas Taylor, will show the range of the district. The record is as follows:

[illegible]

The designation given this region arose from a domestic industry at an early period in vogue among the inhabitants. Many of the dwellings of the people inhabiting that neighborhood were provided with the conveniences for weaving. The fabrics used were home-made. Citizens still residing there have recollection of this feature amongst the old folks, all of whom knew well the use of the spinning-wheel and to what purpose flax was raised. In conversation with a resident near by, at one time the occupant of the old stone house, she said recently she had been accustomed to spinning, the families all about there following that old-time industry. The girls there when they married and migrated to new homes, in some instances took their spinning-wheels along with them. Of course the use of these machines had had their day, and other household conveniences soon sent them into the garrets, where many of the obsolesces remain to this day. As one of our poetic observers

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School Districts.—The successive changes in township boundaries varied those of the school districts. By a supplement to the act dividing this township all the territory was declared to be one district, and authority was given in that supplement (which was approved Feb. 10, 1862) to subdivide the township

into four districts. These were created under the authority of that act, as follows: 1. Bull's Ferry; 2. Secaucus; 3. South New Durham; 4. North New Durham. Another district (East New Durham, No. 5) came from a division of No. 4 a few years afterwards. The latest school census shows the number of children to be in No. 1, 206; in No. 2, 295; in No. 3, 346; in No. 4, 139; in No. 5, 144. The latest school erected is that of No. 5. Each district has its chronicles. Bull's Ferry is memorable for being the site of the noted Block-House, a Revolutionary landmark. Secaucus is memorable for many Revolutionary events. Snake Hill, near by, is the seat of the county's almshouse.

Old Time Deer-Chase.—Modern chronicles give us no moose-hunting. And yet in the far back the deer was not unknown in this region. There are still here standard representatives of the ancient monarchs of the forest. In front of the late Cornelius Doremus' mansion and in front of the late Michael Fisher's, along the Bergen turnpike, are two tall elms having commanding aspects. A brace of tall oaks and a noble elm are to be seen to-day on Richard Stanton's place. Similar trees were numerous, from all accounts, in the Bergen Woods decades ago, and the deer was enjoying the shelter of these primitive occupants of the soil. Here the brisk animal reveled amidst the sylvan retreats of centuries gone by, a swarthy race sharing with him the vast area around them. How readily one at all acquainted with such scenes can conjecture the exhibitions presented here? The fine ear of the American moose is known to detect, even at a great distance, the snapping of the smallest twig or any noise foreign to the natural sounds of the forest.¹ Fancy a young quadruped startled by some alarm. Instantly you hear the twings snap and the rustling of his feet in the laurels, for he has the fleetness of the wind. It is easy to contemplate these beautiful animals in every variety of posture, whether in repose or in brisk action. Some are at the river's brink supplying themselves with Nature's choicest beverage; others may be seen grazing along the grassy slope; others stand serenely or loiter slowly, snatching a tuft of grass by the way. This is an animal that has often been the solid game of our North Bergen sportsmen, graphic accounts of the hunt being often narrated in the region. The venison feast of itself arises from expeditions to localities to which such sterling denizens of the wood retreated as habitations of our race have multiplied. A number of the native inhabitants still with us upon this mundane sphere, and, indeed, living at present within the bounds of the township now meeting notice, can portray the deer-hunt by a reference to incidents taken from their own experience. The moose as

The last was made by "baiting," which is the putting of dry bunches of the trailing ferns in a hole, with the hope the rats will eat a great distance, and will alarm it.

much admired in our American forests is a captivating animal, one of the beauties of the wilderness, and a pleasure to contemplate. No other animal that runs in the woods is so difficult to approach, and he is said to equal the moose in swiftness. Its flesh is exceedingly good food, easy of digestion, and strong and palatable. The two species of deer talked about making variable features from the moose comprise a common sort, and the red deer, or elk. The latter are well proportioned, have gigantic horns and present a majestic appearance. They shed their horns in February or March, and by August two horns are nearly at their full growth. They have branches extending front and rear. Those noble animals feed on grass and buds and the twigs of trees. The flesh of the deer is tender and of a fine flavor.

Along the Hackensack the reports of fowling-pieces were frequent. Game there in certain seasons was abundant. James H. Earle is still an authority in matters referring to that region. Hunting is his hobby. He is a resident of New Durham, and holds trophies of his skill. J. Frazer Kinzie, of whose experience historians may still avail themselves, led his fancy in leisure hours to some extent in these directions. He has called the taxidermist to his assistance, and preserves a few mementos of his gunning days. Of these, with several varieties, still appear the robin, oriole and wren, with blackbirds, bluebirds and meadow-larks. Earlier observers talk of Conrad Rapp, whose skill and quickness gained many a partridge. He found the quail without difficulty. "I have seen him," remarks a neighbor, "come in with fifteen gray squirrels and other game." Conrad, it seems, made his living out of this pursuit for many years. He took to the hunter's life, and on Sundays the boys would make a visit to the hermit.

Domestic Animals.—Rearing of sheep is not among profitable speculations undertaken here. The animal is seldom seen here. The late Philip Greenleaf gave at one time considerable attention to the raising of swine, at times he is represented at a subsequent period. No limited attention has been given to the cow in this region. The dairy at Secaucus and in neighboring localities sixty years ago gained a large measure of notice. Butter was among the common marketables going from this region sixty years ago. Milkmen now find a ready sale for most of the milk produced. Jacob Reiner has been twelve years in the latter business. In 1880 he was keeping about a dozen cows at his homestead in New Durham. He avails himself of the fine pastures in the vicinity. Henry F. Perry, for many years the keeper of a dairy, and residing at New Durham about thirty-nine years, confers upon a theme of this kind rather cheerfully. Mr. Perry claims to have owned a cow for forty-three years, and surely the animal he now has is a choice one. It is an Alderney, and his fifth cow of that breed. Finding a heifer he bought six years ago turn

out to be an Alderney, and that he milked and buttered in quality no breed excels the Alderney. The Holstein and other breeds may, he says, yield a larger quantity of milk; yet the quality of that milk is not so good. It comes up to the quality of the milk of the Alderney cow. The cows and the butter are correspondingly superior. Engaged in the dairy business at one period were Van Dine, at Secaucus, and Samuel Peck, at Bull's Ferry. The business has been energetically pursued by David Van Vorst, of Weavertown, and receives at present considerable attention from Samuel H. Greenleaf, of North New Durham.

Pomology.—Both at Bull's Ferry and at Secaucus much attention was at certain periods given to orchards. In fact, the fruit-tree received the care of the early settler to such an extent as to evoke the frequent comment of a successor. The area is not limited altogether to the places named, where care was shown in this art. Traces of the early planting of fruit-trees are scattered all over North Bergen. A few of these were years ago obliterated by incursions of new enterprises; yet here and there stands a straggling sentinel, telling of the departure of his companions. The old apple-tree is a familiar expression in this township. One is readily seen without going very far. The old folks sedulously guarded themselves against any future apple famine. Some of this fruit was very fine. The orchards of the late John Meeks were supplied with trees that bore very choice fruit. At Baker Smith's old place were fall pippins, the Van Dine and other superior apples. The Doremus, the Downer, and the Job Allen property, the Post farm, at Secaucus, the Peck place, at Bull's Ferry, Van Vorst's, near West Hoboken, were all noticeable in this particular. The orchard of Mr. Richard Meyer, but particularly that of Mr. R. Stanton, at East New Durham, deserve notice. That, too, of Mr. Williams, and the orchard of Mr. Wragge, at North New Durham, merit mention as yielding excellent apples. Mr. Duryee in 1844 had an unusually prolific yield from the orchard then on his farm. The apples he has are chiefly Newtown pippins. In the autumn and winter of the year just mentioned Mr. Duryee sold at least four hundred barrels, the fruit being all in fine condition and fit for shipping to foreign ports.

Of other fruit, as plums, quinces, peaches, Mr. Duryee has no market supplies. His pears—hurt by the blight a few years ago—are now fine. He names among varieties the Bartlett, Duchess and Vicar of Wakefield. By the way of cherry sales, the neighbor of Duryee, W. J. Danielson, can have few peers. His yearly crop is heavy. He sold last year (1884) eight thousand pounds. He mentions among his varieties the Black Eagles, Dickemans, Napoleons, Ox-hearts, Richmonds and others.

The cranberry and the wortleberry are indigenous here. The latter, commonly called the huckleberry, may be found in large quantities about the Secaucus

grapes. There are two or three varieties of this berry, the blueberry being the largest and of the finest flavor. All the garden fruits gain considerable cultivation in this latitude, as currants, gooseberries, lawsons, raspberries and strawberries. John McFarlane, of South New Durham, is zealous in cultivating the latter. Dr. Seidhof, some years ago, gave considerable care to the cultivation of the grape. He ~~came to a work on the subject and~~ superintended a nursery for several seasons. Robert Seimer, of North New Durham, has quite an extensive vineyard. It is upon a high slope. Wild grapes grown in wet localities are not compared to those grown in dry soils. The wild grape here has a thick skin, hard pulp, large seeds. The cranberry improves in many respects by a transfer from marsh to upland. As to grapes, by culture in dry situations the seeds and skin become less large and thick and the pulp almost disappears. So early as 1839, or thereabouts, J. W. Paulus, subsequently a resident of this township, ~~was known~~ ^{was known} method, originated in Hamburg, of forcing grapes in hot-houses. The method embodied three features,—it required no outlay after the first year, did not weaken the vine and produced ripe fruit in the middle of the winter.

Sociabilities.—Records of cordial gatherings of the young folks could be made very elaborate. Years ago the social chat was sometimes carried on in the Holland language; less so, however, here than in South Bergen. The late Thomas Rosman (he owned and occupied of the old stone house at Weavertown) was among the number who conversed in that lingo very fluently. He was, like many a neighbor of his far and near, a devotee to whatever is styled social. The occasion for raising a new building was at one period made a social event. Neighbors collected together, the work was done, and a little festival followed. What was called a husking-bee often had social features. These meetings were sometimes hastily formed, and young and old united not the less merrily on that account. At the work there was a quiet way pursued. Yet in the sports there were pranks enough to diffuse good cheer. Old inhabitants mention the quilting-party and the sewing-circle as having had their pleasures. Birthday-parties and holiday occasions won the social attention. Neighbors name the nuptials of several of the older residents as having been celebrated with some degree of festivity. Good cheer was abundant at the Huyler abode in 1856, the occasion being the marriage of Michael I. Fisher and Mrs. Sophronie Huyler. Mrs. Huyler was a daughter of Thomas McDonald. Miss McDonald was born at Deas' Point, well known throughout the community; and the evening entertainment is still spoken of by the guests that participated in it. The host and hostess upon that happy occasion did the honors in the most acceptable style. Mr. Fisher was many years a resident of New Durham. It was his custom to gather his friends around him on the first of the year, a famous festal

day with him. The family-circle convened at the homestead was on that occasion a scene of sociability. Children and grandchildren joined in the festivities.

Mr. Fisher was frequently a member of the township committee. He was one of the grand jury first convened in Hudson County. He represented the township in the Board of Chosen Freeholders during the years 1846 and 1847, and served at one period as the treasurer of the county. Occasionally a jaunt took his fancy, and his subsequent account of that tour was always interesting to his auditors. A few years since a granddaughter of his, Miss Tracy, passed a year or two on a visit to the East, taking Japan among the countries through which she traveled. Upon her return she exhibited the curiosities of travel gathered on the route, and her grandfather evinced considerable interest in these and in the narrative of her travels. The present history set before our readers is to some extent indebted for facts gleaned from Mr. Fisher's memory. Fisher Avenue in the town of Union and at New Durham were named in his honor. The old gentleman met friends socially on the occasion of his eighty-sixth birthday, April 29, 1880. His death, which was that of a patriarch surrounded by attentive kindred, occurred the following November. The dwelling he occupied was assumed by the West Shore Company a year or so after his demise, and it served in the occupancy of that company for an office, in which the engineers matured their plans. Mr. Fisher left two daughters, one a resident of the township. The dwelling she occupies is one of the most eligibly located among the residences that are rural and suburban within the county. It is some distance from the highway, occupying an elevated site, with fruit and ornamental trees dotting the declivity front and side, and altogether just the home one would choose who desired a sylvan abode. The curtilage includes ample grounds that are carried to a high state of cultivation. North of this dwelling are the fine residences of A. M. Duryee and of James McFarlane, and to the south are the dwellings at one period occupied by the late John Lovet and his son-in-law, the late D. H. Wilson.

In Taylor's history of the ancient township of Bergen allusion is made to the marriage occasions. The twain made one, with a mirthful escort, go in a procession, the whole company singing by the way. Similar events no doubt took place within these bounds, and recollections are revived by this reference. Graphic accounts and such as enliven the social circle are often those making reference to nuptial events, and of narrations of this nature the neighborhoods hereabouts have their full share.

Among social gatherings might be mentioned donation visits by Rev. Joseph Perry, Nov. 13, 1855, and by Rev. L. Mohn, Dec. 10, 1856; the nuptials of Joseph Fahys, April 19, 1856; the birthday festival by C. Drescher, the florist, Feb. 26, 1857; a ball

at the Saint Nicholas Fair, granted Jan. 2, 1856, the same lot containing the Old Pine Tavern, 24 1/2 acres, year. On the 2nd of January, 1866, the Red White and Blue Association purchased a hall at the New Durham Home Association. Associates, Alvin D. Greenleaf, Henry Allen, Garret D. Lozier, Edward A. Danielson, George T. Bath and James Wilcox. Social parties were gotten up occasionally to visit distant points of attraction or to witness some metropolitan drama. The former included the *Seven of Norway*, *The Fall of the American Institute*, the latter "Mazeppa" and "Meg Merriles."

Memorial days, Oct. 10, 1866, *Historic Birthdays*, celebrations, house-warmings, picnics and surprise-parties came and went among the ordinary incidents of the day. These are, with other methods of social recreation, the recourses had for enjoyment.

Indian Springs.—These springs are upon the western edge, south of New Park and Cemetery, on a plank-road and the railway. There are other springs, each going by the name of the Indian Spring, in several localities throughout the township. At East New Durham there is one upon the premises now in the occupancy of Richard Meyer, and at South New Durham upon lands of the late James G. King. About the latter spring, for many years, there grew quantities of fine water-cresses. The waters of these springs may be said to hold a reputation for purity and clearness, and in warm weather a welcome coolness. Old inhabitants who are familiar with these springs join in a recommendation of them.

Early Architecture.—A visit to these the most primitive styles. Here and there one saw the log-house. The larger frame buildings showed what is styled the hipped roof. Where a stone house was erected there was usually an overshoot or projecting roof. Beneath this appeared a front stoop, and in some instances a piazza extending the entire length of the building. The later houses were usually of one story, with a garret. Many of the houses had a kitchen extension, smaller in its dimensions than the main building. Ceiling with the modern plaster was an after-innovation; in these antique dwellings the upper beams, usually of oak, appeared to the eye. These and the lower surface visible of the garret floor were whitewashed, painted or colored by protracted time and smoke. The usual appendage to the kitchen was an oven, in which a weekly batch of bread, cake and pies was baked. Frequently the barns were of fair size. Near by were the hovel and the corn-crib. The roofs of the barns were thatched in some instances, as were those of hovels and of barracks. The latter, instead of being inclosures for the resort of soldiers, were the entrepôts for the farmer's hay or straw. In fact, that was the local designation for the depository of the crop of cornstalks, as well as that of straw and hay, and these objects were often observed upon the open salt meadow and in the corners of cultivated and grass fields.

Cemeteries. The earliest burials are located in several of the homesteads are of some interest to the antiquarian. With the outcome of speculation in real estate changes occurred, and here, as elsewhere, even a graveyard has taken to itself wings. The principal private burial-ground now is that of the Smith family at Secaucus. The burial-ground of Hoboken was removed to the township about the year 1857. Changes were made at Grove Cemetery in 1869, the widening of Bergenwood road causing the removal of a portion of the same to other purposes. Additional territory was bought for this cemetery afterwards. The earliest interment within this cemetery was in 1845. There are, besides this, four other cemeteries, Macpelah Cemetery and Haddonfield Cemetery, and one on the east of East Bergen turnpike, in North New Durham. Weehawken Cemetery is in South New Durham, north of the Old Secaucus road, and Flower Hill Cemetery is located west side of Bergenwood road, at East New Durham. The last-named is an incorporation revived. The plot, which covers ten or twelve acres, was recently fenced, and the entrance is provided with a tasty Queen Anne cottage erected of stone, and in the occupancy of the cemetery superintendent.

Improved aspects show here a contrast to the old-time graveyard. The better instincts of human nature have given charms to the burial-plots, a care and a tidiness being shown the place of sepulture not so observable in the earlier epochs of our history. Preparations were observed by plot-owners during several years past to make impressive floral scenes, the exhibit being in many instances decidedly attractive during the pleasant season. When the colder weather comes an evergreen decoration takes the place of the flora-blooming period, and thus the circuit of the year finds these cemeteries presenting becoming aspects.

Necrology.—But a glance at a record of this description will lead the reader to meditate upon the mutations of history. About the year 1861 may be noted the death of Smith A. Freeland, an efficient town clerk here. He was still a young man, and died of consumption. Same year died Job Smith, of Secaucus, aged sixty-four; his son Job, aged twenty-nine, died in 1865. Issachar Cozzens died in the month of April of the latter year. Cozzens had lived here when the township was still without its prefix "North," as he moved here from New York nearly fifty years ago. Another old resident died in December, aged seventy-six,—Abel I. Smith, of Secaucus. The year 1867 had quite a notable mortality record. In the month of June, John I. Earle, many years the assessor and local magistrate; in August, at the homestead of the late Job Smith, Edward Hagen, who had resided at Secaucus for a few years; in August occurred the death of Walter Weldon, after encountering an attack of Asiatic cholera. This demise was succeeded by that of James Cox.

Quite a shock came to the town-stomachs by the sudden death of John S. MacGill, well-known as a resident of New Durham. Though an old inhabitant of this county he was a native of Jamaica, L. I. A death almost coincident with his own was that of Governor John A. King, the two having been boys together.

Highways.—No little care was bestowed upon the conveniences of transit here from very early periods. The "short route through the woods" as time passed on took shape in substantial roads. In the days when Revolutionary events occurred here of a stirring description some labor had been already given to the roads. At a time running remotely back, road masters had their districts, within which they were to keep the roads in repair. Adam Boyd, whose wagon conveyed passengers from Hoboken to Hackensack in 1783, said the roads were good. As the highways verged to the Weehawken ferry, then in operation, considerable travel was noticed on those highways, the farmers from a region many miles around taking their produce by these routes to market. The by-roads leading to the principal thoroughfares were more primitive, and often rough and narrow, being rather cow-paths than roadways.

Bergen turnpike, incorporated in 1802, was constructed under the chartered power, and continues as a highway upon which toll is collected till the present time. In 1852 planks were laid all along its route, it becoming then known as the plank-road. It was soon followed, however, by what was styled the Paterson plank-road, a highway that has become within a few years a county road. Planks are now superseded by crushed stone, several years having elapsed since the worn-out planks were taken off both of these thoroughfares. The first-named turnpike—now pretty well macadamized—is the main avenue traversed by teams going from Hackensack to Hoboken. A highway over nearly the same route existed before this company was started. In relation to the Paterson turnpike, a considerable distance traversed by that roadway was new, it being opened about the year 1854. The roads leading into these main thoroughfares were for many years under supervision of road masters elected yearly at the spring town-meetings.¹ Under an act passed by the Legislature and approved March 17, 1875, duties before incumbent upon road overseers are now performed by five commissioners of roads. The office is held for one year, the incumbent being limited to his district and to the direction of the township committee. The sum to be raised for working roads is an amount fixed by the town committee, set forth by public resolution, posted thirty days before the annual election in the spring.

That amount is the maximum sum to be voted for, and when adopted no more is expended than the district is entitled to "under the apportionment of the general township tax." Ordinarily two thousand dollars have been ordered, and the five districts have shared *pro rata* in labor expenditures for repairing the highways annually. About sixteen thousand dollars have been expended upon the roads of the township since that law went into operation. This is exclusive of outlays by the Board of Chosen Freeholders in erecting bridges and culverts upon the local highways in and about the township.

Local Government.—A town committeeman is chosen from each of the five school districts. The election occurs in April of each year, when a township clerk, collector, assessor and other local officers are chosen to serve for the following year. The committee meet at Town Hall the first Saturday in each month, and oftener when needful. Among the duties incumbent upon a committee here are

1, To make and enforce tax returns; 2, to frame and enforce ordinances; 3, to make assessments on special improvements; 4, to fill vacancies in local offices; 5, to make bonds and appoint their sureties; 6, to hold and receive applications for licenses; 7, to audit reports of officers; 8, to report to the board of supervisors and collect taxes; 9, to fix amount of bonds to be given by local officers; 10, to supervise record of township accounts; 11, to estimate prospective outlays on roads; 12, to report and audit yearly reports; 13, to superintend and supervise road repairs, etc.; 14, to confirm special assessments; 15, to report redemption collections for the year.

The earlier records of the township are primitive and crude, whatever may be attained of them. Many are with the missing. The records deemed in many instances valueless by the early officials went at random, and got at loose ends. There were no efforts shown to maintain any order in the local register. Public business took its yearly tramp, having nothing but caprice to fix the locality for transaction, or, while the township was more extended in its area, popular convenience was considered; for instance, North Bergen's collector in the year 1859 sat to receive taxes, December 10th, at Guttenberg, P. Schelpf's; December 12th, at Union Hill, J. Reinhart's; December 14th, West Hoboken, G. Van Vorst's; December 15th, New Durham, B. S. Earle's. Even subsequent to the division of the township, in 1861, a similar line of proceeding was followed. In 1865 the commissioners of appeals sat at the North Bergen Hotel, east side of Paterson plank-road, November 28th. The collector sat December 5th at Bull's Ferry Hotel, December 10th at Sigler's New Durham Hotel, and December 16th at C. McCollum's Hotel. The elections were held at one and at another hotel year after year, as the majority of ballots determined at the yearly town-meeting. In particular instances, there was considerable rivalry exhibited by contending Bonifaces, each striving to outdo his competitor for the choice to be thus determined. By an act approved April 3, 1873, authority was granted to the municipal corporation to purchase a suitable public

¹ The first act of the Legislature, passed March 17, 1875, relating to the roads of the township, provided that the duties of the road masters should be performed by five commissioners of roads, to be elected by the township committee, and that the sum to be raised for working roads should be fixed by the township committee, set forth by public resolution, posted thirty days before the annual election in the spring.

There are three branches of this firm at Hackensack, at Hackettstown, and at West Hoboken. Hudson Co. Atienne Givernaud, the elder of the two surviving brothers, resides here, devoting his entire attention to the business. Another manufactory is the work of the Messrs. Underwood, sons of the late Jean Underwood, who established themselves here upon the demise of their father, in 1882. The chemical laboratory is the building at one period used by Charles Bene as an ostrich-feather factory, and subsequently by R. Stanton in manufacturing fire-

piano-fortes. There are five persons employed about the business, and the capacity admits manipulating there from four thousand to six thousand deer-skins per year. Steam-power is in use there, and the water supply is from an inexhaustible artesian well upon the premises having a depth of ninety feet. The establishment was represented at the Paris Exposition of 1867 and at the Philadelphia Centennial of 1876.

CHARLES DE CLYNE.—The De Clynes are descended from a Huguenot family who fled from France



Charles De Clyne

works. The Underwood concern made an exhibit at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and at the Paris Exposition in 1878. The remaining manufactory to be mentioned is of a business running back more than three hundred years in the family of the present proprietor, Richard Meyer. He succeeded to the business in 1873. It was established first on this continent by his father, C. F. W. Meyer, at Philadelphia, in 1846, removed to Union Hill, 1863, and to the present building, south side of Fisher Avenue, New Durham, 1868. It is the business of tanning all kinds of buckskin, the specialty being the buckskin for

on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and one branch of whom settled in Schwarzburg, Sondershausen, in Saxony, where Albrecht De Clyne, grandfather of Charles, resided. He was by occupation a farmer, and at one time burgomaster of the town. His son George was a native of the same town, where he followed the calling of an agriculturist, was inspector of a large estate and resided until his death. He married Dorothea Teschner, a neighbor by residence, to whom were born children,—Charles, Theodore, William, Frederick and John,—of whom the subject of this sketch, and his brothers Theodore and

France, and his supporters. He was born on the 24th of June, 1829, at Schwarzburg, Saxe-Coburg, and in youth became a pupil of a school of forestry, where he acquired great energy in engineering, mineralogy and botany. He remained at this school two years, and afterward continued his studies under private auspices. The revolution having been inaugurated at this time, Charles De Clyné fled to France, and here, in sympathy with the Republic, an party was made his escape from the country a compulsory measure. He fled to America, from whence, after a brief period of industry, he sailed for France. While a sojourner in the latter country his attention was directed to an examination of the pavements used, and the superiority of the Belgian pavement over that of any other made a deep and lasting impression on his mind. Returning to America, he obtained a contract for the introduction of this pavement in New York City, but through some unfortunate complications with a partner, was forced to abandon his project. This system of pavement has since been used in this city with marked success. Mr. De Clyné having met Dr. Leibig, the chemist, engaged with him in the study of chemistry, and was pursuing this profession at the outbreak of the late war. He enlisted in the Third Battalion of Artillery, New York State Volunteers, which was later transformed into the Fifteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery, New York State Volunteers, and continued in active service until the close of the conflict. He participated in various engagements, was made a lieutenant and attached to the staff of Gen. Thomas D. Doubleday, and later, on receiving promotion to the rank of captain, was appointed by Gen. Halleck inspector-general of defenses south of the Potomac.

On retiring from the service, Mr. De Clyné made New Durham, Hudson Co., his residence, and embarked in the manufacture of glue, in which he is still engaged. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Helen Klien, daughter of Christian Klien, of North Bergen. Their children are Caroline (Mrs. Abram Kittel), Theodore (a veterinary surgeon and graduate of the Columbia College School of Veterinary Surgery), Gustavus (who is associated with his father in business), Emma, Helen, Emil and Clara (twins). Mr. De Clyné is in politics a Republican, but has declined all political preferment other than trustee of his school district, to which position he has been chosen for the third term. He was educated in the faith of the Lutheran Church.

Post-Offices.—The earliest postmaster mentioned was Henry Ackerson, who was appointed a post-office established at New Durham Feb. 6, 1845. The post-office in Ackerson's care was located west side of the turnpike, opposite the Three Pigeons. It was afterwards, about the year 1863, removed to its present locality, and Thomas D. Eckerson appointed postmaster. A post-office was established at Homestead a few years ago, but has been discontinued. Another

post-office at Secaucus, near the intersection of the station there.

Public Resorts.—In June, 1861, Col. M. D. Deane assumed proprietorship of the Agricultural Grounds at Secaucus, contemplating exhibitions of an attractive description at the race-course. The colonel brought from Virginia a considerable stud, with a retinue of black servants, and lived here as he had been accustomed to do in the Old Dominion. Time glided on, and he discovered less chivalry than he anticipated; the members of the Agricultural Society saw less patronage; the consequence was that the institution passed into oblivion. A few exhibitions, none startling in endurance or speed, gained some degree of notice, and this is all that need be noted of the Secaucus grounds as a public resort. Several similar entertainments loomed up the parks, far preferable for their varied diversions. Of these resorts there are three within this township: Floral Park, Rock Cellar and Schuetzen. The first, since under the care of Chevalier, has had several proprietors, all of whom have made it more or less inviting as a summer resort. The tenth annual Platt Deutsche Volksfest occurred Aug. 25, 26 and 27, 1884, at the Schuetzen; at least sixty-five societies, whose members are from the north of Germany, joined in this summer festival. Hardly any conceivable prank escapes the crowd at such a gathering, and but a single purpose is aimed at, and that is sportive enjoyment. A display of fireworks accompanies the evening's performances, while there is no end to the most exhilarating music. That resort has met with no limited degree of encouragement, its picnics, concerts and festivals attracting multitudes to its gates. Where such gatherings occur one could scarcely anticipate a uniform regard for decorum. Occasional irruptions must happen in the dizzy pursuit of amusement.¹

The other park, if less a centre of attraction than the Schuetzen, still has its many allurements. Located on elevated ground, and made by the late Adolph Meckert as charming as good taste could make it, the resort has been extensively appreciated. A legion of picnic-parties may be said to avail themselves of this pleasant resort. The Helvetia Rifle Club met here twenty years ago, and Rock Cellar has many a refreshing event notched among its chronicles not easily to be effaced. The park is provided with its shooting-gallery, a platform of ample dimensions and a commodious hall, the surroundings having rural features. William H. Steinbrenner has done the honors as the host at this establishment many years.

Private Libraries.—Some one says, "The man of genius dwells with men and with nature; the man of talent in his study; but the clever man dances here, there, and everywhere, like a butterfly in a hurri-

¹ THIS is the case with Mr. Deane's establishment. The park was sold, and a portion of the proceeds given to the Secaucus Agricultural Society.

stations put up, where, on a short period since, are merely noted the various landmarks and points where were the common and small customs of the times.

CHAPTER XLVIII

UNION TOWNSHIP

All the territory included within the township was a portion of the original gift of land to the Quakers. Eleven separate localities are particularly mentioned in the preamble of the act to create the county of Hudson, and all these names are plainly seen in the original act. It is not difficult to find the names of the towns of North Hudson, in the list of the names of the towns here, are noticed.

An act approved Feb. 28, 1861, (Chap. N. 11.) Bergen into three separate townships, gave existence to the township of Union. Until this time, the town of Union and the town of Guttenberg were set off from this township, making present boundaries: the north line, south line of Guttenberg; the south line, north line of the town of Union; west line, Dalleytown or Bergenwood road, and the east line, the Hudson River. The second section of the act of 1861 sets forth original bounds and is the primary source of the name given this township.

Besides a compact settlement styled West New York, the localities here familiarly known as Brower's Point, Oak Cliff, Weehawken ferry vicinity, the upper part of Dalleytown and the Quarry Grounds are all within this township. The latter grounds are commons on which thirty cows were seen grazing on the morning of May 21, 1884. Horses and goats here roam at large with the domestic fowl. Here and there is a verdant slope or grassy knoll, upon which appears the floweret and herbage common in this latitude, and in its season, the wild thyme. Quarrymen and the block dealer are, however, working vast changes here, and the rock pit, pool and piles of stone chips show their fields of industry.

Early History.--At the early points marking historical aspects and events this region abounds in forest and river scenes and incidents. Without going farther than the memory of some old people here extends, the materials are ample in descriptive features.

Upon the river and its margin are spectacles and prospects varied from those of to-day; and over the land, whether valley or hill top, the diversity is as broad. One can scarcely realize that a change so radical has occurred; we have merely to look at the region as it was by attending to those who can de-

scribe it, and the scene of its attraction is before us itself at the present period.

The region was called by various names. One is apt to stare when the dimensions of some of those trees are given. Vast quantities of the timber and the lumber taken from the forests growing at one period here were used in ship-building.

At one time Gen. John W. Swanwick bought seventeen acres of land from Gen. Ives, who had purchased the land for the heavy timber upon it. The timber was cut and floated down the river, and rafted down to the East River.

The heavy timber and undergrowth were very thick. "The region was a wilderness when I was a boy," says an old settler. "The heavy timber was in those days; the common way in the autumn was to hunt them with dogs. My father-in-law one fall killed five handsome hogs; they never had a mouthful except from the corn of the woods. Sometimes the forest that I often got lost when going out gunning. The cows had bells, or you never could have found them."

The heavier logs were hewn, and many were got upon the river. Saw-pits were serviceable here and there. A great deal of wood was cut by the cord and taken to the city, where it served as fuel. In those days the folks did not think of coal, the use of wood as fuel being general all over this region. An elderly dame says, "When we first came here, more than thirty-six years ago, neighbors were far apart. It was all woods then, and there was scarcely a man from here to Bergen that hadn't something to do with wood-chopping."

An effort was started to establish a saw-mill at Faleo's pond. The enterprise, like the mill at Swallow Barn, dwindled, and it would be a tedious labor to elucidate the scheme. The locality is now in the occupancy of L. Sargent, mentioned elsewhere.

The woods and thickets herein named had their attractions. The kiskatom, the mocha, the butternut, the chestnut, were here in abundance. Wild raspberries (the blackcaps) and blackberries were, in their seasons, also plentiful. Game is spoken of by old settlers. "Out all night for a coon," had occasionally the significant announcement that there was zeal shown in hunting. Complaints were made now and again that coons were destroying the corn crops. Rabbits and squirrels were numerous according to all accounts; and, as for the feathered tribes, munificent narratives show sumptuous fare on game by early residents about the area now covered by Union township. One would think nothing of shooting two and three high-olders at a shot off a dogwood tree. These birds, with robins and wild pigeons, were plentiful in Dickie's woods and about Price's property. "I have known," is the remark of an old resident, "the gunners to shoot five or six dozen robins in a short time; I have myself shot twenty-eight or twenty-nine wild pigeons before breakfast."

The river region was a resort, too, for game; Michael Carley, who died in his eighty-second year, about twenty-two years ago, had a taste for the sport of gunning and made it a source of profit. His sons were excellent hunters, too, and more than one gained a great reputation for skill in this direction. The Carley boys had their hunting-dogs well trained, and old inhabitants are accustomed to mention their exploits in woodcraft. "My brothers," says one of the two daughters of the veteran, now living within Union township, "were fond of gunning on the land for pigeons and robins; basketfuls of these birds were sold by them in the city market. Father was more partial to the river. I've seen him with a white cap upon his head, with gun in hand, walk down to his little white duck boat, get in and paddle quietly to within gun-shot of these water-fowl. He used to fetch plenty of ducks home. The pillows and beds in our house were made of duck feathers, and they made beautiful beds. Occasionally," the daughter adds, "he had the luck to get a wild goose."

As the axe of the woodman completed its work, and river and harbor and dock improvements advanced and extended, other scenes are witnessed where these exploits transpired.

Old and New Ferry.—Thirty years have elapsed since the first steps were taken to establish what has been long recognized as the Forty-second Street ferry. In the first flush of the enterprise no little consternation was evinced on observing the following article in the columns of a metropolitan paper. The delicate thrust, so adroitly executed, merits attention at this period. Like the enterprise of Fulton, the invention of Morse and a million other adventurers, it is always seen that no proposition comes up leading to risk and outlay without some criticising comment intended to discourage the measure. The *New York Evening Express* of April 6, 1852, says,

[illegible]

In June of the same year, under suburban improvements, the same journal remarks :

"Nowhere in the neighborhood of New York has improvement been more rapid, or in better consonance with good taste, than along the Hudson River on the Jersey shore, north of Hoboken."

Books of subscription for the stock of the Weehawken Ferry Company were opened at the Otto Cottage, in Hoboken, May 9, 1853. A prospectus setting forth the natural advantages of the regions, with other facts, had been extensively circulated. The New York Common Council, by resolution, approved by the mayor July 9, 1856, directed that a ferry be established from the foot of Forty-second Street to the New Jersey shore, and authorized the comptroller to advertise and issue a lease of the ferry privileges for a term of ten years. Under this resolution, Comptroller Flagg sold the lease to Francis Price, Aug. 19, 1856, at the bid of fifty dollars per year for the ten years, and steps were taken to make the ferry enterprise effective.

The original officers of the company were: President and Treasurer, William Cooper; Executive Committee, Francis Price and Louis Becker, with Secretary, William W. Niles. As a board of nine directors appears the persons already named and Garrett H. Stryker, Jr., Rodman M. Price, Gen. Elijah Ward, Burney Bertram and Dudley S. Gregory. The slips, houses, boats and other adjuncts necessary to a ferry were yet to be provided, and the ferry got in operation in 1859. The current receipts for the month of August, 1865 were \$3131; and the same month of the following year \$2955. In September of 1866 they were \$3247. In February, 1867, the gross receipts footed up \$2007, and in March, \$2230. For July and August, 1869, they showed a total of \$5790.

A considerable area of real estate was purchased by Judge Price, the pioneer adventurer in ferry matters, from Anthony Ludlow, John Ludlow, William Gormot, Mead and others. Price occupied a cottage on the peak of the hill, at a locality termed the Cedars, from a plentifulness of that species of trees upon the premises. He erected of stone a land-office, and began an edifice designed for a sumptuous dwelling, which afterwards became a saloon, the mansion never reaching completion. Quarry operation and the work performed by a steam stone-crusher in that vicinity effected many alterations. After vacating the homestead, the place passed through various mutations, the cottage being burned down; and the stone of which the new mansion was built was put into an outward shape and utilized for other purposes.

The ferry was managed during several years by Nathaniel Dole, and passed afterwards into the possession of the Midland Railroad Company, a corporation that has consigned it to what is now popularly known as the West Shore Company. The new ferry at the tunnel entrance serves the car passengers conveniently, while the old ferry at this writing affords greater facilities to the inhabitants of this locality.

passing their business hours in the city. The old ferry company at one period had a fleet of about 200 boats, as well as numerous small rowing boats, which were used to the city by this firm. The small rowing company continued to exist for a few years west of the ferry landing. The Belgian blocks manufactured by the thousand, the bulk of which have come off the four companies - *Leinster*, and *Johns* by *Belgian* from this port in the paragraph.

Road Improvements. The second section of the Board of Road Tax on the use of this property, and the assessment was reported Sept. 23, 1896. The following is a report of work done by the contractors, and amount assessed for same:

[illegible]

• The use of a property for purposes not intended by the owner, especially when it has a negative effect on the character and appearance of the neighborhood, is a ground for zoning action. The zoning ordinance must be designed to protect the neighborhood's character and appearance by preventing the use of property for purposes not intended by the owner. Planning is the responsibility of zoning, and not of the courts. Zoning is not a remedy for a nuisance.

... And ...

Although conspicuous ponds appear within this township, there are no permanent ponds. The Bergen Line Avenue is a small, central roadway within this township. To improve this road, steps were taken in 1871, beginning by a petition from the following line-owners asking for the passage of a legislative act:

Malcolm C. ...	James ...
Henry ...	Francis ...
John ...	Michael Furlong
John ...	...
Michael P. W...	...
George ...	...
Henry Ulrich,	...
William Elliot,	...

The desire of the inhabitants set forth by the petitioners met with only temporary opposition. The prospect of having a more easy communication with Bergen County and of having a substantial avenue with a width of fifty feet was so attractive, especially where the roads had been so neglected as they had been in this latitude. The act approved April 4, 1872, contained fourteen sections; the facility for progress seemed to smile upon the measure; and, although many changes occurred in the working force of the commissioners, the purpose gained accomplishment within reasonable time. An assessment was confirmed by the commissioners Dec. 10, 1881. The commissioners were: Frederick J. Barker, John Ross, George F. Schell, and Stephen Green.

Prominent Business Interests.—Conspicuous here looms up the ice trade, an industry covering a little

[illegible]

His father's name was George Smith, born in 1806, died in 1880, married Susan Lee, 1870. The father died Feb. 18, 1882, at the age of 75. He was president of this township and a native of New York City. The first building in the settlement, a log cabin, burned.

The florist business has been conducted many years upon the old Falco Place, where Mr. Sargent propagates the rose. His operations are mainly confined to the several varieties of this flower. In some seasons he joins to that line the making up of bouquets for the city market. Similar business is conducted by Mr. John Collins, upon the premises located north of Pierce Avenue and east of Bergenwood road. On the latter road, Henry Steiger conducts a thriving business in pot and cut flowers, having two

Early Residents.—Among the earliest settlers here was John Muller, son of a family of German origin. He came to the town in 1828, located on the New York road in the space of three years after his arrival in this country, in 1846, he then proceeded to the city of Buffalo; again came to New York; married, in 1855, Elizabeth Bischoff, also a native of Germany, and settled here in 1857. He remarks that when he made this locality his home there were here "plenty of game and a great many trees." The roadways were few and rough. A foot-path led from the lower end of Dalleytown, where the recent Bergen Line improvement begins, and came over to Kugel's, on the Bergenwood road, near the present Pierce Avenue. Muller soon added to his bakery commodities suiting a grocery, and progressed in business.

Charles was an early settler, visited California and his native Germany during his residence here; and most of the neighbors had a good social footing with this citizen of cosmopolitan habits and ideas.

Schultz's Garden is well tended, and his attention has been directed recently to improving real estate.

Theodore Ristow, jobber in seed, leaf and Spanish tobacco, took up his residence here in 1866-1867. Ristow was born in Prussia, April 12, 1830, and came to this country in 1848, and married here his present wife, who was also a native of Prussia. He is now the

business, now engaging his attention. In July, 1868, he erected the buildings on the premises where he lived in 1847, and has since erected a block of seven dwellings east side of Maarkens Street.

Melrose Avenue.—The late Henry Melrose has a conspicuous store on the west side of Bergen Line Avenue, just north of Dalleytown. Her late husband, who died in 1870, showed a generous to secondarily his sons endorsing local improvements.

James H. Symes located a lumber-yard near the Guttenberg line, upon the west side of Bergen Line Avenue, Sept. 2, 1882. An office, sheds and dwelling were erected, and he entered at once upon the management of an energetic business.

A little to the west and south of the last-named place, upon the slope ascending Tower Hill, stands the studio of Henry Melrose, the landscape painter. From the site he there occupies a commanding prospect presents itself at this time, the view ranging over New York Bay, the vicinity of the Narrows, Staten Island and the Orange Mountains.

Centennial Fourth.—This memorable day won the notice of a patriotic populace here. Perhaps no township of its size in the country shows more flags, staffs, and on gala-days more flags, than does Union township. A committee of arrangements had served efficiently on the centennial anniversary. The people of the several localities in the region united in a parade and patriotic demonstration in the morning. Early in the afternoon, according to the announcement, exercises at the Hudson County Park consisted of the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Frambach Frederick, Jr., and an oration pronounced by A. H. Ryder.

The themes dwelt upon in this park oration referred to the aspects of the country, comparing 1776 with 1876. Evidences of advancement were set forth and the number of changes wrought during the century witnessed as well in this locality, as the entire land.

Township Officers.—Governing this municipality is a township committee consisting of three members, elected annually at the spring town-meeting. This committee, assisted by a township clerk, also elected yearly, supervise the general affairs of the township.

At the meeting of the joint committee held at Hudson County Park House, March 20, 1879, the township was represented by Town Committeemen William H. Schmidt, Cornelius Healy and Charles Wurtz, Jr. The joint committee, after adjusting and determining the separate assets justly pertaining to the township of Union and to the town of Guttenberg, submitted to the inhabitants their proceedings by a publication covering seven pages, and dated the 15th day of March, 1879.

The township committee for the year 1884 were Messrs. William H. Schmidt (chairman) Michael Furlong and Garret Pink. Thomas McCormack is the township clerk, the present year being the second he has served. The chairman of the town-

ship committee, William H. Schmidt, has served several terms as a committeeman of this township and was a member of the joint committee in 1879. Born in Saxony, Germany, in May, 1834, Mr. Schmidt emigrated to this country in 1851. He carried on a business in New York City for eighteen years, excepting about eighteen months which he passed in military service as a lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Regiment New York Infantry. Mr. Schmidt married, in 1853, a native of Bavaria; has had four children, all of whom reside within the township. He removed from the city in 1869, and erected the house on the east side of Bergenwood or Dalleytown road, where he has since lived. Mr. Schmidt is the proprietor of the Palisade ice-houses, buildings re-erected in 1884 and he continues the ice business, which he has successfully conducted since 1873, besides attending to a landed estate, to the future improvement of which he looks forward with interest.

Residents of this township as now constituted appearing in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, may be mentioned: Michael Henry, 1884; Hugh Mooney, 1866; Francis Pollock, 1865.

Miscellany.—The entire area of this township is thought to have been owned at an early period by Bergeners, among whom were Van Vorst, Van Horn, Newkirk, De Mott and others. Plots were purchased by men of enterprise, surveyors employed, and maps marking out building lots numbered and located and announced for sale. Among these maps are "Map of West New York," 1855, giving localities of lots on both sides of Jefferson and of People Streets; "Map of eighty-two building lots" filed July 5, 1856, showing lots on Bergenwood road, Washington Street, Jefferson Street, and Pierce Avenue; "Map of Property surveyed by William Hexamer, surveyor, 1867," showing lots on Washington Street and Jefferson Street, West New York. As years have elapsed these maps have multiplied, so that at the present time very little of the area of this township can be said to be without map illustrations, denoting the "building lot," though the building itself be in a distant future.

The summer abode of the late D. S. Gregory, at Oak Cliff, meets occasional mention among old inhabitants; it has, since his death, been in the occupancy of agents connected with the stock-yards. The locality had many attractions while the Gregory family possessed, it and the earlier incumbent, Jacob Brower, tilled the soil, making the property no little source of profit. The river-front, called Brower's Point, gained its name from this tenant, whose home was there for many years. The owner of the property was Van Vorst.

Some distance below or south of this place was a stone dwelling built by Mr. Comstock, who had bought the land of Cornelius Van Horn, son-in-law of Garabrant, the original owner. Comstock resided there for the space of a year or two only.

It was on the first of August, 1849, that a "gun war" broke up the town. "I remember the 'gun war,'" says an old settler, "as though it were yesterday. There were a half-dozen guns and several other sources of loud noise, but at any rate the matter settled by way of the first."

For several years, in the earlier history of Ferry incidents a great deal could be chronicled concerning gunners. During the summer and autumn too, no scant number of target companies gave their salutes to this township. For several years in fact, it seemed to be the special resort of similar excursionists; especially the Old French and the French-American styled "shoot" at the head of our creek, and on the shore. Time counts that the "gentleman from New York" had the attractive quality and genial nature that gave him great popularity with these crowds. One after year, his roomy pavilion near the ferry won the notice of many hunters and marksmen coming from the city for practice or for a hunt. Pollock's brother Frank followed him, and the vicinity of the ferry, for a considerable period of time, had a gathering of brilliant resorts, each vying with the other.

Among the military veterans residing in this township is Henry Dumar, who served three years as a private in the New York Fifty-fourth Regiment Infantry, enrolling himself August 13, 1862. J. Scherer, enlisting in September 1861, also served nearly three years in the Ninth and nearly three months in the Ninety-seventh New York Militia, having the advantage of heroic experience at Belle Isle, at Gettysburg, South Mountain, Winchester, the Wilderness, with other places, where the contest was the thickest.

Charitable Organizations have the convenience of a very comfortable hall corner of Pierce Avenue and Park Street. At present two fraternal societies are stated periods here, conducting their proceedings in the German language and co-operating with members admitted from another locality. The edifice, serving also as an inn, exhibits a sign, "Union Association Rooms by Garret Fink." Here also the township committee holds many of its meetings. (Fink is serving his second year as a committeeman. He was born in Westphalia in 1850, and accompanied his parents to America in 1853). He has resided here about eighteen years; married in 1876 Christiana Weit, a native of West New York, and erected the edifice in which he at present lives, in 1883. About the year 1862 and for several years afterwards, what is called "Alter Dutcher der Harigari" met in this neighborhood. It is now occupying a lodge room in an adjoining town.

Educational Matters have made headway, although progress here must appear at times otherwise. In the year's report for Union Township, 1866, the superintendent of the then township says: "We have built a very handsome school-house in one of the districts which cost, with the land, three thousand two hundred dollars." This was at West New York

and was one of the Hall's districts, numbered nine and ten.

District number nine covers the area of territory along the river and on both sides of Bull's Ferry road. During a number of years, school was kept in a hired building but meagerly adapted to the purpose. Such a circumstance afforded opportunities for caustic comment. The county superintendent in his report for 1871 intimates that he had never seen so poor a school-house, and in his report for 1873 considers the district "fortunate in not owning it." At the latter date he gives the district one hundred and fifty-eight children. A sort of salutation attended the chronicles referring to the other districts, and number nine had no attractions to recommend it to a general notice. Its romantic locality rarely received any notice, its inconvenient appointments and its other repulsive features prevented any encomiums. Accordingly the district became an interesting field for educational efforts. The attention of the people, too long engrossed by other matters, was now directed to a new school-house.

The school building opened Oct. 7th, 1880, meets the demands in an eminent degree. It can healthfully accommodate the pupils in attendance, having an ample supply of sittings, and being in all respects adapted to the purpose for which it was built. The edifice is large; constructed upon a good plan, eligibly located, and affording the conveniences for two departments. It is a two-story brick building, with an extension for entrances; the ceilings are high; the furniture and apparatus the choice of practical minds; and the entire outfit does credit to the district. The present Principal, Mary Lynch, has occupied the position since the new school opened. Jennie D. Gros, is the assistant.

The second district in Union township, No. 10, organized as a separate school district in June, 1865. It has a one-story frame building in good condition, with convenient class-rooms, erected in that year and subsequently at a considerable outlay, enlarged. The rooms are furnished with modern desks; the school possesses a globe, an organ and other auxiliaries, including a circulating library. The present Principal, Alexander Smith, has been here since 1882. The primary department has been in care of Amelia Collier for more than six years. The district is known as the "West New York District." Trustees: George A. Melrose, George Schwartz, John Oitjen.

Churches. Zion Kirche.—There are two churches at West New York, both using the German language in their services. On the corner of Pierce Avenue and People Street, fronting on the latter street towards the east, stands an extremely neat church edifice. Over the large front entrance appear the words in German text, Zion Kirche. It was erected during the summer of 1875, and dedicated November 7th that year. The present pastor, Rev. E. P. Luippold, labors also in a church on New York Avenue, town of Union.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH OF WEST NEW YORK.—Another Church edifice was erected on the west side of Maackens Street, south of Pierce Avenue, West New York in 1875. It was built by a congregation that had organized in 1870, and worshiped for some time in the Public School House of district number ten, under the ministrations of Rev. R. W. Brodler, a missionary from New York. Following that missionary, came Rev. Gerbhard Burkhardt, now at Greenville, under whom the church was built and dedicated as St. John's Lutheran Church of West New York. His successor, F. L. Brown, was unfortunate in his ministry here, and was succeeded by Rev. Ernest Edee, at present in Maryland. The last named clergyman has been absent about four years, his place being filled for that period by Rev. H. Shooppe, who also officiates in a church at Union Hill. Services are held in the afternoon on Sundays. The earliest officers of the church were George Ellwein, Gabriel Bayerline, William H. Schmidt, Ferdinand Muller, Hermann Hilderbrand. Present membership, twenty-five. Value of church property, two thousand dollars.

A Sabbath-school accompanies the organized influences of this ecclesiastical association. Also a Ladies' Benevolent Society, of which Mrs. Charles Schultz is treasurer, and Mrs. W. H. Schmidt, secretary. The Sunday-school holds its sessions on Sundays, from 9 to 10.30 A. M. Superintendent, Albert Miller. Miss Breckwedel, organist.

CHAPTER XLIX.

WEST HOBOKEN TOWNSHIP.

Description and Boundary.—Perhaps no veracious historian, seeking from exterior objects merely, would give West Hoboken its actual area of territory. One would say this and another that locality is West Hoboken. In a qualified sense both would approximate the fact and yet fall short of full reality. For a certainty, as a municipal dominion, West Hoboken covers a greater extent of ground than goes in everyday confab by its name. Within what is now by a recent ordinance declared to be the town of West Hoboken are portions of Weavertown, of Lossburg, and the entire boundaries of Weehawken village and Bonnsville. The act of State Legislature, 1861, making West Hoboken a separate township, extended its area beyond what ordinary town-talk would, in common conversation, attribute to it. General comments make it "a charming village within arm's length of Hoboken," or "the village that overlooks Hoboken and the majestic Hudson," then further limiting it to "a

broad avenue, on each side of which are the embowered residences of its inhabitants." These descriptions, and similar ideas arising from them, come from the notion commonly prevailing that West Hoboken proper extends to the north very little beyond High Street, and to the south but a short distance from Hague Street. The boundaries, as fixed, place portions of Hoboken and Weehawken on the east; Weavertown or Bergenwood road on the west; the Bergen turnpike, leading to Hackensack, on the north; and the Paterson turnpike on the south.

Early Chroniclers.—The steady sentinels of the forest occupied these lands in Continental days. The elder inhabitants speak of the rural aspects ruling the region and refer to rustic experiences common in sylvan localities. The earliest postmaster of West Hoboken, Mr. Andrew Anderson, a native of this immediate vicinity, develops the fact that even far in the current century much of what is now West Hoboken was, as he styles it, "a mass of timber." Mr. Anderson lives at present at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Malone Street. When a stripling he went from his dwelling to the vicinity of the "Indian Spring" in search of the cow, and remembers well how the country looked about there. The trees now in Squire's Woods are samples of what were then all over the hill. As years elapsed the avenue came into use here. No saw mill was in this vicinity, "though farther down there was one." In my early notion, says Anderson, and when contemplating the wilderness around, the idea haunted me that "I might sometime meet an Indian near the Indian Spring." This region, "in later years, was my gunning ground. I found here partridges, quail, woodcock, snipe, etc. Rabbits were plenty." Somewhat of a similar account is given by others; a particular point here and there showing the red cedar as being a prevalent tree, especially upon a knoll in the vicinity of what has since been known as Cox's Corners. At the Cedars (meaning the knoll and grounds around it, where the cedar was plentiful) many of the earlier gunners got an abundance of birds and other game. With the lapse of years and the march of speculation varied scenes have succeeded, and the territory at present is occupied by numerous dwellings and garden plots. Among the earliest pursuits that presented itself here was that of the florist.

Florists.—A graphic writer, penciling this locality, puts forth in prominent colors "its graperies and its flowers of every kind, both native and exotic." Still another writer, as if entranced by Flora's gifts, says with earnestness:

"Strong in flower, the florists, to the sheltered and luxuriant vale, make a scene, to awaken from the gloom of the forest. When I see the eyes of the young kerfite with pleasant school, young upon these hills, common, I pray that some day these hills may be covered by growing vine, and when I look at the age, looking at the hills, I can but think of the olden time, and experience of the world has never been from so cheerful as the hills of the hills, the hills of the hills."

The vineyard of Loss was an early object observable

on the easterly slope, its proprietor giving Lessing its name. The plants are located mainly along the Bergen wood road, they are not making self-sufficient use for its permanent thrift and its enterprise. Near the Schuetzen Park, just south of the woods, are now three and a half acres of land, owned by Henry Kuhl, a florist established there upwards of thirty years. Like his neighbors in the same business Mr. Kuhl says: "We grow roses, and violets, and pinks, and whatever sells in our line at the city stores where purchases are made of us." To the florist department, which numbers ten hot houses, Kuhl adds other lines of enterprises, and he has of his own raising grapes, vines, fruit and ornamental trees. The season's production receives Mr. Kuhl's attention. Mr. Kuhl arrived from Hanover in 1844, located in this vicinity in 1847, and is now in his seventy-sixth year. His fellow-townsmen engaged in similar business, include now as before Messrs. C. A. Assmus, H. F. H. Breusing, William Dietz, Charles Drescher, Jacob Eyth, Julius W. Paulsen, C. Welteber, and others.

A tourist would find something akin to enchantment where the vocation here referred to is carried on. A wayfarer observed recently an invoice of flowers *en route* to the city from the establishment of Mr. Breising, whose residence is half a mile south of Mr. Kuh'l's. The exhibition surpassed any similar one he had ever beheld. The floweret is quite as innocent, simple, and yet superlily complex as any created thing. It expands to heaven its grateful and to man its cheerful looks. It in many instances exhales a fragrance that exhilarates and delights, thus yielding "a sense, reminiscent of the *tabacum* of the *Passiflora*," lessons amid the works of nature are of peculiar value in the present age. 'Tis wise, no doubt, now and then to take instruction from the lily, that quiet denizen of Divine bounty. Surely, too, if an admiration of the beautiful productions of nature has any tendency to refine, a culture of them has additional power in the same direction and a more abiding influence. Delightful as such exhibitions are in the domain of horticulture, the floweret, the ornamental shrub; besides these are many fruits, the propagation of which gains no little care at West Hoboken. East of Palisade Avenue, near Charles Street, is the establishment of a noted mushroom cultivator, Mr. J. Conord. These plants are produced for the market by a process that is a specialty here with Mr. Conord, who has conducted the business upwards of thirty years.

Sym's Park. Located on the W. H. 110th St. during the summer can not be otherwise than pleased with Sym's Woods. It is located west of Givernaud's large factory, whose employees resort to it in the warm weather during their noons. Picnic parties and schools have found it a pleasant resort in July and August, and not a few retain happy recollections of the spot. It is an ample grove, the trees of which yield from high branches a cooling shade. The ground is covered with luxuriant grass and affords

free from obstacles and unobstructed. No one visits this natural park without having a sense of grandeur awakened, and at midday the shelter of the lofty foliage is really grateful and refreshing. One walks among these veteran trees encountering no obstructions and the piercing rays of the burning sun are

Indications of Progress.—Kindling with enthusiasm as land speculators got hold of the soil here, steps were taken to improve the place. Building associations were formed, the highways were graded and attention was shown towards easy methods of transit. The hill road and a plank-walk over the meadow to the Deer Park, and a "short cut" across that "Park" to Washington Street, Hoboken, was for years the pedestrian's route to the city. The hack was the ordinary conveyance, and this vehicle was always ready at the ferry to take the passenger in whatever direction he chose to go. In December, 1851, Seth Hunt, an enterprising inhabitant of Albany, was deliberating upon the establishment of a line of stages to run to and from Hoboken, New Jersey, and West Hoboken.

The locality came to one and then to another point of advancement, looking at it from a social and conventional standpoint. Jotting down the village notes in 1852, the morning gossip reports that he does not "see much of the young Sinclairs. Anderson is well, and so is the village "patron saint." Sylvera returned from California some time ago and has made two or three trips to South Carolina since. Buttersworth still pursues his artistic vocation and frequently brings in to my view the work of his delicate pencil. Your rosy-checked artist, Gordon, may be seen as formerly in close companionship with his pipe and pleasant thoughts, having a word and witticism for all."

At about this period the newly-established post-office was in ample operation, and it became, as such institutions do, the headquarters of the town news. Events and incidents of a local description were commented upon here, and tourists and excursionists had a tendency to regard it as the proper place to gain information upon many subjects. A literary society operated in the vicinity. The exercises here consisted of critiques, debates, essays, occasional lectures and concerts. Proceedings of that description had an awakening influence amongst the populace. Such an institution conducted with no small degree of animation, as that was, stirred the intellect and gave vivacity to the neighborhood. In a short time afterwards the following circular gained local distribution among the inhabitants.

Wang, J. and J. L. Thompson. 1993. A Review of the Literature on World Habitats. The World Distribution Laboratory, New York.

[1] M. J. Heule and A. Cimatti, *Handbook of satisfiability*, vol. 1, North-Holland, 1993.

the various and varied occupations of the community. The members have already been able to secure a large number of papers, books, and other articles, and it is believed that our collection will be found to contain those which the lovers of literature and science will prize.

Among the papers and books which have been secured are, such as the following: The 'North American Review,' the 'London Quarterly Review,' the 'Edinburgh Review,' the 'Westminster Review,' the 'North British Review,' 'Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,' 'Harper's Magazine,' the 'Eclectic Magazine,' 'Littell's Living Age,' the 'Quarterly Magazine,' the 'Edinburgh Review,' the 'Edinburgh Journal,' the 'London Illustrated News,' the 'All-England,' 'The Magazine,' 'The London Leader,' and many other well-known periodicals.

In the appropriate season, the Association purposes to secure a series of interesting popular Lectures on scientific subjects, with illustrations and experiments, and to give a series of lectures on the history and progress of the human mind, and on the various branches of human knowledge, which will be a source of great benefit and pleasure to the community. A series of lectures on the history and progress of the human mind, and on the various branches of human knowledge, which will be a source of great benefit and pleasure to the community.

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The terms of admission are fixed at the lowest price allowed by law, one dollar initiation fee and fifty cents a quarter.

The library is open on Tuesday and Friday evenings of each week.

W. W. SIMS, PRES.
W. F. BUCKLEY, VICE-PRES.
J. H. HARRIS, TREAS.
W. R. HARRIS, CLERK.
R. C. WELLS, SECRET.

Some amount of emulation had evoked the above circular. The West Hoboken Literary Society, in active operation since November, 1851, contemplated additional facilities looking to the intellectual improvement of its members. The West Hoboken Lyceum and Library Association, actuated by similar inclinations, gave considerable attention to their design of facilitating mutual intercourse and promoting "a spirit of useful inquiry." The Literary Society set forth in September, 1852, their amplified regulations, showing a working force of twenty-six active members. Essays took a wide range within this society and the questions in debate likewise. By way of illustration, the question here given was debated on the evening of October 21, 1852: "Was Napoleon justifiably sentenced to St. Helena?" Affirmative debaters, John Syms, William Galbraith; negative debaters, W. F. Buckley, W. H. Alcorn.

At this period many efforts were made to facilitate travel to and from West Hoboken. Accordingly the following citizens signed a petition to the legislature, asking for the establishment of the "Weehawken Ferry" as a means of enhancing facilities of intercourse: Stephen Verity, Curtis Jennings, Garret Spear, John Speir, Garret Van Vorst, Patrick Collins.

A prospectus, issued with a view of promoting this Ferry enterprise, declared the western shore of the North River to be advancing briskly in importance, make it more accessible. By reason of the prevailing westerly winds at that season the winter finds this shore less encumbered by floating ice. The summer sees it surrounded by many advantages. Elevated, fresh and pleasant, these suburban grounds present an invaluable outlet to the thronging thousands of the metropolis. The region offers its inducements as a desirable and healthful locality for residence. No insignificant revenue flows into the State Treasury from canals and railroads. Schools derive support from State funds in addition to the amount annually received from township taxation. Within Hudson County (continues this prospectus of 1853) several of the schools are already free and others are upon the verge of this condition. Taxes in this county are much less than in New York, and here we may observe the reasons that are leading many to escape from the din and dust of the city to more congenial homes on this side of the river.

In the local reports the advancing steps were shown. By the State report for the year 1856 it may be seen that six hundred and fifty dollars had been assessed for enlarging the public school-house at West Hoboken, and by the report of the Lyceum and Library association, efforts were concentrating in the prosecution of a laudable enterprise.

Among the donors to the Library Association may be mentioned, John Alcorn, William Bradford, S. H. Cone, John Hague, S. R. Syms, Robert Harper, Anthony H. Ryder, A. B. Ryerson, J. J. Senell, John Syms and W. J. Syms.

The library was indebted to the generosity of the late James G. King, a donation from him having been appropriated to fit up the book-cases. Subsequently to the Lyceum and Library Association John Sims, and Grace L., his wife, by deed recorded in the twenty-fifth book of Deeds for the county, conveyed that plot of land at the junction of the southerly line of Hague Street with the easterly line of Suckley Street, a plot measuring one hundred by fifty feet, to the Trustees of the Association named, mentioning special provisions in the conveyance. The purpose of these donors seems to have been to make the solid elements alluring and to exercise an effectual favor in behalf of intellectual improvement. The mode of address in the Deed determines their design and the annual report of the association already referred to looks upon a sphere of usefulness only commenced in this direction.

West Hoboken made a Township.—Practical experiments were familiar to the populace here, and as circumstances transpired requiring definite action there were inhabitants in West Hoboken ready for the exigency. The township of North Bergen, with rapidly increasing citizens located in scattered neighborhoods, admitted of division. The township had

a school for which the property, including the site of Union Hill, together with some property in West New York, and another in West Hoboken, had been donated. These people had been helped to organize a school, and sought to accomplish the mission of making the township a place of public instruction. At various conferences and meetings, held for the purpose of local calls, and many reasons combined to show that more than a half of the township ought to be separated from North Bergen. The North Bergen of 1869. Accordingly notice appeared in November, 1869, in one of the newspapers published in the county, announcing that application would be made at the next session of the State Legislature to divide the township of North Bergen into two or more townships and to amend the act creating the township of Weehawken. The latter township had, since March 15, 1859, organized under the act of that date, and was covering territory taken in part from North Bergen and in part from the city of Hoboken. West Hoboken, with zealous action under notice just mentioned, had a bill passed by the House of Assembly creating the township of West Hoboken. That act, when about to be submitted to the Senate, was withdrawn, with the consent of its advocates, and the bill Senate No. 50, entitled "An Act to divide the Township of North Bergen in the County of Hudson," took its place. This act establishing North Bergen by new bounds, and creating the township of Union and the township of West Hoboken, became a law Feb. 18, 1871.

New Mode of Transit.—The scenes about West Hoboken began to pass, and the people began to become more familiar with the quick step of local improvement. Francisco's hacks, for many years conventional of the country, and the stage were all tried, and still the people sought farther and better modes of transit. Adventure "took another tack," as can be gathered from the significant notice that follows:

THE HOBOKEN AND PALISADE RAILROAD COMPANY, INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD FROM THE CITY OF HOBOKEN TO THE PALISADE IN THE COUNTY OF ALBANY.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS RAILROAD IS TO FACILITATE THE TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT, AND TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY. THE RAILROAD WILL BE A SINGLE TRACK, AND WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED RAILROAD MATERIALS. THE RAILROAD WILL BE A SINGLE TRACK, AND WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED RAILROAD MATERIALS. THE RAILROAD WILL BE A SINGLE TRACK, AND WILL BE EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED RAILROAD MATERIALS.

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Educational.—Keeping even pace with material progress were considerations looking to general education and the facilities to be afforded to it. The local

superintendent of the general system of the county, notwithstanding the township had entered upon a chartered career when the country had just begun to be settled, had a vision of a centrally located school, and steps be taken to "seek out a suitable central location for a school-building, ascertain upon what conditions lots can be procured, consult as to best plan and its cost and mature a report in reference to the whole subject." The school board composed of a committee of seven, who would hear suggestions from all interested in the subject, and whose written report should be submitted at a public meeting for township action. In such a pithy proposition appeared the elements always deserving due deliberation. Reports, as they came, were made, and the school board went on its way forth; and measures in due time followed, carrying the scheme into operation. This advertisement shortly appeared in the public prints, asking as follows:

THE BOARD OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY OF ALBANY, HAS THE HONOR TO ANNOUNCE THAT IT HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO CONSTRUCT A RAILROAD FROM THE CITY OF HOBOKEN TO THE PALISADE IN THE COUNTY OF ALBANY.

A population here, said to number about two thousand five hundred in 1863, showed a census of seven hundred and eighteen children between five and eighteen years of age. Some of these were in a parochial school; others at the Palisade Institute, a school sustained by private enterprise; the bulk, however,—at least five hundred and eighteen of the township children—had resources for tuition to the public schools here, of which there were four reported in the township by the previous year's report—two kept in the old school-house, and two in hired buildings. During several years the census showed rapid advances in the numerical force; as in 1867 there were 1118 school children reported; two years after, in 1869, there were 1244; and in 1871 there were 1474. The local superintendent near the close of 1866, in his yearly communication touching public instruction, sought a plan of school building large enough to accommodate six hundred pupils, and reported to the State superintendent that the township had recently bought a building site one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. County Superintendent Dickenson, when reporting for the year 1871 to the Department of Public Instruction, remarks: "District No. 11 embraces the rapidly growing town of West Hoboken. No district in the county has improved more than this during the time I have been in office. * * * Now a good three-story brick school house, and a corps of ten wide-

and satisfactory progress." In passing, it may be well to note the fact that the State, by generous endowments, was from time to time contributing directly to local facilities in the way of public edification.

Lossburg. Charles Loss, a resident for some time at Colbentz, on the Rhine, came to America about the year 1795. An old map among the heirlooms of his descendants exhibits at one of its corners written in a bold, clear hand, the following words: "I do hereby agree to convey to Mr. Charles Loss twenty-three acres of land according to the lines of this map, for one thousand dollars. Aug. 21, 1804. John Stevens." No doubt the frank offer so expressed was accepted, and Mr. Loss, who was a Huguenot, found room to enjoy here liberty, peace and prosperity, booms denied him in *la belle France*. Loss was a surveyor; as was his son, Charles Loss, Jr., also. The vineyard upon the easterly slope made, no doubt, an unbrageous exhibit amidst the rocks so abundant on that ridge many years ago.

Of the family, we find that Luke Stransbie, married one daughter, and Herman Von Drehle, another. Stransbie who was born at Birmingham, England, April 20, 1788, was many years in the service of the Land and Improvement Company, a very genial, companionable man, having what might be called the tourist's courtesy, a social way with him that all who knew him, well remember. The venerable gentleman closed his career at the old Loss homestead, being in his eighty-sixth year at the date of his death, Sept. 12, 1873. His wife, Amelia, survived him three years; her death took place Sept. 13, 1876, in her eightieth year. Von Drehle was a genial man, familiar with the Holland language, and spoke the German fluently. By his first wife, he had one daughter, who married C. O. Von Meyer. She, her husband and the children's governess were drowned at South Hampton, Long Island, July 29, 1869. The four children¹ were afterwards adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Von Drehle. The second wife of Mr. Von Drehle was a daughter of Luke Stransbie. The dwelling at Lossburg was built in 1869. From the rear piazza and windows of this domicile, a most commanding prospect is had. The decline from the bluff is abrupt, and the altitude of the house is three hundred feet above sea-level. The prospect takes in the city of New York, portions of Long Island, Staten Island and the intervening rivers and bay. Near the dwelling a few yards north, stands the observatory,² long here a trysting place during

the warm season for admirers of fine scenery. Mr. Von Drehle for many years occupied a handsome dwelling south of the Loss homestead, below the hill near the meadows. The Loss property was divided about the year 1848, A. L. Von Boskerck, Garret Sip and Thomas B. Gautier serving as commissioners. Von Drehle offered at auction April 10, 1877, considerable land located at Lossburg. The map of that property then exposed for sale, exhibits a Cliff, a Washington and a Weehawken Street, leading to the mountain road. Besides the latter road, there are traces also upon that map of Hillside road, of the Bergen turnpike, of Amelia, Chestnut, Hermann and Luke Streets. Herman Von Drehle was born Oct. 9, 1808, became a United States citizen here Oct. 8, 1844, and died at his Lossburg residence Oct. 25, 1882.

WILLIAM RANNEY, the artist, exercised his skill with assiduity for several years here, having his residence and studio upon an eminence south of Lossburg, on the west side of Palisade Avenue, several blocks north of the *Palisade News* office. The pictures that made Ranney prominent amongst the fraternity of landscape painters were mainly produced here. He was passionately fond of nature in its romantic aspects, and rural views had a fascination for him. The experience he had gained in the military service as a volunteer under Gen. Houston, and the pursuit of his artistic studies at intervals, made him apt in the line of delineation. Sketches made in his Texas campaigns gave a spirit and vigor to his paintings, contributing to the celebrity he gained for a vivid portrayal of prairie life. Ranney was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1813; died in West Hoboken Nov. 18, 1857. His amiable and courteous greetings are remembered by many of the early residents here. Ranney showed prolific genius, seldom in want of a subject for his easel. The hunter and soldier characters of our early history were his favorites; and these were copied and carried to every city on the globe where prints are exhibited in shop-windows. The versatile scenery presented by this artist did honor to American talent. He numbered among his subjects "The Sleigh-Ride," "On the Wing," "The Trapper's Last Bullet," "Marion and his Men," "Boone's First View of Kentucky," the latter being amongst those of his works that were engraved by the American Art Union.

Cox's Corners.—At the time most of the present residents came to count themselves amongst the inhabitants of West Hoboken, the New Inn, by W. Cox, was what in legal parlance would be styled a misnomer. The site was anterior to the entry by Cox, owned by J. Gillman, who had bought of his predecessor, Ross. The locality went by the name of Cox's Corners, and continues to be designated in that way, although the bills for many years emanating as well from this old as from the new store, are dated at "Weehawken Village, N. J." The Corners got to be a common entrepot for every kind of goods, other

¹ Charles A., John G. M., Henry F. and Albert Herman Von Meyers.

² The prospect is commanding, and commendable to some tourists in view of probability of increasing and to strangers from abroad seeking prominent views within our country. The painter, Charles Schmitz, is a resident of Lossburg, and his one who takes to his experience the place and here presented is apt to forget it. A scenic experience cannot be so much a multitude of the most significant objects, present to the eye, but up to the moment, to be as the years pass by, reviewed and remembered as a treasure of their collection.

stores not lifting the variety, or at least, the assortment kept at this. The store of William Cox, of Cox & Sons, at 41 William and Center Coxs, for so it were the mutations, had ample supplies to meet demand. It was a really store, showing an inventory of various eastern wares. But it was resorted to this place, teamsters, painters of fences and dwellings, as well as all who rounded about food and groceries. An addition was made to the building in 1848 enlarging the original edifice. The edifice now occupied by George L. L. is a raised part east of the old building on the same side of Bergen turnpike. The store is at the extreme northwest point of the West Hoboken boundary as established by the act of 1861. Elevated upon the apex of a hill, from the west end of the front piazza is a view of a beautiful prospect looking to the west. The stage line of Goetz & Mecher, in 1862, extended along the route in front of Cox's, the conveyances passing several times a day to and from Fairview. In 1862, when the omnibus arrived at Cox's Corners from Hoboken, this point being the route's terminus. Old residents talk of these corners as a locality always showing something new. The inn had, like other public resorts, its show of current advertisements placarded upon the walls; sometimes that of a runaway, a lost dog, or a stolen horse. Local matters were often noticed here. George V. De Motte, at that period town clerk of North Bergen, in October, 1862, notified the North Bergen people that the township committee would "meet at the house of W. Cox on Wednesday, the 24th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock, A.M. and 3 o'clock, P.M." At that time this locality was a central position convenient for the populace to get here from each extremity of the large township, and occasionally the polls were held at Cox's Corners. William Cox, Sr., had six daughters and four sons; all excepting Emma, the wife of Edward Marvin, survived him.¹

Elizabeth, wife of John Rowland; Mary, wife of William Chapman; Harriet, wife of Christopher Manahan; Selina, wife of Thomas Keynton; Maria, wife of George Fussell; William, John, George and Charles.

Roads and Streets.--The local authorities were moving from time to time, showing enterprise in the matter of improvements, seen in proceedings as here--

At the intersection of the highway and the opening of a street from Thelma Avenue to the east, there is a corner of the Municipal Road, and the same and the other corner property of the Municipal Road.

² The inhabitants of the Township of West Hoboken, in the County of Hudson, in the State of New York.

1. That a street fifty feet wide be opened beginning at the 1st Station of the Milwaukee Road, and thence westerly, on or across the southerly side of E. Sawyer's property, and ending at Palisade Avenue, where it strikes the same, a nearly right corner, and in accordance with

It is a fact that the majority of the population of the United States is of the white race, and that the majority of the population of the United States is of the white race, and that the majority of the population of the United States is of the white race.

19. The first half of the paper deals with some specific questions of African American political thought.

A brief period in advance of the foregoing ordinance, the owners of the property had agreed to provide for the acquisition and construction of a public pleasure ground and avenue," contemplated as a more general improvement. The meeting was held at the Hudson County Hotel, Bergen turnpike, Feb. 15, 1868. The call was signed by many citizens, including William Galbraith, Charles Siedhof, Louis Becker, John H. Bonn, J. W. Paulsen, H. J. Rottmann, Herman Brensing, Alfred E. Gregory, Peter Brunges. The measure assumed various attitudes. Its opposers and exponents arranged many schemes contriving to urge or to circumvent the proposal. A variety of plans followed, none of which, however, went far enough to assure success. Local authorities for all that gave way to an expectation of a general improvement by the county, but kept a vigilant hand busy. West Hoboken lent her ear to petitions, and cleared the course for progress:

Travellers to Kaniyacherry, Kottayam, Cochin, and other places, at Mount Malabar, generally arrive by landing boats, or are travelling by rail to the port of Kottayam, Thiruvananthapuram, Palakkad, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Madurai, Kumbakonam, and other places, at Mount Malabar.

$$P(\gamma_{\alpha}) \cap M_{\alpha} = \{ \gamma_{\alpha} \} \subseteq P(\gamma_{\alpha}) \cap M_{\alpha} = \{ \gamma_{\alpha} \}.$$

Observations.—We have distinguished several types of property in Spring Street, San Francisco, which may be termed "highly" and "moderately" commercial, but for the purpose of this investigation, we have divided them into the "highly" and "moderately" commercial, and the "lowly" and "moderately" commercial.

¹ $\mathcal{A} = \{A_1, \dots, A_n\}$ is a \mathcal{C} -algebra iff $\mathcal{A} \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathcal{A} \models \mathcal{C}$.[illegible]

Now, there is a further consequence of such economic growth which is having a more global effect on the international community. It is the fact that the growing economies of the industrial countries are leading to a growing demand for raw materials. We know that the world's oil and mineral resources are being used at an ever increasing rate. This is a cause for concern.

Town Hall, West Loch, June 20, 1871.
 J. S. A. F. 10000

Similar steps leading to local progress have been made during the decade just elapsed, the views here

¹ *Ibid.* (vol. March, 22, 1890). Another Abraham was residing at Sams-
togn, on the right bank of the river, was still living there in 1884.

given showing who were busy and what were the matters attracting attention during the periods just reported.

Early and Recent Business.—Engaged in the earlier traffic here were many persons of whom mere mention must suffice. The pencil case manufactory of John Hagan, a representative for many years in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, the silk factory of Henry G. McRea, the watch case manufactory of U. Savoye (the latter we will notice a little later); the business carried on by William Galbraith, more recently by his son, Charles F.; the same taxidermy conducted also under varied auspices by A. F. Alexander; that chocolate factory on Dubois Street, conducted by L. Thourot—in all these enterprises skill developed the local industry, and in the cases where the business still goes on, enterprise is joined to valuable experience.

R. T. Bene, corner of Clinton Avenue and Barclay Street, has been many years engaged on fine work, the productions in the ostrich feather department giving evidence of familiarity with the process. Not less important is the silk business carried on within this township. Messrs. Givernaud have one of their factories here. (See North Bergen.) The like business in silk fabrics is carried on by J. W. Pinkney & Co., successors to Jordenil & Co. In ribbons, as well as dress-goods, there is the establishment of John Comby, and in silk specialties that of Joseph Rappi.

On Paterson Avenue are the Phalanx Silk Manufactory, with a Mr. Ceste serving as its director, and two separately conducted shuttle manufactories, one under the direction of Mr. A. Bonnet, and the other of Mr. Cotte. A manufactory of considerable permanency here is that of C. A. Schindler, west side of Palisade Avenue, corner of High Street. He manufactures photographic furniture, including pedestals, with fine antique cabinet furniture as a specialty. Schindler settled here about the year 1855, and erected the dwelling he now occupies, in 1861.

The eligible situation of the edifice, its odd form and elevated flagstaff, make it a prominent object to the gaze. Extensive additions, with circular windows, were added to the building in 1884. Mr. Schindler, assisted mainly by his son, C. A. Schindler, Jr., conducts the manufactory in the basement, thus utilizing the entire premises.

Henry Hassenpfluge, south side of Bergen turnpike, began the harness-making business about the year 1863, conducting it with skill and energy to the present time.

Henry Todd began twine manufacturing in 1866 at Bonnaville. A similar manufactory was subsequently conducted there by Robert Bankosky.

Alphonse Burgnon established business in cigar-making at Lonsburg in 1866; Valentine Eberlee at Bonnaville in 1867. An express instituted by Nicholas Schmidt, since well known as Schmidt's New York and Union Hill Express, began operations

in September, 1866, with its headquarters located here.

The official business connected with transactions by the West Hoboken and the Hoboken Passenger Railway, and by the North Hudson County Railway Company, was conducted during several years in the brick office on the east side of Bergen Line Avenue, south of the car stables.

A brewery business went on successfully under the auspices of John H. Wettig, as well anterior as subsequent to the year 1867. Mr. Wettig disposed of one hundred and eighty and a half barrels of lager during the single month of June, 1870; the entire number of barrels sold by him in 1871 was seventeen hundred and eighty. The brewery was located some distance south of Cox's Corners, on the east side of Bergenwood (or Weavertown) road. At present Charles Gelan, a silk manufacturer, occupies the premises, keeping busy twenty-five operatives upon silk fabrics.

Business advertised in 1875, through the medium of the almanac published by Alfred E. Gregory for that year includes, Edward Baptis, Jr., carpenter and builder; Frank Beatty, hardware, lumber, lime, etc.; William Rosman, groceries; Joseph E. Taylor, groceries; Henry T. Bernhard, groceries; John Ehrardt, groceries; Thomas Keynton, groceries; Charles Hewnig, Railroad House; Walker & Doab, Depot House; John H. Wise, groceries; A. Anderson, real estate; M. S. Kerrigan, Henry Monett, Henry Dean, Fred. Waltka, Monsieur Feytel, and others in various branches of business.

The post-office at this place varies in some of its features from others. Located on the southwest corner of Spring and Hoboken Streets, with an outlook towards the east, the building, which is large and airy, presents a tidy and cheerful aspect. No one can enter it and not notice its neat and methodical appointments. A hardware business is joined to the official duties devolving upon Mr. Lawyer; and neither branch of his calling is neglected owing to the nimble movements of so brisk a personage. At one moment you hear him speaking to some person who seems to choose the Parisian style of speech, and then speedily his ideas are wanted in our vernacular form. The postmaster accommodates and gratifies both. The position, held by him since 1880, has a routine with which he shows a brisk familiarity; and his adjustment of appliances to fit despatch in practical operations, seems to show the happiest design. All his arrangements appear well adapted to the business in hand. Mr. Lawyer is a native of the city of New York, and located in the immediate vicinity of his present store in 1868. Since May 1, 1880, the post-office under his management, has indicated evidences of improvement; one hundred and twenty-six boxes are now rented to patrons. The "international money order system" operates here, and parties from the circuit of other post-offices avail themselves of that feature at this

Boat Club.—Membership of a boat club whose existence of four years since at the organization did not exceed seven men now numbers forty-five. It is named the Hillside Boat Club of West Hoboken, N. J. Its officers consist at present of a president, vice-president, captain, secretary, treasurer and a first and a second lieutenant, besides a board of seven trustees. The club has a dozen boats. Its headquarters is at the Elysian Fields. Meetings of the club occur weekly, and a quorum consists of eight active members. The constitution and by-laws were printed in 1883. Article tenth designates insignia to be worn by the several officers, and declares what shall be the uniform. Present President, J. Butterfield; Vice-President, F. Stern; Captain, Charles Schindler, Jr.

Masonic.—The Masonic organization here is named Doric Lodge, No. 86, "warranted at the January communication of 1886." The first W. M. was Richard Graham; Senior Warden, William Fearis; Junior Warden, Jonah Fulcher.

This lodge has held its meetings for some time in the Baptist Church building, east side of Clinton Avenue. In making an impressive announcement touching the views held by their organization, Doric Lodge says, in the brochure containing its by-laws, "Each individual is free to choose the creed most in accordance with his own sense of right and justice." By fostering the benevolent principles of the human mind through unity of action, these are brought, they believe, into more active and useful exercise. "Freemasonry has existed from time immemorial, and has received the sanction of the wisest and best of men in all ages."

The regulations shown by this lodge are made apparent throughout the several sections and articles of the by-laws, which were adopted and ordered printed Tuesday, April 14, A.D. 1883. Independent of the chaplain, the marshal and the organist and several other efficient assistants, the lodge has seven elective officers, whose duties are specified in the third article of the brochure above named. These comprise a W. M., a Senior and a Junior Warden, a Treasurer and a Secretary, and a Senior and a Junior Deacon.

Ecclesiastical.—Early movements made here about the year 1844 suggested church organization. Religious services were held in this and that place, wherever suitable conveniences permitted. In some seasons recourse was had to the school-house, then located on the west side of the Weavertown road, and to private dwellings. About twenty persons were united in this direction in 1848, and in the latter part of the next year the location of a

church building met deliberation. A plan of an edifice, with dimensions twenty-eight by fifty feet, was obtained in 1850 from E. Waring. Towards the erection of the building, and in aid of the ecclesiastical society that took up the matter of procuring a suitable place, many early residents and not a few neighbors were ready with earnest efforts. The helping hand and generous contribution, so useful in enterprises of the sort, showed themselves with the lapse of time, and the work, wished for so earnestly and so long, was at length accomplished. Quite conspicuous in this enterprise were the Messrs. Syms (father and three sons), the Messrs. Alcorn, R. W. Ryerson & Co., William Galbraith and others. Liberal collections were received from the city by several friends, including Rev. Mr. Howe; the great bulk, however, were those received through the instrumentality of Rev. Charles Parker, these being from Spring Street Church, New York, \$50; Thirteenth Street Church, New York, \$82; various other sources, \$1277; total, \$1409.

The Rev. Mr. Parker, in 1852 and thereabouts, preached in the new church; also Rev. William Bradford, as occasion required. Bradford was an associate editor of the *New York Evangelist*, and both these gentlemen were zealous in adding to the efforts and plans inaugurated by Rev. Mr. Howe. Contributors, Orison Blunt, John Brookes, C. Y. Clickener & Co., D. S. Gregory, L. Van Buskerck evinced a lively interest, as also (by a second contribution) James G. King. R. M. Price and E. A. Stephens showed encouragement with others.¹ John Syms had given \$243.11; Rev. Mr. Howe had received from Mercer Street Church \$138.05; his own subscription, \$34, and the total of the other subscriptions, including those collected by Rev. C. Parker, made an aggregate of a trifle in excess of \$2700, valuing the lots donated by Mr. Syms at \$409 each.

Mrs. A. B. Bowditch	Wm. A. B. Bowditch
Mrs. H. C. Hoxey	J. C. Hoxey
Mrs. L. Jones	T. G. Hoxey
Mrs. N. N. N.	A. L. Hoxey
Mrs. O. O. O.	R. M. Hoxey
Mrs. P. P. P.	E. A. Hoxey
Dr. Elder	W. R. Hoxey
Dr. Julian	A. Purdy
A. B. B.	Mr. McLoughlin
Mr. Chamberlain	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Clark	A. Randall
C. B. B.	J. T. Scott
A. B. B.	Philip Scott
A. N. Brown	J. J. Sorrell
E. B. Brown	J. S. Sorrell
R. Brown	William Snelgar
Denning Duer	John Toulme
W. D. D.	C. A. Toulme
John Davidson	Dudley Wheeler
E. F. F.	Mr. Van Vorst
Mr. Newkirk	Mr. Van Winkle
Mr. B. B.	

¹These subscriptions were received from the Society in the third dollar, 25¢ each, of the total of the Ecclesiastical Society as that organization reported from true revenue.

As brilliant as either as the English language presents, the German of the nineteenth century found here and more numerous native speakers. The Government of the State in its session of January 1880, remarks: "There seems to be a disposition in the popular mind to sustain proper methods in which knowledge may be diffused abroad." This disposition, the promotion of people holding similar sentiments, and the love of the truth as here named. Colporteurs, sanguine in the cause of sacred truth, evinced a vigilant care in distributing the Scriptures. The *Hoboken Free Press Society* at this period evinced much assiduity. The noted historian Allison at this epoch was saying, "Where the Christian religion had spread the people had replenished and subjected the earth in proportion; . . . the discoveries of the compass, of printing, were contemporary with the Reformation, as if the shackles of superstition were to be shaken from us before we were allowed to people the Western Hemisphere."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This is located on the south side of Hague Street, corner of Clinton Avenue. The structure is the outcome of the contributions mentioned in the preceding paragraph. As the basement was devoted to a library and other purposes pertaining to a literary organization, the congregation got the facilities of an additional building, erected by Daniel Lake, for their devotional meetings. This accommodation contributed by Mr. Lake was made available till 1866, when the church assumed entire possession of the premises. A manual comprising thirty-eight pages mentions the chronological events connected with this church enterprise. The pastor, Rev. J. C. Egbert, has officiated here since June 13, 1855.

EPISCOPAL.—A number of services were held in a room in McKee's factory preparatory to establishing a church here. June 8, 1846, seven gentlemen assembled at the house of James Delancy Walton, and initiated measures leading to an organization. On the 19th of the same month a vestry was chosen; J. D. Walton and H. G. McKee, wardens. In 1847, William Sinclair donated two lots, corner of Warren Street and Clinton Avenue. The foundation was laid by Richard Upjohn, and Bishop Doane officiated in laying the corner-stone on the 29th of June, 1848. Among the early rectors of St. John's Episcopal Church, West Hoboken, were Rev. E. F. Edwards, Rev. E. P. Wright, 1856; Rev. Orlando Harriman, 1859. This church was consecrated Oct. 2, 1849, Rev. John Reynolds then being the rector. The present rector is Rev. Stephen H. Battin.

BAPTIST.—Organized in 1833, located on Duane Street, corner of Clinton Avenue, in a frame building erected by John Syms, in 1856, Rev. C. A. Buckbee, pastor. The present structure is of stone, fronting on the west side of Clinton Avenue, corner of Serrell Street, fifty-seven by seventy feet, with choir

gallery. Dedicated Jan. 11, 1854. Pastor, Dr. Frederick E. Osborn. The annual report by the North New Jersey Association for 1883 says, "This church has a vigorous school, supported by a devoted preacher, and cancelled a mortgage of five thousand dollars."

GERMAN.—A frame building south side of Courtland Street. The church was "constituted in 1807, and now numbers fifty-eight members." The incorporation, Feb. 15, 869. Earliest pastor, Rev. C. F. Schumacher, succeeded by Mr. E. A. Stevens.

METHODIST.—The Porter Methodist Episcopal Church, is located east side of Bergen Line Avenue a short way south of Bergen turnpike. Frame building, dedicated Sept. 19, 1870. Trustees in 1872, James D. Ackerman, David L. Beatty, Samuel H. De Wint, Richard H. Denman, Hiram Dodd, George W. Doll, Garret H. Westervelt. Earliest pastor, Rev. John Campbell; present pastor, Rev. C. Crawford.

REFORMED CHURCH.—(Chapel in co-operation with Grove Church, a two-story frame edifice, with belfry, erected in 1868, south side of Bergen turnpike, east of Bergen Line Avenue. Land conveyed as a donation from E. A. Stevens, and edifice erected by the liberality of James Brown. The services here are usually in the evening, the Grove Church pastor officiating. The Sabbath-school meeting here was organized in 1858. The building is styled the Plank-road Chapel. Present pastor, Rev. W. H. Seudder.

On the corner of the intersection of High Street and Clinton Avenue stands a frame building surmounted by a cross. A tablet over the door of a vestibule in front, contains the following:

THIS CHURCH WAS CONSECRATED NOV. 23, 1851, AS ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. REV. ANTHONY CAUVIN OFFICIATED AS PASTOR FROM JULY, 1851, TILL APRIL 21, 1861. THE CHURCH WAS AT THE LAST DATE TRANSFERRED TO THE PASSIONIST FATHERS, WHO ERECTED UPON A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND SOME DISTANCE NORTH OF ST. MICHAEL'S. OF THIS EDIFICE WE HAVE A DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY BENEDICT C. P., AS FOLLOWS:

This church was consecrated Nov. 23, 1851, as St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Anthony Cauvin officiated as pastor from July, 1851, till April 21, 1861. The church was at the last date transferred to the Passionist Fathers, who erected upon a large plot of ground some distance north of St. Michael's. Of this edifice we have a description furnished by Benedict C. P., as follows:

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St. Michael's Monastery Church, in West Hoboken, comes next in size to the Hoboken Church, and it surpasses the latter in cost. The structure cost over two hundred thousand dollars. It was dedicated July 4, 1875. It is attached to the great Passaic monastery, and it serves as a parish church for the neighborhood. The parish counts about four thousand souls, but the church is filled every Sunday by visitors from New York and other neighboring cities. This church succeeded as parochial church the old church called Our Lady of Mercy, which was built in West Hoboken in 1851 by Rev. A. Cauvin, of Hoboken, on ground donated by James Kerrigan. The old church and parish were given to the Missionists in 1901.

CHAPTER L.

WEEHAWKEN TOWNSHIP.

As a township covering a limited area of territory along the west shore of the Hudson, Weehawken dates its beginning from the middle of March, 1859. For years, in common talk, Weehawken was given a larger area. The post-office by that name is to-day within the town of Union. What are styled Weehawken Grove and Weehawken village are not included within this incorporation, nor is the landing-place of the Weehawken ferry, that went under a charter of March 25, 1852. The ferry grant by George the Second to Stephen Bayard, dated in 1752, mentions an ampler line coursing the distance of half a mile below that place called the Great Slaugh, meaning the property of one Jacob Slaugh, and extending to the Bergen north line. In a reference to local real estate movements and great changes along the opposite shores, a New York City newspaper of April 30, 1852, after commenting upon the busy invasion of Harsimus and Hoboken, remarks: "Farther up the river, at Weehawken, a German Building Association have purchased a thousand acres of land on the slope of the hill belonging to the estate of a Mr. Dubois." Common references to this region amplify its actual area as a municipality, the name being a sort of generic term applied to all the lesser localities around, owing, no doubt, to the historic events and prominent personages connected with its history.

The name Weehawken attracted the notice of antiquarians years ago; of late, attempts to elucidate it have been abandoned. One authority, as the modern orthography gives a sound similar to *Weehawken*, thought it must signify *houses*; another authority sus-

pected the word bore reference, by its termination "auk," to a *tree*. The local Indian name for tree is *hitock*; therefore it scarcely gets its direct origin from that source. Several early residents, amongst whom the late James Gardner is one, had an inclination to think the word conveys an allusion to the designation *mill*. Earliest proprietors here took occasion to seek a privilege to erect a saw and corn-mill along the water-run upon their plantation in this region. The local historian, in mentioning the locality of the landing-place of the earliest ferry here, speaks of it as being "near the mouth of the Weehawken Creek,"¹ equivalent in this sense to Mill Creek. "The Indian Interpreter" copied from the Salem town records, 1684, and now in the office of our Secretary of State at Trenton, yields nearly three hundred translations of Indian phrases and terms. In a social and business intercourse those terms used by the aborigines were gathered, and they are not otherwise than instructive when referring to a period during which they were in daily use. Fifty morgens of land at Awichaken are granted to one Maryn Adriaensen, whose widow subsequently marries, May 3, 1654, one Geerliel Michielsens. The Dutch morgen was equal to about two English acres. On the 10th of June, 1678, reference is made to a water-mill and plantation here; no doubt that mill had been erected pursuant to a grant very early allowed by the Bergen authorities. The Indians, when designating localities, were apt in picking out particular characteristics and notable features. They chose some definite object to distinguish a location; at this spot neither rocks nor trees would suffice, owing to a superabundance of these objects. The mill was the monument to which the aboriginal arrow was directed. Accordingly, *Cahoeken* was the term applied, for this word was the term used in naming mill by the aborigines. At all events, as the reader can discover, this is the broadest hint developed thus far as to the source of the familiar name Weehawken.

Duels.—Events of this description took place here in considerable numbers early in the current century. The plateau picked out for this display of pluck continues a topic for the graphic historian and a scene for the artist. In a moment of irritation a rash deed was done; a poetic squib gave offense; sarcastic, nipping expressions were uttered; offensive epithets were applied; the consequence was a challenge. Grievous words stir up anger. The party asked to explain declined to do so, and the private difference or the point of honor led the duelists to combat. Formal steps made by the seconds in arranging the preliminaries gave the transaction a little display of ceremony. The affair could not be amicably adjusted. The hills of Weehawken must reverberate with their pistol-shots. The time was fixed for the

¹ "History of Hudson County," Winfield, New York, 1874, page

meeting, and the movements of the principals were regulated by the stipulations agreed upon by the spectators. The duel attracted most attention here was that of Hamilton and Burr, on the morning of July 11, 1804. Each man was an eminent chief within his circle; differences had arisen, and controversy led to this contest. When narrating the details of this summer tragedy one of our chroniclers says, "Judge Pendleton then explained to the parties the rules which were to govern them in firing." Upon the first discharge at this duel the ball from the pistol of Col. Burr fractured a rib and entered the body of Gen. Hamilton, who fell, his second springing forward and falling back to a sitting posture. Burr afterwards retired to the shore, entered his barge and returned to the city. Hamilton was conveyed to his boat; he lingered till two o'clock the next afternoon. The following are several names of parties engaged in duels here, premising that Aaron Burr's first duel was fought with John B. Church on this ground Monday, Sept. 2, 1799: Henry Aitkin, Mr. Barton, De Witt (Clinton, George J. Eacker, Maj. Green, William G. Graham, Isaac Gouverneur, Philip Hamilton, Capt. Heath, John Langstaff, William H. Maxwell, Oliver H. Perry, Benjamin Price, Richard Riker, Thomas Sherman, John Swartwort, Robert Swartwort, Oliver Waldron.

Principles were grafted upon our judicial system putting aside this custom. Stout constables were stationed to frustrate anything like a duel, and men began to see clearly that there was really not so much valor in these pistol-shots after all. In fact, two of the parties on the above list, Aitken and Sherman, who came to the ground Nov. 12, 1800, to test their skill at a duel, were interrupted in the midst of the preliminaries. Squire Paradise, a county official, took cognizance of their manoeuvres, and submitted them and their proceedings to the good graces of the grand jury. The inquisition held in November, 1804, had indicted Burr, charging that duelist with the crime of murder, and this indictment remained till November, 1807, when at the instance of Col. Ogden it was quashed. In June and July of the latter year Burr underwent a trial for treason at Richmond, Va.

Scenery.—Picturesque views are plentiful. Early and late chroniclers refer to Castle Point as presenting many fascinations. The domain, with its embowered and elevated outlook, awakens admiration at many prominences. When alluding to Highwood, the county's historian says: "From this height still opens as fair, as varied, as beautiful a scene as mortal could wish to behold." No one appreciating rural surroundings and having a taste for scenery could pass unheedingly these groves, tall bluffs and rugged cliffs. The fact that poets and painters have been busy since the earliest periods of our history in portraying this scenery leads the readers here to conclude as to a general estimation in which it is held. Excursionists enlivened by exertion are apt to become animated in the presence of an alluring prospect so pleasant as

these unsurpassed points. "Yonder sits one," "Here we sit." At the top of the hill. "What a charming view of the great city, the river, the bay, the steamers and other water-craft! Look around us; here is the Mountain Pavilion; yonder is the seat of Mr. King; in front of us are the woody hills!"

The spacious pavilion at one period was chosen as a residence for the late Daniel Webster, it being then owned by the late Judge Thomas. Mr. Webster made arrangements to assume a position here, but other engagements called him to another locality. About the year 1855 the dwelling was the home of the late James Gregory. Adjoining was the abode (to the west of the pavilion) for years of Esquire John Ehlers. A white Italian marble headstone, to the north of the southerly avenue within Grove Cemetery, bears this inscription: "In memory of John Ehlers, of Weehawken Heights, born April 13, 1791. Died Aug. 29, 1874." The pavilion, in the occupancy of Mr. Gregory and the mansion of Mr. Ehlers, as these proprietors died, became the property of others, who made here extensive alterations. A considerable degree of the early scenery is retained, however, in many parts of the present township. This scenery is amply appreciated, and tourists carry with them over the globe delightful recollections of it. Many who have left this region, on recurring to these scenes when in distant portions of the world, have discovered that they bear a fair comparison with localities holding what are noted as the choicest prospects. A resident of Weehawken in visiting, years ago, a prominent gallery in Europe, derived great pleasure in recognizing among its most valued pictures one of the familiar scenes often observed by him when at home.

Elysian Fields.—"There, gentlemen," remarked an excursionist while passing on the road to Weehawken Heights; "there on our right are the far-famed Elysian Fields and the long walk overhung with vines and trees. Just there on the river, among some tall trees, is a place called Turtle Grove, memorable as a spot where, twenty years ago, certain aldermen and other great geniuses from the city, manufactured their turtle soup, and invited their chums to come and partake freely. Here punch and politics flowed in profusion, and jokes were adapted to the capacities of the recipients. Dignity was laid aside for the nonce, while great men sang and smoked and slandered just like common men!" The same jubilant excursionist, in May, 1846, refers to long walks and long talks of the "long ago." He alludes to pleasant recollections of chowder-parties, of clam-bakes, of fishing-parties and shad feasts, identifying these gatherings with "the never-to-be-forgotten enjoyments that stand forth like green islands on the desert of business life."

As early as 1840 many parties doing business in New York selected this vicinity as a place of resi-

dence, and the great park and picnic-ground on this side of the river is to some extent shorn of its former ample area. A shady retreat on the shore side-walk, Sybil's Cave, a grassy lawn, however, are still here, and yet yielding exuberant facilities for affording recreation of the purest and healthiest kind.

Yacht Club.—The club-house at the Elysian Fields has had its attractions many years. In organizing, the New York Yacht Club followed an act approved Aug. 7, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to license yachts, etc." Their rules and regulations, printed in 1852, define the starting-point when sailing for prizes to be "from the anchorage at the Elysian Fields." The yachts of this club in 1852 numbered twelve:

Albatross, Mott's owner; *Arcturion*, Emmet's owner; *Arcturion*, Coates's owner; *Chloris*, Fisher's owner; *Osman*, Hall's owner; *Lightning*, Caldwell's owner; *Meteor*, Stevens's owner; *Spray*, Wildes's owner; *Spit*, Briggs's owner; *Latona*, Miles's owner; *Uma*, Waterbury's owner.

The lightest of these was a schooner of eighteen tons, the "Arab;" the heaviest was a sloop of one hundred and seventy tons, the "Maria." The club consisted of ten honorary and about two hundred regular members. Its regatta committee were Anson Livingston, Robert O. Colt and W. Holley Hudson. Squadron Officers: Commodore, John C. Stevens; Vice-Commodore, Hamilton Wilkes; Corresponding Secretary, John C. Jay; Recording Secretary, G. R. J. Bowdoin; Treasurer, William Edgar.

Early Chronicles.—A night attack, Feb. 25, 1643, by the whites upon the Indians, followed by depredations, put the entire region encompassing this locality into a deplorable situation. Solitary plantations were in jeopardy, menaced day and night by the up-raised tomahawk of the savage. The war-cry was furious near the Raritan, about the Hackensack and along the west shore of the Hudson. Homes were abandoned and refuge was sought in the city. Years elapsed ere the security so needful for profitable industry was vouchsafed to this vicinity. A dozen years, in fact, elapsed before much encouragement seemed to lead adventurers in this direction, although earnest efforts and a spirit of rivalry were here, as elsewhere, predominant in gaining possession of the more desirable plantations.

Scattering items have been noted in gleanings for the early chronicles of this locality, and a few obscure narratives bear upon existing fragments of the race at one time tarrying here. Little that is lucid and less that is entertaining were amongst the revelations. The race might have continued here one thousand years longer, and never, perhaps, thought of "making hay while the sun shines." Out of the three hundred words given us, not one names granary or barn. One designation applies as well to basket as to bag, and this is *nutae*. The minerals at Castle Point contributed to the Indians' wants in the making of

smoking-pipes.¹ Their dishes, which were of wood, were made with crooked knives; constructive skill, however, had the narrowest range amongst these people. A uniform disposition to deal fairly with these sons of the wilderness led Governor Stuyvesant, whom they styled the Great Doer of Justice, to compensate them for their land and accept a deed, dated Jan. 15, 1658. This conveyance transfers the territory early comprised in the township of Bergen, beginning, according to the indenture, "by the great rock above Wiehacken," then taking the sweep of what was west of the Hudson and east of the Hackensack Rivers, extending down to the Kill von Kull.

All these lords of the soil, representing the Six Nations, made their marks in presence of witnesses, interpreters and of Wharimes Van Couwe, formerly an owner of the lands aforesaid: Bomokan, Koghkenningh, Mem-irvokan, Seghkw, Wawapehack, Wewenatokwee.

In the year 1661 the inhabitants were notified to have their lands surveyed and to take out patents, the current of events leading to something like permanent settlement. Active husbandmen directed their attention to improvements. This vicinity bore a share of the burden, whatever that might be, in making up the evidences of genuine advancement. This was one of nine districts into which the extensive township of Bergen had to parcel out the labor in keeping the roads in repair. As early as June 3, 1718, a road was laid from the vicinity of the Kroma Kill to the

Weehawken Ferry.—This convenience for the transportation of passengers, cattle, horses and country produce existed here for nearly a century and a half, starting anterior to the year 1700. Quite a number of the senior inhabitants of the northerly portion of Hudson County retain recollections of this ferry, though more than fifty years have elapsed since it ceased operations. The ferry-house was occupied at one period by Crines Bartolf, at another by Lucas Van Boskerck. The latter removed subsequently to Hoboken. There was no slip at the river-side, but a little dock extended into the stream, at which the boat, a periauger, landed. One of the early residents of Secaucus, at the time a lad, remembers this ferry distinctly, and the fact that a road leaving the turnpike near the Mountain House led down the hill to this ferry. He was in the habit of resorting to this route when sending garden-truck to the city market. A yoke of oxen attached to a wagon loaded with full baskets was driven to the landing, and the baskets were conveyed to the city, the lad's mother having charge of the market sales, as was the fashion in those days. The ferry-house, at one time owned by Daniel Smith, passed into other hands. A spirit of rivalry induced the running of two ferries here, a "new" and "old" ferry. The Bergen Turnpike Company con-

¹ The pipe is made of a soft stone, the bowl, into which the tobacco is put, is circular, and at the bottom it is flat and round, broad. The pipe is frequently carved in a curious manner. The stem is of wood, which has a small path to the *Huema*.—*Account of the Indians*, page 475.

structed its roadway from Hockens to Hackensack in 1894, lines of stages were running to Hockens and much travel formerly resorting to the old petanoe ferry took the other route; so this ferry, after efforts to compete with steam, was soon so impracticable as to be discontinued.

Residents.—Conspicuously among the early inhabitants of the locality was Capt. Deas, whose early home at Deas Point, was (presumably) located upon a knoll overlooking the river. James Deas was a native of Secaucus, a free capitalist. His wife was Miss Suzan Ludlow, of Rahway. Mr. Deas, whose son is now living in the city of Chicago, died when his son was about four years old. His remains were consigned to a vault at the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. Mr. Ebenezer Deas, now residing east side of the Bergenwood road, near the Grove Church, is still hearty and vigorous, and retains distinct recollections of events here in the early part of the current century. The farm here of his father was tilled, producing, with the usual garden fruits and vegetables, wheat, oats and corn. In his early days he often took a load of grain to the Secaucus grist-mill. He has recollection of a saw-mill where white cedar was sawed in considerable quantities for tubs and pails. That saw-mill was erected by Samuel Ordway. A circumstance connected with this enterprise is mentioned by Mr. Deas. "One morning more than sixty years ago," said he, "my mother called attention to a raft on the river approaching the shore. It was Ordway, who had come down the river fetching with him materials for a saw-mill. He explored the neighborhood, and discovered water sufficient for his purpose in the brook a little below our place; he built a dam and put up the mill on Edward Earle's land." This is the brook where, in the history by Winfield, it is noted that Nicholas Bayard had a mill at an early day.

Edward Earle, a bachelor, living with his mother, who attained the age of ninety-seven, had a dwelling on the hill near the earlier home of James F. Gardner. The house, two stories, with large garret and a kitchen adjoining, fronted the south. In the doorway was a well, thirty feet deep, with the bucket attached to an old-style sweep. In the kitchen was the broad fire-place, with oven near by, and the ancient adjustments,—the fashion of those times. A barn, with hovel and barrack, a large pear-tree and rural shrubbery, added to the surroundings. Large orchards were near this domicile, yielding excellent fruit, and the woods in the distance had in the warm season a dense foliage. Two roads, one leading west and the other south, were near this house. Attached to this household were four bond-people, the law at the date to which our notice is given permitting persons of African descent to be held as heirs-looms in a family. In many cases at the period mentioned persons thus connected with a plantation in a variety of ways gained mutual benefits. Those

held for service entered no kind of apprenticeship and entertained no want of a comfortable abiding-place; in return there were labors performed and frequently interest shown in the domestic welfare. The system, for all that, was repugnant to the principles espoused by the founders of our independent institutions, and has been happily superseded. These persons were called Pompeys, Hannahs, Ben and Pompey (the younger).

Old Pomp was a hard case, and gave his master no small degree of annoyance. He ultimately left. Hannah was transferred to another branch of the same Earle family at Secaucus, by whom she was sold to Henry Day, who afterwards sold her to one Kirtland, a farmer at Belleville. Next came Ben, Belleville. Ben died about the year 1815, and the younger Pompey, like the great prototype of that name, got to be artful and intriguing, and ran away from his master in his eighteenth year. The father of Edward the proprietor here, was named Robert Earle, whose widow at her death left four children, one daughter, Polly, wife of James F. Gardner, and three sons, Edward, Philip and Job. The real estate here was subsequently sold to James G. King, who, with James Brown, both bankers in New York City, became extensively interested in the landed property and riparian interests within this township.

Mr. King, the third son of Rufus King, was born in 1791. His father was a member of the convention that framed the United States Constitution, and was delegated by Washington minister to the court of St. James, acting there as representative of the republic till the second year of Jefferson's administration. He died on Long Island, April 29, 1827, aged seventy-two. James Gore King was educated in England, and entered business at Liverpool, in 1813, as one of the firm of King & Gracie. His wife was a daughter of Archibald Gracie and a sister of his business co-partner. About the year 1823 he joined in forming the noted firm of Prime, Ward & King, a house that became prominent in commercial circles. At the closing up of that establishment, after the demise of the elder Mr. Prime and Samuel Ward Sr., Mr. King, with his son and son-in-law, started the banking-house of James G. King & Sons. He acted at one period as president of the New York and Erie Railroad Company and evinced a zeal in many enterprises designed to promote internal improvements. His home here had choice comforts and attractions. Mr. King represented the Fifth District of this State in the Thirty-first Congress, beginning March 4, 1849 his predecessor was D. S. Gregory. Mr. King's brother, John A., was a Representative in Congress from the District of New York the same term, the close of which was March 3, 1851. Mr. King was a genial, eminently practical and considerate citizen, calculating to make prominent whatever enterprise enlisted his notice. In the campaign of 1852 when Gen. Scott was a Presidential candidate, that old hero received many a compli-

ment from Mr. King. At a meeting at the Three Pines, in New Durham, Mr. King delivered a speech very cordially indorsing that veteran for the office. The succeeding October had not closed, and this ex-resident was no more. His death happened suddenly from an asthmatic attack, to which he was subject, having reached his sixty-second year. His widow, four daughters and three sons survived him. The widow died a few years since at the family residence here, Highwood.

James Brown joined Mr. King, investing largely in the woody regions of Weehawken. The charming residence he built and adorned here, called Clifton, won notice for a considerable period, its occupants investing it with all those incidents one takes pleasure in recollecting. Mr. Brown was benevolent in a great many cheering senses of that much abused word, and traced a career in an eminent degree animating to one's notice. He was born Feb. 4, 1791, came to this country when a lad, his father, Alexander Brown, settling in Baltimore about the year 1800, and beginning, about ten years after, a business there, the firm style being Alexander Brown & Sons. The father had, it appears, four sons,—William, George, John A. and James. John P. Kennedy, the fascinating author of "Swallow Barn" and other American classics, in an autobiography quoted by Tuckerman,¹ refers to these "boys" by name. They, or as he remembers distinctly, John, James, and George,—he is not so sure about William—were school-fellows of Kennedy. He was there upon his preliminary studies at Priestly's school, which was in the best repute in those days. Priestly gave up his Baltimore academy about the year 1808. Kennedy alludes to the sons of Alexander Brown—John, James and George—as "the principal bankers of the United States and Liverpool." James, after a few years' residence in Philadelphia, settled in New York in 1825. He was elected a member of the Chamber of Commerce Sept. 4, 1827, and upon the retirement, in 1838, of John A., he became the head of Brown Brothers, remaining so till the time of his death, Nov. 1, 1877. That commercial establishment under his regulations moved with a financial force signally efficient and serviceable all over the globe. With such a span of mercantile conceptions, it may readily be inferred that Mr. Brown's perceptions were not at all shortened when he turned his attention to other than business purposes. He had many methods of fostering utility, the evidences of which are traced in this vicinity, while the circuit of his munificent charities commends itself to all who would be generous. Mr. Brown, not only during his residence here, made many contributions to various objects, but he has bequeathed by his will liberal sums to promote beneficent purposes.²

Mr. Brown left a widow (his second wife) and two sons, George H. and John C. His children by the first wife surviving him were Sarah B., widow of Alexander Brown; Mary Louisa, wife of Howard Potter; and Margaretta H., widow of James C. Lord. A considerable portion of the land, now in use by the West Shore Railroad Company, on the river margin, pertained to this estate. The ferry charter procured by Mr. Brown in 1871 was transferred to this company.

References are made by early residents to the Ludlow house, at the old ferry site, and by others to the Mountain House,—persons who styled these dwellings their early homes. At the side of the Hill road in days long ago the William Tell House is remembered. Tourists in years past remember these, yet more abiding recollections are with those who connect with these buildings those associations that make their lasting impressions. Who does not go back freely and fondly to the early home? Quite likely, ideas of this sort recur at times to those who, in years gone by, spent many a spring-tide hour amidst the busy scenes along the Weehawken shore, amongst whom are numbered now Ebenezer Deas, Thomas Gardner, Andrew Kennedy, John A. Ludlow, Baker B. Smith, David Van Zile, or will occur to the enterprising fishermen who were busy here during the annual fishing season,—Randolph Clayton, John R. Johnson, Charles Ludlow, James Ludlow, Samuel Ludlow, Edward Van Zile. Certain it is that much referring to fishing matters at Weehawken may be gleaned from these energetic followers of a renowned pursuit. Capt. John Ludlow has been for many years "at home" in these particulars. Year and year again, as the season came round, his recollections were chronicled by the city reporters. The "first shad" came to his net, and still the veteran is standing a sentinel at the very post he occupied half a century ago, ready to herald the arrival of the first shad as the next season comes round. "Uncle John," as he is familiarly called, is the local umpire, by a sort of conventional agreement, in matters pertaining to this business. His "fathers before him," he asserts, were busily employed here, and his sons and brothers still thrive at the calling. The shore here, as elsewhere, met notice as it refers to where the tide ebbs and flows and to the rights of the State to its lands under water, old residents here and there taking considerable interest in this matter.

In his "Geological History," published by subscription in 1843, Issachar Cozzens, Jr., librarian of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, refers to a noted resort for mineralogists. He refers to Castle Point, "as you go north from the ferry wharf, to that delightful walk, the Elysian Fields." That author is describing the mineral serpentine found here as a different kind from any seen in other localities. It contains, he says, a larger portion of magnesia than common; it is of a light-green color with variations, having carbonate of magnesia run-

¹ The "Swallow Barn," by Henry T. Tuckerman. New York, Putnam, N. Y., 1871, p. 17.

² For the references to a part of the bequest made to the above Chamber, see the record which is to be applied to similar cases.

by Jacob Willse, was subsequently removed¹ to a site located some distance from the foot of the hill, and here it was tended by Michael M. Ryer. Radical changes have occurred over the route just traversed, the streets, as they were extended, making the more important alterations. New houses assisted to dispel the earlier scenes, and the entire neighborhood is altogether as a new play would be upon the dramatic stage. Certain other parts of the township have experienced like variations, particularly near the docks from which cattle, coal and petroleum are now shipped. One of these localities is devoted to each of these branches of industry, and all cover a considerable area, though not a little of this area was once shore and meadow.

Buildings and population of the township progressed, as may be seen by the increase from year to year in the local census of school children and in the number of election votes. Children betwixt the ages of five and eighteen in the year 1867, 69; 1869, 71; 1871, 110; 1873, 162; 1875, 165; 1879, 265; 1881, 301. The vote shown by returns announced for the year 1865 numbered 27; 1871, 75; 1877, 83.

Denning Duer represented this township in the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1859 till 1866, when he was succeeded by Joshua J. Benson. For the period extending from 1869 till 1874 this position was filled by John Frost, with the exception of 1871, the township being represented that year by Albert B. Dod. In December, 1877, a meeting was held in the city of Newark having for its object material interests of the State. It was a gathering convened with the view of weighing transportation matters, and numbered thirty-six persons. Among the rest were present, George H. Cook, Samuel B. Dod, Nathaniel Dale, Solon Humphreys, John G. Stevens, William W. Shippen.

Several counties were represented at this conference. A constitution was chosen, a board of directors selected to proceed to some practical considerations. The main feature at this meeting was an address read by one of the members on "Terminal Interest," in which this locality shows no little degree of attention. The North Hudson County Railway Company has laid its tracks through this township *en route* to Union Hill, adding its conveniences of travel. Steps were taken to regulate grade and in other particulars improve the "lower road," running into Bull's Ferry road, and also to improve Bull's Ferry road. Very material progress arose from this measure, the vicinity improved rapidly and dwellings of a cozy description multiplied. The authorities deliberated from time to time over measures very materially promoting the public convenience and security. Arrangements were effected and went into operation greatly enhancing the general interests. From a

few topics talked over during a brief conference at a meeting of the township committee in the earlier days of the township, held at Perry's hostelry, in the Elysian Fields, the local committee extends its consideration now to a multitude of themes.

All the functions of a full township came into active exercise here, with the additional appendages of a lamp, police and an incipient fire department. The township, in the year 1869, came to an unanimous vote against the suggested plan to consolidate the municipalities into one, and make one city of the eleven cities, towns and townships then existing throughout this county. In 1883 a county tax was paid by this municipality of \$9188; the State school tax paid amounted to \$4072, predicated upon a valuation in gross of \$1,645,575, the personal valuation being \$45,150, and the real \$1,600,425.

The school property in the township is, by report of 1875, placed at four thousand five hundred dollars valuation. Average attendance, twenty-six; number of scholars enrolled, seventy-one. District No. 7, said the county superintendent in his report for 1871, comprises the township of Weehawken; it has a good school-house and a good school. Number of children reported in this district in 1872, one hundred and forth-six; pupils in attendance at private schools, fifty. Quite probably the only person now living who attended the school taught for this region then, is Mr. E. Deas, whose early years were passed at the homestead, at Deas' Point. The teacher was Mr. Bradley Randall, who was the local teacher from 1811 till about the close of the year 1825. Mr. Deas remembers well the early preceptor and the old school-house located at that period a few yards south of what is now the Hoboken City Cemetery entrance, Bergen turnpike, at North New Durham. The children of this vicinity attended the New Durham school for many years, or until about the year 1857, when a nearer school-house was built. This was styled the Weehawken School, and dedicated by appropriate services Nov. 9, 1857. That edifice is now superseded by a new edifice, with all the modern appointments, located on New York Avenue. No. 7 succeeded.

A church organization was matured here in the year 1868, styled the Weehawken Presbyterian Church. The structure is of wood, situated west side of Park Avenue, nearly midway betwixt the site of the ancient ferry dock and that of the old William Tell House. Work began upon this building in the summer of 1870, and dedication services were held in it May, 1871. Rev. Robert Proudfit served the congregation as their earliest pastor. The vicinity has been favored occasionally with courses of winter evening lectures, the church officials permitting the building to be used. Hon. Charles H. Winfield gave a discourse here on one occasion, taking for his subject a local theme; and Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh addressed an audience one evening here upon the topic "Unwritten History." It is said somewhere very pithily that it is

¹ Thomas Willse, son of the first Jacob Willse, removed the site of the ferry to a new place. The site of the ferry is now in the city of Newark, near the city of Newark.

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